

TECHNICAL REPORT OF EFSA

Fostering harmonised risk assessments approaches on animal health and welfare issues in the Member States¹

European Food Safety Authority²

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy

SUMMARY

The report describes the outcome of the survey undertaken by the EFSA AHAW Unit on the organisation, approach and procedures applied in risk assessments on animal health and welfare in Member States and observer countries (MSO)³. The information presented in the report was provided by the Advisory Forum representatives on Animal Health and Welfare from the MSO. A questionnaire was developed to collect the necessary information to describe the organisation of the relevant national bodies currently performing risk assessments for animal health and welfare areas, including responsibilities and tasks, expert involvement and transparency in the risk assessment work. The report presents ongoing national activities in risk assessment procedures, development and harmonisation in those areas and outlines possibilities for future collaboration among MSO and with EFSA.

KEY WORDS

Animal health, animal welfare, risk assessment, procedures, harmonisation

1 On request of EFSA, Question No EFSA-Q-2009-596, issued on 25 May 2009.

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3 Member States of European Union and Iceland, Norway and Switzerland (as observers)

For citation purposes: European Food Safety Authority; Fostering harmonised Risk Assessments approaches on animal health and welfare issues in the Member States on request from EFSA. EFSA Journal 2009; 7 (10):1344. 61 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2009.1344. Available online: www.efsa.europa.eu

Disclaimer

Data presented in the report are based on the answers received from MSO in reply to a questionnaire with questions related to the organisation, the approach and the procedures applied in the risk assessment on animal health and welfare at national level. The report does not attempt to analyse reasons for different approaches chosen by MSO but merely gives a general overview on the risk assessment on animal health and animal welfare performed at national level and delineates ways for possible future collaboration.

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BACKGROUND AS PROVIDED BY EFSA

In accordance with EFSA's strategy⁴ for cooperation and networking with Member States, a network with Advisory Forum representatives on Animal Health and Animal Welfare was launched. Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and the European Commission were invited to participate as observers. The establishment of this network of scientific excellence in animal health and welfare provides all partners an extra resource to strengthen and coordinate their efforts, both in terms of national and European level activities.

EFSA has been developing activities to improve the harmonisation level of risk assessment methodologies including the ones related with animal health and welfare, contributing to the protection of animal health in EU by giving a better support to the European Community animal health strategy.

This platform for cooperation and networking in the field of animal health and welfare scientific advice and risk assessments will be based on a dynamic exchange of information among all participants (EFSA, MSO³ and European Commission).

The main goal of this animal health and animal welfare networking is to improve dialogue among MSO and to enhance knowledge on and confidence in the scientific assessments carried out in EU. Despite eventual differences between risk assessments developed by different MSO, a higher degree of transparency would reveal possible differences and would allow other potential user of a risk assessment to evaluate its applicability in another context. As an ultimate goal, it may eventually raise the harmonisation level of the risk assessments developed in EU.

As a second objective it is intended with this mandate to complement the exercise already developed by an ESCO working group. As a part of EFSA's Management Board recommendation for developing a greater cooperation and networking between EFSA and its counterparts in the MS, several working groups and networks for carrying out scientific cooperation projects (ESCO) have been established. One of these ESCO working groups developed a report on "Fostering harmonised risk assessment approaches in Europe". A questionnaire has been sent to MSO but AHAW and GMO were not included, since a similar and specific questionnaire was sent at the same time to MS. The ESCO report describes the MSO organisation of risk assessment within EFSA's remit, identifies differences in risk assessment approaches, and makes recommendations on ways to improve cooperation aiming at fostering harmonised risk assessment approaches in Europe. The ESCO working group identified areas where further harmonisation would be desirable and suggest ways to address the identified needs to EFSA and to the MSO.

⁴ http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/resource/EFSA/about/core/mb_strategy_28thmeet_en_6a.pdf?ssbinary=true

TERMS OF REFERENCE AS PROVIDED BY EFSA

In order to reach a higher level of harmonisation in the risk assessment methodologies, it is necessary to understand better the current situation among MS:

- To collect data on the institutional framework and organisational structure of risk assessment at national level (including relationship with risk management and risk communication), the approach and the procedures (including experts' independency, guidelines and adoption) applied in the risk assessment on animal health and welfare in each of the MSO (through a questionnaire).
- To compile the data received and prepare a descriptive summary of the different types of situations.

The final report will be shared with the Advisory Forum representatives on Animal Health and Welfare and, once endorsed, should be published by EFSA.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The European Food Safety Authority wishes to thank the members of the Advisory Forum representatives on Animal Health and Welfare in Member States and Observer countries for providing data.

ANALYSIS

1. Introduction

The concept of animal health covers not only the diseases of animals, but also the critical relationship between animal welfare and animal disease, as well as its relevance to public health. Animal welfare may influence the occurrence of animal diseases and have a positive or negative effect on food safety. Conversely, diseases often decrease the welfare of animals. For example, stress may increase susceptibility to infections, which in turn may lead to illness in animals or increased shedding of pathogens and contaminants into the food chain. On the other hand, whereas outdoor farming systems may improve animal welfare, they may also increase the exposure of animals to certain biological hazards and diseases.

EFSA is the keystone of the EU risk assessment regarding food and feed safety and the related fields of zoonoses, diseases in wild and food producing animals and animal welfare. In close collaboration with scientists, national authorities and in open consultation with its stakeholders, EFSA provides independent scientific advice and communication on existing and emerging risks.

The AHAW Panel provides independent scientific advice on all aspects of animal diseases and animal welfare. Its work primary concerns food producing animals, including fish.

The Panel carries out risk assessments in order to produce scientific opinions and advice for risk managers. Its risk assessment approach is based on reviewing scientific information and data in order to evaluate the risks as consequence of a given hazard. This helps to provide a science-based foundation for European policies and legislation and supports risk managers in taking balanced and timely decisions.

The enhancement of cooperation and data exchange and improving collaboration between EFSA, EC and MS is essential to deliver useful scientific advice and risk assessments for decision making in animal health topic.

The Advisory Forum representatives on Animal Health and Welfare (AF-AHAW) connect EFSA with risk assessment institutions in the 27 EU MS and observer countries. The Forum has a collaborative approach in working with the MSO and through it. EFSA and the MSO can join forces addressing European risk assessment and risk communications issues, scientific matters and early response to emerging risk issues.

