

ANSES

French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety

feedback on the usefulness of ACROPOLIS models and training in relation to the international needs and developments

Relations with the government and

Parliament

Ministry for ecology and sustainable development

Ministry for labour

Ministry for health

Ministry for food, agriculture and fisheries

Ministry for consumer affairs

5 supervisory ministries
State Goals & Resources
Contract

Vote of the annual grant, annual report



Parliament

Involvement in several national plans:
environmental health
(PNSE), occupational health
(PNST), Ecophyto 2018,
nutrition (PNNS), Cancer
Plan, Drug residues in water
plan, Chlordecone Action
Plan, Heat wave measures,
etc.



Missions

ANSES contributes to ensuring:

 human health and safety in the fields of environment, work and food



As well as:

- protecting animal health and welfare
- protecting plant health

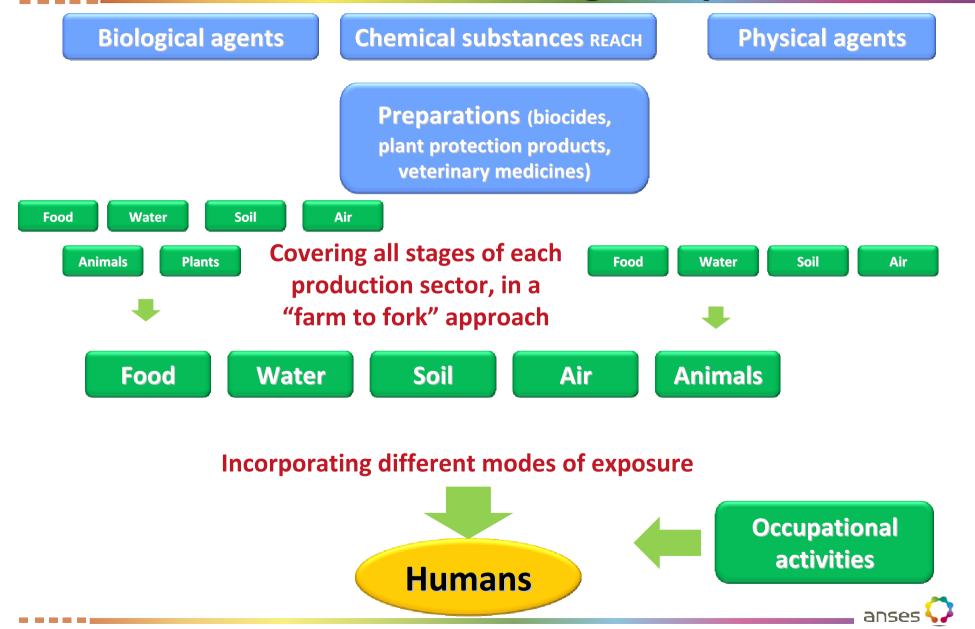








Broad and all-embracing competences

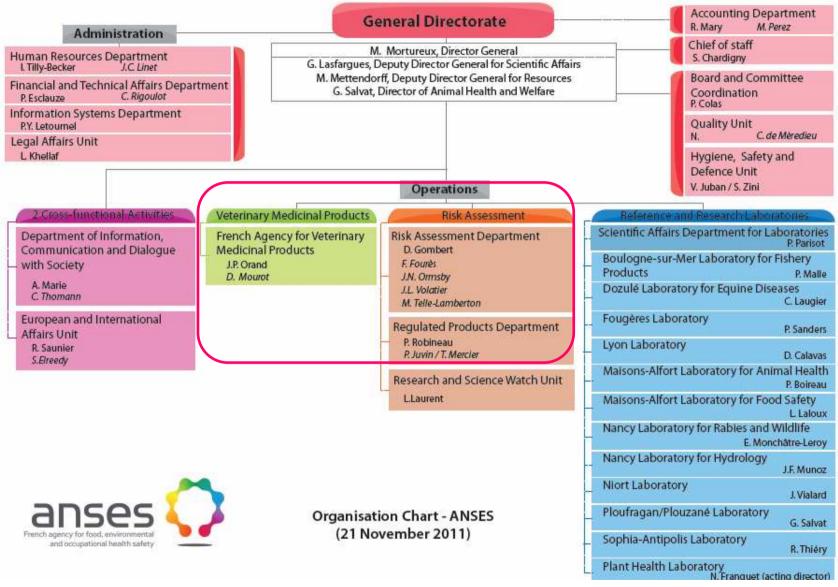


Monitoring and vigilance

- ✓ Organises vigilance systems
- ✓ Manages, coordinates and participates in epidemiological surveillance networks
- Sets up observatories for products and processes
- Creates or helps create scientific and technical databases in its fields of competence
- ✓ Informed by the ministries regarding health inspection and surveillance programmes, it provides them with access upon request to the results of inspections and checks which revealed risks
- "On request, and while maintaining the confidentiality of data with regards to third parties, may gains access to all the information for its missions that is held by any natural or legal person, notwithstanding any objections on grounds of medical, professional, industrial or commercial confidentiality."
- Participates actively in European and international alert networks
- Maintains an international science watch
- ✓ Maintains a watch on trends in the media and society



Organisation chart





Post Registration activities

- ✓ Risk Assessment Department (RAD) organises studies on population exposure via foods (studies on total food exposure = TDS) to contaminants, and pesticides residues.
- ✓ Then RAD has a clear interest in comparing its own methodologies to the best ones in order to improve the French vigilance system.



Pre Registration activities

- ✓ Regulated Product Department (RPD) is in charge of risk assessment of active substances before registration (mainly for pesticides and biocides).
- ✓ Then RPD has a clear interest in being involved in methodologies under development that could be used in a "legal context" of consumer risk assessment.



