

DCM - data collection and reporting

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Mandate to collect data



The "dry" text: Article 33 of (EC) No 178/2002 requesting EFSA to:

"... search for, collect, collate, analyse and summarise relevant scientific and technical data ..."

"... work in close cooperation with all organisations operating in the field of data collection ..."

"... improve technical comparability ... to facilitate consolidation at Community level."

or interpreted:

Collaborate to find out more about what we eat

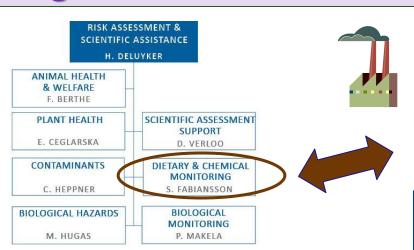


Data collections



- 1. Harmonisation and standardisation
- 2a. Contaminant monitoring
- 2b. Residue monitoring pesticides/vet
- 3. Dietary monitoring
- 4. Calculating exposure
- 5. Scientific reporting







Harmonisation and standardisation



Data collection system



Evolution contaminant data



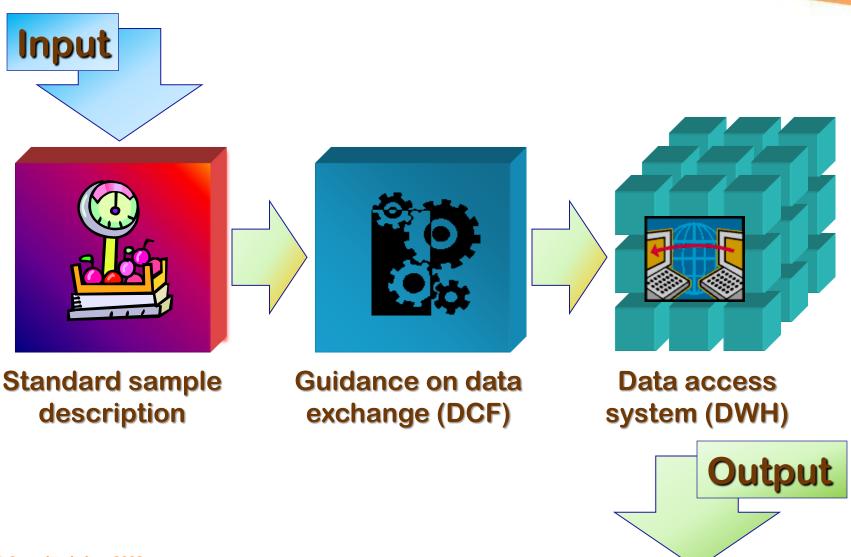
Harmonisation and standardisation





Data collection framework





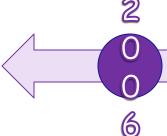
Evolution data submissions



UNSTRUCTURED

Spreadsheets used Variable nomenclature Manual submissions





PARTIALLY STRUCTURED

Structured xml-file
Standard nomenclature
Manual submissions



0 1

FULLY STRUCTURED

Structured xml-file Standard nomenclature Automated submissions





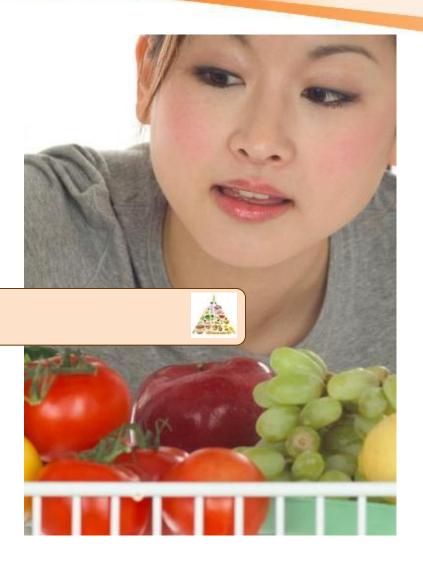
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Harmonisation and standardisation