The first meeting of AF-AHAW (27-28 May 2008) aimed to stimulate a dynamic exchange of information and opinions between EFSA and the MSO for strengthened cooperation in the field of animal health and animal welfare. Seeking feedback on EFSA's role in contributing to the pan-European strategy on animal health and welfare risk assessment, the national AF representatives were given a brief overview on the past and current activities of the AHAW Panel.

In order to collect information on the organisation, the approach and the procedures applied in the risk assessment on animal health and welfare in each of the MSO, a questionnaire was developed by the AHAW Unit and submitted to the MSO institutions. A preliminary feedback to the questionnaire data submitted by MSO was reported by EFSA, after which AF-AHAW representatives were invited to share their interest and opinions on the need for networking and exchange of information on animal health and welfare risk assessment. The AF-AHAW agreed to share submitted data from the questionnaire on risk assessment on

animal health and welfare with other AF-AHAW representatives. The meeting also provided the opportunity to discuss a possible procedure allowing quick and efficient cooperation between EFSA and the MSO in the field of animal health.

The main objective of this report is to describe the current institutional framework and organisational structure of risk assessment in the area of animal health and welfare at national level. It includes aspects related to the relationship between risk assessment and risk management and risk communication as well as the general approach and procedures (e.g. experts' independence, guidelines and adoption) applied in the risk assessment in each of the MSO.

2. Working methodology and timeframe

In order to collect information concerning risk assessments developed for animal health and welfare issues at national level, a questionnaire was developed by AHAW Unit (Appendix A). The main topics covered by the questionnaire were: the risk assessment organisation, the interface between risk assessment and risk managers, the type of experts/panel of experts involved (independence), public availability of documents, guidelines, ongoing developments on risk assessment procedures and points for future collaborations. Some of the questions were limited to a few reply options and other were kept open (See appendix A).

A questionnaire was uploaded in AF secretariat extranet workspace and distributed by email to the representatives for Animal Health and Welfare in MSO (8 May, 2008). Data were collected until the agreed deadline (22 May, 2008), followed by compilation and analysis.

Nineteen answers were received before the first AF-AHAW meeting (27-28 May, 2008). At this meeting a summary overview of the data collected was presented and it was agreed 1) to send a new request to the AF-AHAW for further additional information, 2) to update the data already provided, 3) to agree on data sharing and publication and 4) to ask MSO that had not yet provided information to do so until 13 June. The final number of replies received from MSO was 24.

The current report was prepared on the basis of the questionnaire data and will be submitted for publication following endorsement by the AF-AHAW representatives.

3. Findings and discussion

EFSA received information from 24 countries out of 30. One of these countries reported the absence of any organization responsible for performing risk assessment for animal health and welfare. The original replies received have been annexed to this report (Appendices B to I). The data and information collected will be summarised and analysed in the following according to the structure of the questionnaire.

3.1. Organisation of the risk assessment related to animal health and welfare in MSO

The survey showed that all institutions performing risk assessment for animal diseases reported by the MSO are governmental.

According to the replies received, the risk assessment for animal health (AH) and the risk assessment for animal welfare (AW) are performed in the same Institution in 16 countries and different institutions in 5 cases.

One country reported the absence of any organisation performing risk assessment for animal health and animal welfare, another of the non-existence for animal welfare and one did not reply for animal welfare (Appendix B).

3.1.1. Integration of animal health, welfare and food safety aspects in the risk assessments:

As mentioned above, the concept of animal health covers not only the diseases of animals, but also the critical relationship between animal welfare and animal disease, as well as its relevance to public health (more specifically in food safety).

The replies showed that almost all MSO responsible organisations at least sometimes consider the integration of those aspects. Animal health aspects are always integrated with food safety (FS) in the risk assessment process in the majority of the cases (14/22) but only sometimes in 8 out of 22 answers. The animal health and animal welfare are indicated as being always integrated in 8 out of 22 cases and occasionally in almost half of the countries (12/22). Finally, the incorporation of animal welfare and food safety aspects is done occasionally in 15 out of 22 replies and in 5 countries it is done always (Figure 1, Appendix C).

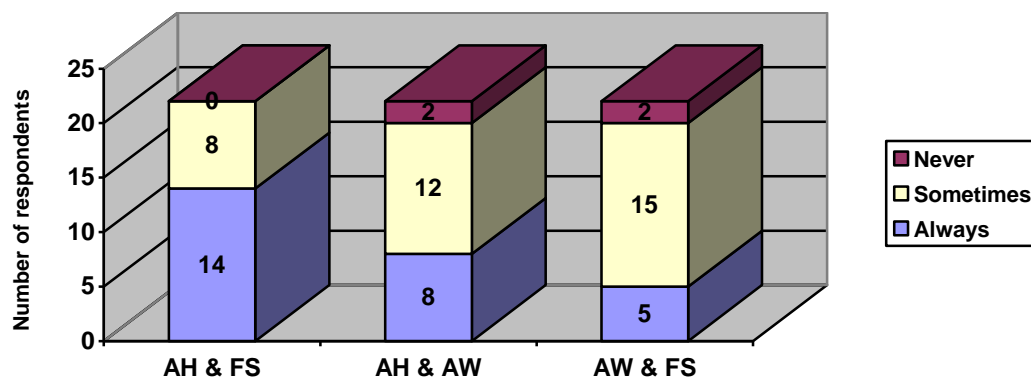


Figure 1: Integration of animal health, welfare and food safety aspects in risk assessments

3.1.2. Interface between risk assessment and risk management

According to the replies received by EFSA, the degree of separation between risk assessment and risk management varies among countries. There is an evident separation between the

organisation developing risk assessments and those responsible for implementing risk management measures in 13 countries. There is no clear separation between risk assessment and risk management in 3 countries. The level of urgency of the situation was one of the main criteria in deciding whether or not to launch a formal working group in one country (Appendix C).

3.1.2.1. Collaboration during the Risk Assessment process:

The collaboration between risk assessors and risk managers can be identified at the different stages of the risk assessment procedure:

(a) Launching and handling of risk assessment requests:

In the majority of cases initiative comes from risk managers but the procedure varies from country to country. The request for a risk assessment, scientific opinion or advice may come directly from a risk management body or from the risk assessment body itself as a self task. In some cases it is mentioned that the risk assessment questions are refined by the risk assessors or that the questions are developed by both parties.

(b) Elaboration of risk assessment

According to the replies received, the level of collaboration between risk assessors and risk managers during the elaboration phase may be through an initial consultation concerning the risk questions, a continuous dialogue between the two parts or even, a discussion on risk management alternatives and its effect on the risk assessment outputs.