Probabilistic methods proposed by Acropolis allow to take into account at the same time

- **✓** the food contamination variability
- ✓ the different consumption habits in the general population



MCRA tool allows to estimate in <u>a simple and "user</u> <u>friendly" way</u> the exposure to pesticides of different groups of consumers :

- ✓ In a <u>standardised European way</u>,
- √ then it will be easier to compare the results (if residues and consumption data are of the same nature among MSs)



Acropolis is developing methodologies to assess aggregative exposure to pesticides:

- ✓ for specific populations: workers in agriculture are also consumers
- ✓ for different way of exposure: some pesticides used in agriculture are also veterinary medicines and/or biocides



Acropolis develops methodologies to assess <u>cumulative</u> exposure to pesticides :

- √ for specific "groups" of pesticides
- √ for different foods



Need of standardization of the data considered by this tool:

- ✓ way to collect and interpret collected data (consumption and contamination)
- √ way of using the tool

✓ => coordination by EFSA



Pre Registration activities

Need of this kind of tool for assessment of risk linked to cumulative exposure, when risk is not clearly linked to a single a.s., but to a group of a.s. or metabolites but need to define:

- ✓ Group considered on what basis?
- ✓ Toxicological Reference Values to consider (ratio of ADI/ARfD ratio of BMD, "new" ones)?
- ✓ Other data needed (percentage of treated crops, etc.)?
- => evaluation coordinated by EFSA of those aspects



Pre Registration activities

Need of defining the limits of the tool in the frame of MRL setting:

- ✓ Do the risk manager need to consider probabilistic approach in the frame of MRL setting process for a single a.s. ? (# from risk linked to micro-organisms, few data available, criteria for decision, etc.)
- => Under which conditions probabilistic approach remains as protective for consumer as deterministic one?
- => evaluation by EFSA of those aspects



conclusion

- A good way to harmonize the probabilistic approach of risk linked to chemicals at EU level
- Anses intend to participate, at least by providing FR data
- Need of coordination/harmonization in the way of data collection (consumption)
- •EFSA should be involved in standardization, defining limits of the tool, rules definition in the different potential frames of use of this tool in order to grant an increase of consumer safety.



Thank you for your attention

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