Food classification



Inputs











Chemical Occurrence



Food Terminology







Food consumption

Exposure Assessment



Evolution food characterisation



CONCISE

15 broad categories and 13 sub-categories Ad hoc EC requests

FOODEX 1

Hierarchical system with four levels Addressing legislation

FOODEX 2

Harmonised hierarchical system with facets linked to core food list



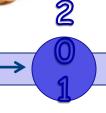






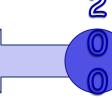














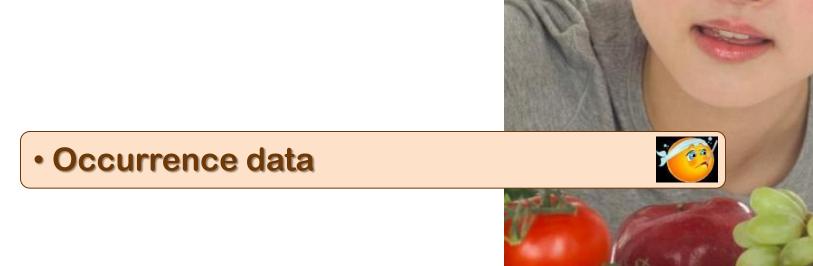






Chemical monitoring





Commission 'mega'-mandate



Regular collection of prescribed and ad hoc sets of chemicals and 'annual' reporting



Cadmium



Dioxi

Marine biotoxin



Ethyl carbo



• Environmental contaminants • Agricultural contaminants

• Process contaminants

- Natural toxins
- Pesticide residues
- · Veterinary drug residues
- · (Additives)
- (Nutrients)

Smoke flavouring



Chromium

PAH





Selenium

Lead





Vitamin A

Arsenic

Aflatoxin

Furan

Brominateu.



Contaminants and toxins



Covered by legislation

Mycotoxins (aflatoxins, ochratoxin A, fusarium, patulin)

Metals (Cd, Pb, Hg, Se)

Dioxins and PCBs

PAH

3-MCPD

Nitrate

On-going investigations

Acrylamide

Furan

Ethyl carbamate

Organotins

PFAS

Recent ad hoc requests

Arsenic

Melamine and analogues

Opium alkaloids

Pyrrolizidine alkaloids

Tropane alkaloids

Hydrocyanic acid

Only feed

Glucosinolates

Free gossypol

Theobromine

Organochlorine compounds



Regulation (EC) No 882/2004



Article 44, Annual reports

- every year, Member States shall submit to the Commission a report indicating:
 - (a) any amendments made to multi-annual national control plans to take account of the factors referred to in Article 42(3);
 - (b) the results of controls and audits conducted in the previous year under the provisions of the multi-annual national control plan;
 - (c) the type and number of cases of non-compliance identified;
 - (d) actions to ensure the effective operation of multi-annual national control plans, including enforcement action and its results.

Regulation (EC) No 882/2004



- 2.
- 3. Member States shall finalise their reports and transmit them to the Commission, within six months of the end of the year to which the reports relate.
- 4. ... the Commission shall establish an annual report on the overall operation of official controls in Member States. interest.
- => No request for occurrence data

Regulation (EC) No 669/2009



implementing Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the increased level of official controls on imports of certain feed and food of non-animal origin and amending Decision 2006/504/EC

Article 15

- 1. Member States shall submit to the Commission a report on consignments, for the purposes of a continuous assessment of the feed and food of non-animal origin listed in Annex I. That report shall be submitted quarterly by the end of the month following each quarter.
- 2. The report shall include the following information:
- (a) details of each consignment, including:
 - (i) the size in terms of net weight of the consignment;
 - (ii) the country of origin of each consignment;
- (b) the number of consignments subjected to sampling for analysis;
- (c) the results of the checks as provided for in Article 8(1);

REGULATION (EC) No 1258/2011



amending Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 as regards maximum levels for nitrates in foodstuffs

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 is amended as follows:

 Member States shall monitor nitrate levels in vegetables which may contain significant levels, in particular green leaf vegetables, and communicate the result to EFSA on a regular basis.

...Given that EFSA has been mandated by the Commission to compile all occurrence data on contaminants, including nitrates, in food into one database, it is appropriate to communicate the results directly to EFSA...