(c) Output from risk assessment

The output from the initial request presents different formats among MSO: a risk assessment, a written report (with conclusions, recommendations, in draft for peer reviewing), a scientific opinion or advice and an informal advice. In all cases, the output from risk assessment or advice is submitted and transmitted to the risk managers.

(d) Adoption of risk assessment output

The final validation of the risk assessment process was also assessed by the questionnaire. In the majority of the replies (19/23) the risk assessment/advice are adopted by consensus. In some cases stakeholders and risk managers are consulted before adoption, to include other factors than the scientific aspects (socio-economic, feasibility of control measures, etc). Two scenarios were indicated for dealing with diverging views at the final stage - either to reduce the scientific output to the part agreed by all or to present all scientific divergences to the managers (Appendix D).

3.2. Selection of qualified experts

The general process followed to involve qualified independent scientists has been included in the questions sent to MSO.

3.2.1. Structure of the expert input

A scientific panel of experts is the most common structure for engaging experts in the risk assessment process for animal health issues. It was indicated in 17 out of 23 answers for risk assessment in animal health and in 14 out of 22 for animal welfare (Figure 2, Annex D). The other options indicated by MSO were: internal or ad hoc groups or networks, or an advisory body from CVO. In one case scientific information, advice and previous experience was collected by the risk managers from another MSO.

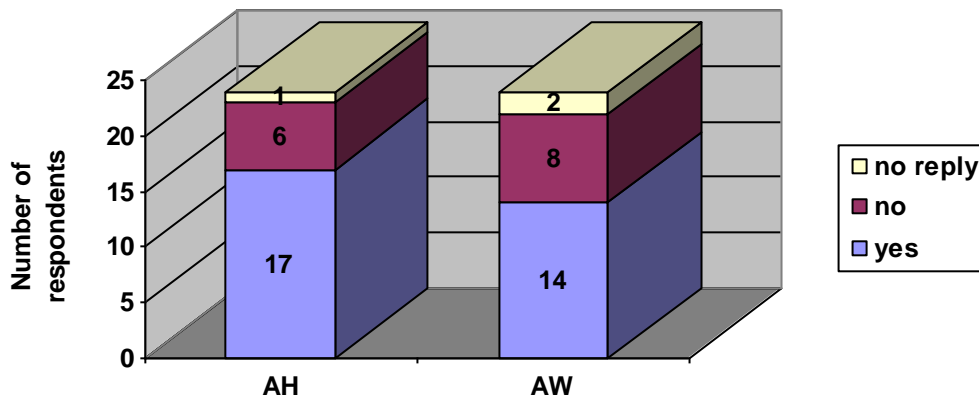


Figure 2: Existence of a panel of experts for the risk assessment process

3.2.2. Public access to the information related to the risk assessment experts

In order to investigate the situation in the MS, all AF representatives on animal health were requested to provide information about the public availability of information (independence, qualifications, interests) pertaining to the experts involved in risk assessments at national level.

3.2.2.1. Transparency of the experts selection process

The professional curricula vitae of experts are made publicly available in 3 of the cases – for both animal health and welfare (Figure 3). For one country, it is possible to access archived information regarding that information (Appendix D).

3.2.2.2. Ensuring independence of experts

The replies indicated that a clear declaration of interest (DoI) policy is not yet implemented in all MSO. Responses concerning declaration of interest are found in Appendix E.

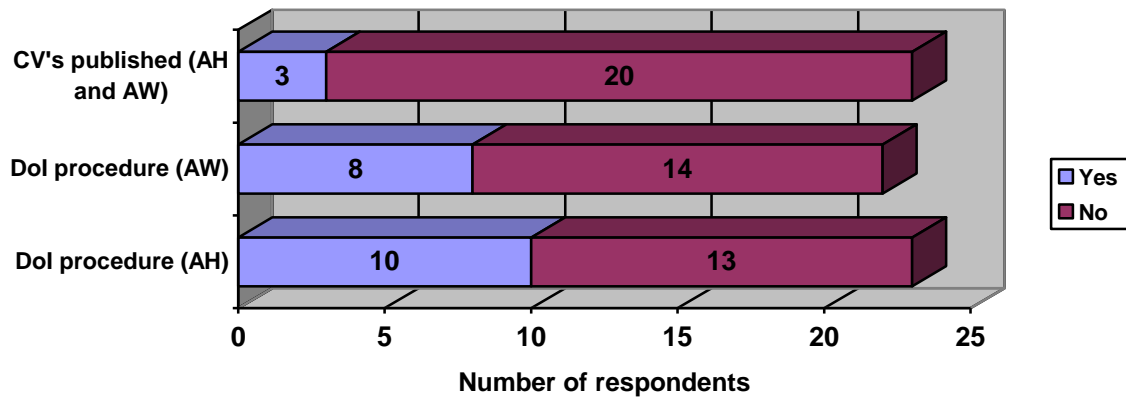


Figure 3: Curricula vitae (CV) publication and procedure of declaration of interest

Procedures for declaration of interest in risk assessments for animal health are established in less than half of the countries (10/23) and for animal welfare in 8 out of 22 (Figure 3). According to the 10 replies received for animal health, the declaration of interest is updated on an annual basis in 2 cases, per topic in 3 cases and not updated in 5 cases. For the 8 replies received for animal welfare, 2 countries reported annual updating of the declaration of interest, whereas 3 countries updates per topic and 3 countries do not update (Figure 4),

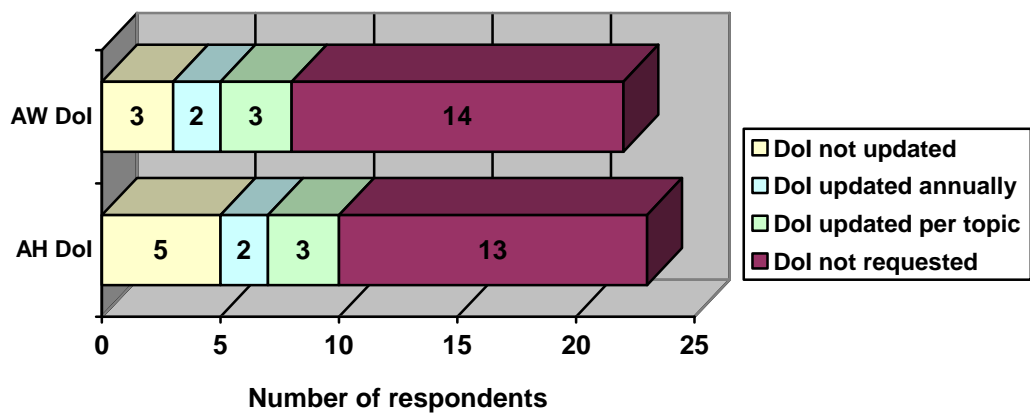


Figure 4: Updating of declarations of interest

Only one country reported that declarations of interest are web published for both animal health and welfare.

3.3. Use of risk assessment guidelines and procedures

In order to assess the current level of harmonisation, MSO were asked if risk assessment guidance has been established at a national level or if guidance from other organisation is followed.

3.3.1. National guidelines for risk assessment

Almost half of the MSO developed risk assessment guidelines for risk assessment (10 out of 23 replies) and are mainly related with animal health. In half of these cases the guidelines are publicly available.

3.3.2. International guidelines for risk assessment

Nearly all MSO stated to use guidance documents on procedural aspects from International organisations: 20 out of 22 answers for animal health and 13 out of 19 for animal welfare. Several International organisations were indicated in the replies (OIE, EFSA, FAO, WHO, OECD, CODEX and others sources for guidance). OIE and EFSA were pointed as the most commonly used (Appendix F).

3.4. Availability of risk assessments

Delivery of the risk assessment opinion or advice to the risk managers is always performed. Publishing of the risk assessment output and sharing information to the public occurs in the majority of the replies for animal health diseases and in more than half of the replies for animal welfare (Figure 5).

3.4.1. Publication of risk assessments

Sharing information with the public and presentation of the risk assessment outputs are mainly done through the official websites of risk assessment bodies (Appendix B). Seventeen out of 18 publications for animal health and 10 out of 13 for animal welfare are available in the web. One country allows publication through a printed version. The number of published reports concerning animal health (18 out of 23) is higher than for animal welfare (13 out of 23).

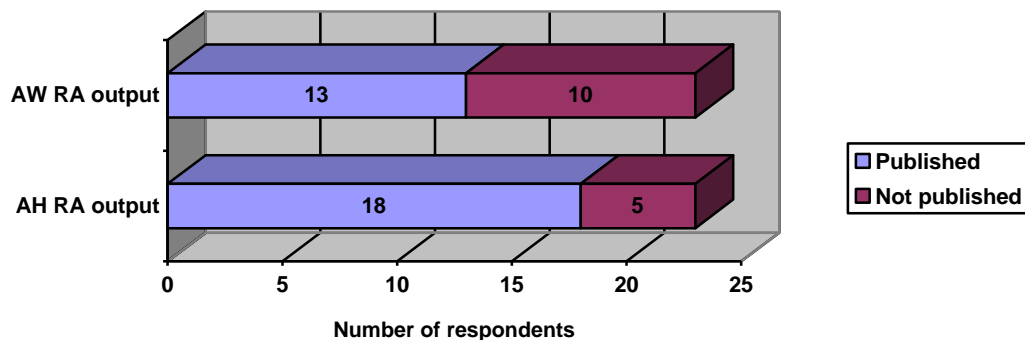


Figure 5: Publication of risk assessment for animal health or welfare

3.4.2. Language of the risk assessments

All published information is available in the MSO language (18 out of 18 replies). The most frequent second language was English (9) followed by French (3), and German, Dutch or Swedish (2).

3.5. Ongoing activities to develop risk assessment methodologies

Ongoing activities to develop risk assessment methodologies concerning animal health are being developed in half of the countries (12 out of 23) and in one third of countries for animal welfare (8 out of 23). Some of the topics for animal health were: evidence based prioritisation of zoonotic diseases; development of statistical methods for parameter estimation and Bayesian methods for taking into account the uncertainty of data sources and the risk; epidemiological simulation modelling of spread and detection of exotic infectious diseases; methods for risk classification of farms and collaboration with other Institutions. For animal welfare it was indicated to develop risk assessment for animal welfare in general (Appendix F).

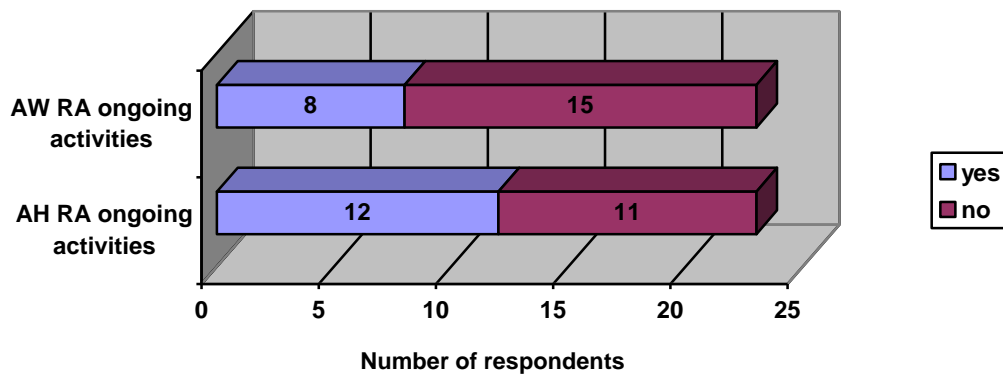


Figure 6: Ongoing risk assessment activities in animal health and animal welfare

3.6. Future development and collaboration on risk assessment methodologies

In line with EU animal health strategy for 2007-2013 and the related action plan the points for future collaboration and possible development were investigated.

Development and harmonisation of risk assessment methodology was raised by some replies. It was also suggested to promote risk assessment peer reviewing and reinforce collaboration between human and veterinary medicine. Sharing of scientific data on animal health and welfare and networking with other risk assessment agencies, and research networks was indicated as an important issue.

Focus was given to several specific animal health topics: vector-borne diseases, emerging diseases, avian influenza, bluetongue, brucellosis and salmonellosis. For welfare, animal movements and identification, risk classification of farms, transport, stunning and killing and zoo animals were mentioned (Appendix G).

3.7. Framework of collaboration

There is a unanimous acknowledgement that the cooperation between EFSA and MSO is useful for the exchange of data and information, risk assessment procedures and EFSA/AHAW tasks. In general and looking to the replies, some main points for future close collaboration emerged: reinforcing networking, using independent experts to perform risk assessment, scientific data and information exchange, development and harmonisation of risk assessment methodologies.