REGULATION (EU) No 420/2011



amending Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs

Article 1

- 2. Member States and interested parties shall communicate each year to the Commission the results of investigations undertaken and the progress with regard to the application of prevention measures to avoid contamination by ochratoxin A, deoxynivalenol, zearalenone, fumonisin B 1 and B 2, T-2 and HT-2 toxin. The Commission shall make the results available to the Member States. The related occurrence data shall be reported to EFSA.
- 3. Member States shall report to the Commission findings on aflatoxins obtained in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1152/2009 (*). Member States should report to EFSA findings on furan, ethylcarbamate, perfluoroalkylated substances and acrylamide ...
- 4. Occurrence data on contaminants collected by Member States should, if appropriate, also be reported to EFSA.

REGULATION (EC) No 1152/2009



imposing special conditions governing the import of certain foodstuffs from certain third countries due to contamination risk by aflatoxins and repealing Decision 2006/504/EC

Article 7
Official controls

9. Member States shall submit to the Commission every three months a report of all analytical results of official controls on consignments of foodstuffs. That report shall be submitted during the month following each quarter.

RECOMMENDATION 2006/794/EC



on the monitoring of background levels of dioxins, dioxin-like PCBs and non-dioxin-ke PCBs in foodstuffs

RECOMMENDS:

• • •

3. That Member States provide on pregular basis to the Commission the monitoring data with the information and in the format as foreseen in Annex II for compilation into one database.

Agreement to submit data to EFSA in the EFSA format

REGULATION (EC) No 178/2002



Article 33

3. The Member States shall take the necessary measures to enable the data they collect in the fields referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 to be transmitted to the Authority.

Includes contaminants not covered by legislation

TIMELINES



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Report 882/2004	6 months of the end of the year											
-	O IIII		OI UIE	GIIU		year						
Report 669/2009 (import)												
Nitrate	on a regular basis											
OTA, DON, ZEA, Fumo, T2/HT2	not specified											
PFAS	not specified											
Furan	not specified											
Acrylamide	not specified											
Dioxins, PCBs	on a regular basis											
Aflatoxins (import)												
Non-regulated contaminants	data submission under Art 33 of 178/2002											
EFSA data collection contam.												
Pesticides												
Vet. drug residues (COMM)												

Conclusions



The EU Commission has gradually specified in regulations EFSA as data collection point for 'raw' occurrence data on chemical contaminants in food and feed.

EFSA cannot substitute Member States in communicating to the Commission issues on risk management (aggregated or summarised data / results).

Residues – legislated reporting



Pesticide residues

From 1 September 2008, a new legislative framework on pesticide residues came into force in the EU. As part of the new process, EFSA is charged with collecting pesticide residue data and undertake exposure assessments.



Veterinary medicinal residues

The European Commission is the central repository for residues of veterinary medicinal products, but EFSA provides assistance in preparing an annual monitoring report.