4. Conclusions

The replies to the questionnaire give an overall view of the current institutional framework and organisational structure of risk assessments in the area of animal health and welfare at MS level. The information collected can be used to complement the information already collected by the ESCO report⁵ “Fostering harmonised risk assessment approaches in Europe” concerning the area of animal health and welfare. It may be concluded that:

- MS are clearly interested in networking, ensuring the independency of the risk assessment process, exchanging of scientific data and information and having more developed and harmonised risk assessment methodologies.
- The development of a platform for the exchange of information/data/risk assessments may strengthen the scientific collaboration in this area.
- The risk assessment is mainly organised at a governmental level and in two thirds of the cases the same institution is dealing with animal health and animal welfare.
- In the process of risk assessment, the level of integration of food safety aspects into animal health assessments is higher than the integration between animal health and animal welfare and between animal welfare and food safety.
- There is a clear separation between risk assessment/risk management in about half of the countries.
- The scientific experts involved in the risk assessments are mainly organised in panels or advisory bodies.
- Adoption of the risk assessment is done by consensus and sometimes includes a hearing of risk managers and stakeholders. In one case it is referred that all scientific divergences are presented in the report.
- A declaration of interests (DoI) policy is implemented in less than half of the MSO.
- Nearly all MSO stated to use guidance additional to their own guidelines, documents on procedural aspects from International organisations (OIE and EFSA most often indicated).
- More ongoing risk assessment activities are found within animal health than for animal welfare issues.

⁵ http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/DocumentSet/ESCO_HARM_RA_final_report_03-12-2008.0.pdf?ssbinary=true

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - DATA COMPILLATION ON ANIMAL HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT ORGANISATION IN THE MS (QUESTIONNAIRE TEMPLATE)

1.	YOUR COUNTRY'S ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (AHAW) RISK ASSESSEMENTS (RA)	
1.1.	Which organisation(s) is responsible for performing RA for <i>animal diseases</i> (AD) at National level?	
1.1.1.	Name of the organisation, department or institute:	<input type="text"/>
1.1.2.	Is this a governmental organisation(s) representing the MS?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
1.1.3.	Are National guidance and/ RA reports on animal diseases publicly available? If Yes, in which language? Could you provide the reference or weblink?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.2.	Which organisation(s) is responsible for performing RA for <i>animal welfare</i> (AW) at National level?	
1.2.1.	Name of the organisation, department or institute:	<input type="text"/>
1.2.2.	Is this a governmental organisation(s) representing the MS?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
1.2.3.	Are National guidance and/or reports on animal welfare publicly available? If Yes, in which language? Could you provide the reference or weblink?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.3.	Do you have different organisations/ Bodies (research institutes, universities, specific National services) dealing with animal diseases and animal welfare issues? Please provide the names of one key contact persons:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
1.3.1.	For animal diseases:	<input type="text"/>
1.3.2.	For animal welfare:	<input type="text"/>

1.4.	When carrying out a Risk Assessment in <i>animal health</i> (AH), do you integrate aspects on:	
1.4.1.	animal diseases and animal welfare?	<input type="checkbox"/> Always <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Never
1.4.2.	animal diseases and food safety?	<input type="checkbox"/> Always <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Never
1.4.3.	animal welfare and food safety?	<input type="checkbox"/> Always <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Never
1.5.	If the organisations mentioned in 1.1 (AD) and 1.2 (AW) are different, how is the work coordinated?	<input type="text"/>
1.6.	Can you briefly describe the interface procedure between the risk assessors/scientific advisers and the risk managers?	
1.6.1.	For animal diseases:	<input type="text"/>
1.6.2.	For animal welfare:	<input type="text"/>

2.	INVOLVEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS IN RISK ASSESSMENT (RA)	
2.1.	Are RA/advices carried out by a scientific Panel of experts?	
2.1.1.	For animal diseases: If No, please describe how	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="text"/>
2.1.2.	For animal welfare: If No, please describe how	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="text"/>
2.2.	Are the CV's of your experts for RA publicly available?	
2.2.1.	For animal diseases: If Yes, where?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="text"/>
2.2.2.	For animal welfare: If Yes, where?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="text"/>
2.3.	Are the RA/scientific advices adopted by consensus?	
2.3.1.	For animal diseases: If No, please describe the procedure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="text"/>
2.3.2.	For animal welfare: If No, please describe the procedure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="text"/>

2.4.	Do you have <i>declarations of interest (DoI)</i> from each expert to safeguard your independence?	
2.4.1.	For animal diseases:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2.4.1.1.	Are the DoI renewed annually or done per topic?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> per topic
2.4.1.2.	Are the DoI publicly available? Where? Could you please provide the reference or weblink?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2.4.2.	For animal welfare:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2.4.2.1.	Are the DoI renewed annually or done per topic?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> per topic
2.4.2.2.	Are the DoI publicly available? Where? Could you please provide the reference or weblink?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.	YOUR NATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT (RA) APPROACH FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND METHODOLOGY	
3.1.	Have your country issued its own RA guidance document(s)? If Yes, please provide reference of the document(s) and website:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3.1.1.	For animal diseases:	<input type="text"/>
3.1.2.	For animal welfare:	<input type="text"/>
3.2.	Does your country follow RA guidance for AH from other organisations?	
3.2.1.	For animal diseases:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3.2.2.	For animal welfare: If Yes, please specify (e.g. OECD, FAO, WHO, Codex, EFSA):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="text"/>
3.3.	Are there any ongoing National activities to develop RA methodologies applied for AD and AW?	
3.3.1.	For animal diseases: Please describe	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="text"/>
3.3.2.	For animal welfare: Please describe	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="text"/>
3.4.	Which future developments in AD and AW on RA methodologies would your country envisage?	
3.4.1.	For animal diseases:	<input type="text"/>
3.4.2.	For animal welfare:	<input type="text"/>
3.5.	Do you wish to raise any particular issue on AD and AW risk assessment at the special EFSA AF meeting?	
		<input type="text"/>

4.	MAIN PURPOSE AND FRAMEWORK OF COLLABORATION	
4.1.	Do you think it is useful to exchange information annually between EFSA Advisory Forum members on animal health and EFSA AHAW on the following topics?	
4.1.1.	Data and information?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4.1.2.	Risk Assessment procedures?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4.1.3.	Present and future EFSA/AHAW tasks?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4.1.4.	Other (please specify):	<input type="text"/>

Person responsible for filling the questionnaire:

Thank you for providing this very useful information.

APPENDICES B TO G - DATA COMPILATION ON ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE RISK ASSESSMENT ORGANISATION IN THE MS

APPENDIX B - ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE RISK ASSESSMENT (RA)

Country	Organisation(s) responsible for performing RA at National level									
	For animal health (AH)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AH public availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink	For animal welfare (AW)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AW publicly availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink
Austria	Ministry of health, Family and Youth	Yes	No			Ministry of health, Family and Youth	Yes	No		
Belgium	Scientific Committee of the Belgian Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FASFC)	Yes	Yes	In Dutch and in French - Summary in English	http://www.fav.v.afsca.fgov.be/home/com-sci/avis2008_fr.asp	Federal Public Service of Public health, Food safety and Environment	Yes	No		
Bulgaria	National Veterinary Service to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Supply	Yes	Yes	Bulgarian	www.mzgar.government.bg	National veterinary Service, animal health Directorate	Yes	Yes	Bulgarian	www.mzgar.government.bg
Cyprus	Veterinary Services Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Greek	Printed	Veterinary Services	Yes	Yes	Greek	Printed
Czech Republic	State Veterinary Administration under the Ministry of Agriculture	Yes	Yes	Czech and English	www.svsscr.cz	State Veterinary Administration	Yes	Yes	Czech and English	www.svsscr.cz

Country	Organisation(s) responsible for performing RA at National level									
	For animal health (AH)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AH public availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink	For animal welfare (AW)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AW publicly availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink
Denmark	National Veterinary Institute	Yes	Yes	Danish	http://www.dfvf.dk/Default.aspx?ID=9709	Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, University of Aarhus. Faculty of Life Sciences University of Copenhagen	Yes	No		
Estonia	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Finland	Finnish Food Safety Authority Evira	Yes	Yes	Finnish (with English and Swedish abstracts) or English (with Finnish and Swedish abstracts)	http://www.evira.fi/portal/fi/elintauti-ja_elintarvike_tutkimus/riskinarviointi/julkaisut_ja_asiantuntijalausunnot/raportit	Finnish Food Safety Authority Evira by cooperation and networking with University of Helsinki, Agrifood Research Finland (MTT) and other national researchers	Yes	Yes	English or Finnish	http://www.vetmed.helsinki.fi/hyvinvoitikeskus/julkaisut.htm
France	AFSSA	Yes	Yes	French	www.afssa.fr	none	No	No		
Germany	Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Federal Research Institute for animal health	Yes	Yes	German	http://www.fli.bund.de	Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Federal Research Institute for animal health	Yes	No	German, English summary	
Greece	Hellenic Ministry of Rural Development and Food (HMRDF)	Yes	No			HMRDF	Yes	No		

Country	Organisation(s) responsible for performing RA at National level									
	For animal health (AH)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AH public availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink	For animal welfare (AW)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AW publicly availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink
Hungary	Central Agriculture Office, Directorate of animal health and animal welfare	Yes	No	Hungarian		Central Agriculture Office, Directorate of animal health and animal welfare	Yes	Yes	Hungarian	
Ireland	Department of Agriculture ,Fisheries &Food	Yes	No	English	http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/index.jsp?file=areasofi/animalhealthandwelfare.xml	Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Food	Yes	Yes	English	http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/fawac/index.jsp?file=publications.xml
Italy	National Secretariat of Risk Assessment on Food Chain of the Italian Ministry of Work, health and welfare.	Yes	No	They will be available as soon as possible on the web site of Ministry of health when will be prepared the first reports. They will be in Italian	http://www.ministerosalute.it Web page under construction dedicated to the Risk Assessment on Food Chain: http://www.ministerosalute.it/alimenti/alimenti.jsp	National Committee on Food Safety of the Italian Ministry of Work, health and welfare.	Yes	Yes	Yes, they will be available when will be prepared the first reports. Italian	http://www.ministerosalute.it Web page under construction dedicated to the Risk Assessment on Food Chain: http://www.ministerosalute.it/alimenti/alimenti.jsp

Country	Organisation(s) responsible for performing RA at National level									
	For animal health (AH)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AH public availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink	For animal welfare (AW)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AW publicly availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink
Latvia	No any government or nongovernmental organizations responsible for performing RA for animal disease and animal welfare within country					No any government or nongovernmental organizations responsible for performing RA for animal disease and animal welfare within country				
Lithuania	State Food and Veterinary Service	Yes	Yes	Lithuanian	http://www.vet.lt/lt/pages/gyvunu-sveikata	State Food and Veterinary Service	Yes	Yes	Lithuanian	www.vet.lt
Luxembourg	Administration of veterinary services(ASV)	Yes	No			Administration of veterinary services	Yes	No		
Malta	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

Country	Organisation(s) responsible for performing RA at National level									
	For animal health (AH)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AH public availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink	For animal welfare (AW)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AW publicly availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink
Netherlands	Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority, Office for Risk Assessment (VWA-BuR); and Central Veterinary Institute (CVI)	Yes	Yes	in Dutch, sometimes in English; for the Office for Risk Assessment it is mandatory to make their RA publicly available; this is not the case for CVI	http://www.vwa.nl/portal/page?_pageid=119,1639774&_dad=portal&_schema=portal ; http://www.cvi.wur.nl/NL	Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority, Office for Risk Assessment (VWA-BuR); animal Sciences Group (ASG) Lelystad; Raad voor Dierenaangelegenheden (RDA)	Yes	Yes	in Dutch, sometimes in English; for the Office for Risk Assessment it is mandatory to make their reports publicly available; this is not the case for ASG and RDA; additional remark: ASG is not a governmental organisation	http://www.vwa.nl/portal/page?_pageid=119,1639774&_dad=portal&_schema=portal ; http://www.asg.wur.nl/NL/publicaties/Eigenpublicaties/Rapporten/ ; http://www.rda.nl/#null
Poland	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Portugal	Direcção Geral de Veterinária	Yes	Yes	Portuguese	www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt	Direcção Geral de Veterinária	Yes	Yes	Portuguese	Direcção Geral de Veterinária
Romania	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

Country	Organisation(s) responsible for performing RA at National level									
	For animal health (AH)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AH public availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink	For animal welfare (AW)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AW publicly availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink
Slovakia	State veterinary and food administration of the Slovak Republic	Yes	No			State veterinary and food administration of the Slovak Republic	Yes	Yes	Slovak	www.svssr.sk
Slovenia	Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia - VARS	Yes	No				Yes	No		
Spain	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Sweden	National Veterinary Institute (SVA)	Yes	Yes	Swedish or English	www.sva.se	Swedish Board of Agriculture (SJV)	Yes	No		
UK	Defra, FFG, International animal health	Yes	Yes	English	http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/monitoring/index.htm ; Veterinary Record (Scientific Journal)	Defra, FFG, animal Welfare (Farm animal Welfare Council - FAWC)	Yes (although FAWC is independent)	FAWC opinions/reports are	English	http://www.fawc.org.uk/default.htm for FAWC
Norway	Norwegian Scientific Committee for Food Safety	Yes	Yes	English/some only in Norwegian	www.vkm.no	Norwegian Scientific Committee for Food Safety	Yes	Yes	English/some only in Norwegian	www.vkm.no