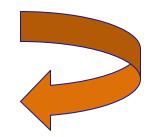


Total Diet Studies



Creating a basket of foods representative of food consumption

Stratified sampling covering regions and seasons



Analysing for a range of beneficial or harmful chemicals

Preparing food for consumption and pooling of samples



Evolution chemicals data



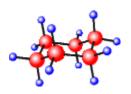
AD HOC

Ad hoc requests
Different coding
Irregular submissions



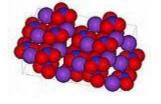
SYSTEMATIC

Set substance list Standardised coding Annual submissions



TOTAL DIET STUDY

Needs driven approach Coordinated testing Harmonised framework

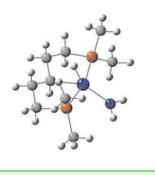


















Diet data collection

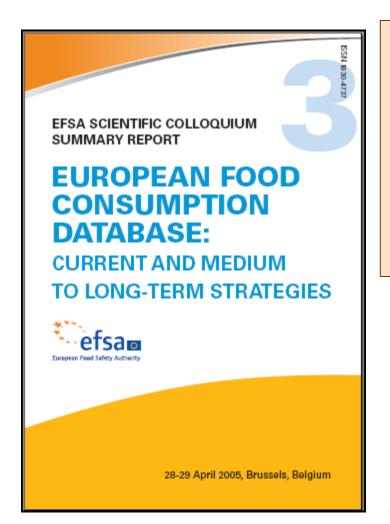


Consumption data

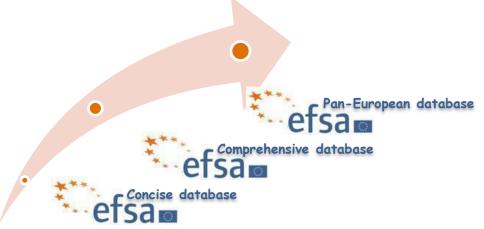


EFSA Scientific Colloquium





"A common database on food consumption would improve the consistency and reliability of exposure assessments carried out by the various EFSA Panels and other experts in Europe"



Comprehensive database



- The Comprehensive European Food Consumption Database
 - contains data from 22 Member States
 - the most recent data within the country
 - representative consumption at national level for adults and/or children
 - at detailed individual level by means of a 24 hour recall or dietary record
 - summary statistics published on the EFSA website
 February 2011









Harmonised database





- Create collaborative MS consortium
- Develop standardised guidance
- ✓ Provide access to methodological platform
- ✓ Initiate pilot projects for children and adults
- Publish principles and protocols
- Collect representative food consumption data over all four seasons for children and adults

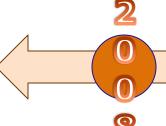
Evolution consumption data



CONCISE

Broad categories, not covering children, not harmonised, no FFQ





COMPREHENSIVE

Detailed categories, partly covering children, not harmonised, no FFQ











HARMONISED

Detailed categories, covering children, harmonised including FFQ







Assessing risk



Calculating exposure



Different accuracy levels



- Tier 1 Screening to set priorities
 - Model diets
 - Maximum use level
- Tier 2 Point estimates
 - Summary statistics from dietary survey
 - Actual use level
- Tier 3 Refined calculations
 - Individual level dietary data
 - Analytical data
 - Full distributions of occurrence and dietary data

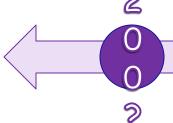
Evolution exposure



ASSUMPTIONS

Model diets
Proxy for occurrence
Fine for screening





DETERMINISTIC

Consumption distribution
Mean occurrence
All or consumers only





PROBABILISTIC

Consumption distribution
Occurrence distribution
Habitual intake









Scientific reporting

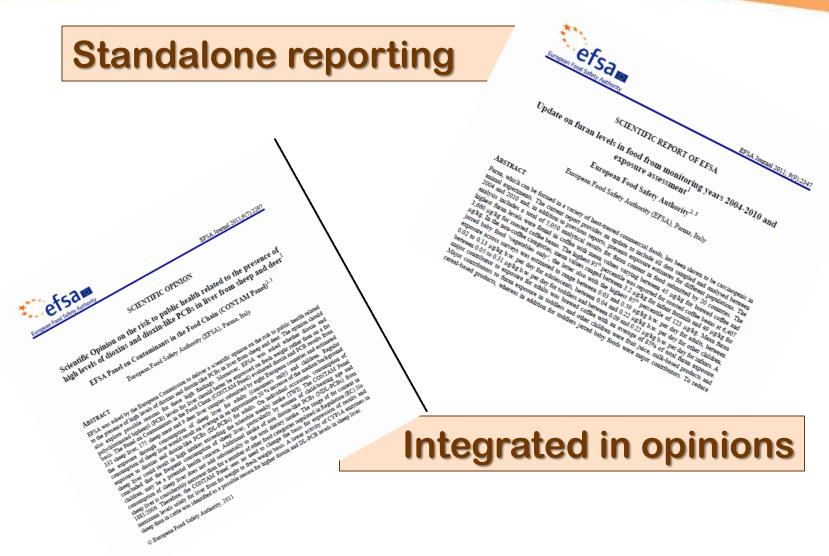


Managing outputs



Scientific reporting





Thank you



Cooperation



Harmonised approach