Country	Organisation(s) responsible for performing RA at National level									
	For animal health (AH)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AH public availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink	For animal welfare (AW)	Governmental	National RA guidance/reports on AW publicly availability	Language(s)	Reference/weblink
Switzerland	Federal Veterinary Office, Monitoring Department	Yes	Yes	German, French, English	http://www.bvet.admin.ch/ge-sundheit_tiere/00315/index.html?lang=en	Federal Veterinary Office, Monitoring Department and Centres for proper housing in Tänikon and Zollikofen	Yes	No		
Iceland	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

APPENDIX C - INTEGRATION AND COORDINATION IN RA PROCESS

Country	Different organisations/Bodies (research institutes, universities, specific National services) dealing with animal health and animal welfare issues	Carrying out a Risk Assessment in animal health and welfare (AHAW), integrating aspects on:			Work coordination in case of different organisations performing (RA) on AH and AW	Brief description on the interface procedure between the risk assessors/scientific advisers and the risk managers	
		animal health and animal welfare?	animal health and food safety?	animal welfare and food safety?		For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)
Austria	Yes	Sometimes	Always	Sometimes			
Belgium	Yes	Sometimes	Always	Sometimes	Meetings of coordination between Federal Public Service and Federal Agency for Food safety. Coordination mostly in research projects	The Scientific Committee of the FASFC is an independent risk assessment organ which provides scientific opinions on demand of the risk managers. It provides also self tasking advices on food safety issues. Official procedures exist for asking an advice on the Committee. All advices are public.	Advices of Welfare Council are taken into account by Federal Public Service, DG animals, Plants and Food, animal welfare. Proposals are submitted to the Minister of Public health.
Bulgaria	Yes	Sometimes	Always	Sometimes		Consultations between NVS and National Diagnostic and research institute	Consultations between NVS and National Diagnostic and research institute
Cyprus	No	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes	Organisation is the same.	Risk assessors receive request for RA, perform RA, write draft RA report, submit RA to risk managers	Risk assessors receive request for RA, perform RA, write draft RA report, submit RA to risk managers

Country	Different organisations/Bodies (research institutes, universities, specific National services) dealing with animal health and animal welfare issues	Carrying out a Risk Assessment in animal health and welfare (AHAW), integrating aspects on:			Work coordination in case of different organisations performing (RA) on AH and AW	Brief description on the interface procedure between the risk assessors/scientific advisers and the risk managers	
		animal health and animal welfare?	animal health and food safety?	animal welfare and food safety?		For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)
Czech Republic	Yes	Always	Always	Always	Organisation is the same.	At the beginning this procedure is going via internet and e- mail contacts, later comes the scientific discussion in the specialised Scientific Committees and the conclusions of scientific advisers are sent to the risk managers in the State veterinary Administration.	The same.
Denmark	Yes	Sometimes	Always	Sometimes	If relevant, the main organization asks the other organisation to take part in the RA	Risk managers belong to an other organisation independent of the scientific advisers organisation	Risk managers belong to an other organisation independent of the scientific adviser organisation
Estonia	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Finland	Yes	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes	Work is coordinated mainly by Eläinten Hyvinvointikeskus (animal welfare Research Center) at the University of Helsinki	RA initiative comes from RM. RA-Question is formulated together by risk assessors and – managers. A RA –project group at the Risk Assessment Unit of Evira makes the research plan and carries out RA. RA –project group decides on publication and communication of the RA.	Generally the same as above.

Country	Different organisations/ Bodies (research institutes, universities, specific National services) dealing with animal health and animal welfare issues	Carrying out a Risk Assessment in animal health and welfare (AHAW), integrating aspects on:			Work coordination in case of different organisations performing (RA) on AH and AW	Brief description on the interface procedure between the risk assessors/scientific advisers and the risk managers	
		animal health and animal welfare?	animal health and food safety?	animal welfare and food safety?		For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)
France	Yes	Sometimes	Always	Sometimes		Official opinion, control measures recommendation transmitted from AFSSA to Ministry of agriculture. AFFSA is responsible for marketing authorisation in the field of vet drugs	scientific support and recommendation from AFSSA to the ministry
Germany	No	Always	Sometimes	Never		Risk assessors receive request for RA, refine RA question, form group with panel of experts or scientific advisers, perform RA, write draft RA report, (optional: draft RA report peer-reviewed), submit RA to risk managers	Risk assessors receive request for RA, refine RA question, form group with scientific advisers under the lead ship of risk assessors, perform RA, write draft RA report, (optional: draft RA report peer-reviewed), submit RA to risk managers
Greece	Yes	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes	non applicable (NA)	Inter sectorial collaboration and information exchange between lab assessors (they are not experts on Risk Analysis concepts) and risk managers from central authorities (Ministry)	(NA)
Hungary	Yes	Always	Always	Always		Harmonising discussions with the Hungarian Food Safety Authority	Harmonising discussions with the Hungarian Food Safety Authority

Country	Different organisations/ Bodies (research institutes, universities, specific National services) dealing with animal health and animal welfare issues	Carrying out a Risk Assessment in animal health and welfare (AHAW), integrating aspects on:			Work coordination in case of different organisations performing (RA) on AH and AW	Brief description on the interface procedure between the risk assessors/scientific advisers and the risk managers	
		animal health and animal welfare?	animal health and food safety?	animal welfare and food safety?		For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)
Ireland	No	Always	Always	Sometimes		Department of agriculture fisheries & food (DAFF) has a key role in risk assessment and the lead role in risk management. Centre for veterinary epidemiology & risk assessment (CVERA) provides additional scientific advice to DAFF on risk assessment on contract	Department of agriculture fisheries & food has a key role in risk assessment and a lead role in risk management
Italy	Yes				The work is coordinated from the National Committee on Food Safety.	the National Secretariat for the Risk Assessment on Food Chain transmit the scientific advice elaborated from the National Committee to the General Direction of animal health and Veterinary Drug of the Italian Ministry of health, Work and Welfare. This Direction is responsible of the animal health and of the animal welfare	See answer before
Latvia							
Lithuania	No	Always	Always	Sometimes		State Food and Veterinary Service have the collaboration with the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy, which made RA from the scientific point	State Food and Veterinary Service have the collaboration with the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy, which made RA from the scientific point

Country	Different organisations/ Bodies (research institutes, universities, specific National services) dealing with animal health and animal welfare issues	Carrying out a Risk Assessment in animal health and welfare (AHAW), integrating aspects on:			Work coordination in case of different organisations performing (RA) on AH and AW	Brief description on the interface procedure between the risk assessors/scientific advisers and the risk managers	
		animal health and animal welfare?	animal health and food safety?	animal welfare and food safety?		For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)
Luxembourg	No	Always	Always	Always		A collaboration between the "Organisme de la sécurité et de la qualité de chaîne alimentaire" (OSQCA) and the ASV has started.	A collaboration between the OSQCA and the ASV has started.
Malta	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Netherlands	Yes	Sometimes	Always, when applicable	Sometimes	Regarding the Food Safety aspects of animal health and animal welfare the Office for Risk Assessment (VWA-BuR) coordinate and initiate research and scientific assessments which will be part of advice to the Ministry of Agriculture and/or Ministry of health; situation concerning AD and AW per se is more complicated	Risk managers can ask the Office for Risk Assessment (VWA-BuR) or CVI advice on AD matters; When advice is given by VWA-BuR the scientific RA (like modelling) will most of the time be provided by experts from CVI; Apart from this VWA-BuR can advise the Ministries without being asked for	Risk managers can ask the Office for Risk Assessment (VWA-BuR), ASG or RDA advice on AD matters; When advice is given by VWA-BuR the scientific assessment will most of the time be provided by experts from ASG; Apart from this VWA-BuR and RDA can advise the Ministries without being asked for. Main objectives of VWA-BuR are cross-cutting issues between AW and food safety.
Poland	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

Country	Different organisations/Bodies (research institutes, universities, specific National services) dealing with animal health and animal welfare issues	Carrying out a Risk Assessment in animal health and welfare (AHAW), integrating aspects on:			Work coordination in case of different organisations performing (RA) on AH and AW	Brief description on the interface procedure between the risk assessors/scientific advisers and the risk managers	
		animal health and animal welfare?	animal health and food safety?	animal welfare and food safety?		For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)
Portugal	Yes	Always	Always	Always	Both Services Directorates are integrated in one single service	Official Veterinary Services (DGV) as an advisory body that put together Assessors (from National Official Lab and the Veterinary Faculty) and risk managers, working in formal physical groups or informal, depending of the urgency of the situation.	The same procedures as previous.
Romania	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Slovakia	No	Always	Always	Always		They cooperate during preparation of particular guidances	They cooperate during preparation of particular guidances
Slovenia	Yes	Sometimes	Always	Sometimes			
Spain	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Sweden	Yes	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes	Authorities with constant exchange in animal health issues (SJV RM and SVA RA), so contact channels well established and work also for AW. SVA little involvement in AW decisions, though	Continuous dialogue on risk questions and alternative RM and its effect on RA outcome. Formal written questions and reports as well as more informal dialogue	Located in the same authority, but RA also performed in the university of Agricultural Sciences (SLU). When both RA and RM in SJV, often same people doing both. When RA done by SLU, written questions and funds provided in exchange for written reports

Country	Different organisations/ Bodies (research institutes, universities, specific National services) dealing with animal health and animal welfare issues	Carrying out a Risk Assessment in animal health and welfare (AHAW), integrating aspects on:			Work coordination in case of different organisations performing (RA) on AH and AW	Brief description on the interface procedure between the risk assessors/scientific advisers and the risk managers	
		animal health and animal welfare?	animal health and food safety?	animal welfare and food safety?		For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)
UK	Yes	Never	Sometimes	Sometimes	No formal mechanism exists, but as Defra has overall competence, contentious issues will get escalated, providing opportunity for co-ordination.	Risk assessments done with input from scientists; risk management done by policy makers	Policy makers (Defra) respond to FAWC reports
Norway	Yes	Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes		Risk assessments are requested from VKM by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority (risk managers). Procedure is similar to interface between EFSA and EU Commission.	Risk assessments are requested from VKM by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority (risk managers). Procedure is similar to interface between EFSA and EU Commission.

Country	Different organisations/ Bodies (research institutes, universities, specific National services) dealing with animal health and animal welfare issues	Carrying out a Risk Assessment in animal health and welfare (AHAW), integrating aspects on:			Work coordination in case of different organisations performing (RA) on AH and AW	Brief description on the interface procedure between the risk assessors/scientific advisers and the risk managers	
		animal health and animal welfare?	animal health and food safety?	animal welfare and food safety?		For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)
Switzerland	Yes	Never	Always	Never	Both organizations are departments of the same federal office.	According to the Basic Principles for Risk Analyses conducted at the Swiss Federal Veterinary Office (FVO) a formal outline defines the process and the interface between assessors and managers. Both processes (risk assessment, risk management) are formally separated in different departments of FVO. Risk assessments are conducted in the Monitoring department. However, the head of the Monitoring is member of the executive board of the Swiss Federal Veterinary Office and plays an important role with respect to the interface between risk management and risk assessment.	
Iceland	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

APPENDIX D - EXPERTS AND ADOPTION

Country	Involvement of Scientific experts in Risk assessment (RA)											
	Carrying out the RA/advice by a scientific Panel of experts				Public availability of the CV's of experts involved in RA?				Adopting the RA/scientific advice by consensus			
	For AH	Description if NO for AH	For AW	Description if NO for AW	For AH	If Yes, where?	For AW	If Yes, where?	For AH	Description of the procedure if NO for AH	For AW	Description of the procedure if NO for AW
Austria	Yes		Yes		No		No		Yes		Yes	
Belgium	Yes		Yes		No		No		Yes		Yes	
Bulgaria	Yes		No	Decisions are taken by animal health Directorate	No		No		Yes		No	Decisions are taken by animal health Directorate
Cyprus	Yes		Yes		No		No		Yes		Yes	
Czech Republic	Yes		Yes		No		No		Yes		Yes	
Denmark	Yes		Yes		Yes	http://www.dfvf.dk/Default.aspx?ID=20700	Yes	http://www.agrsci.dk	Yes		Yes	
Estonia	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

Country	Involvement of Scientific experts in Risk assessment (RA)											
	Carrying out the RA/advices by a scientific Panel of experts				Public availability of the CV's of experts involved in RA?				Adopting the RA/scientific advices by consensus			
	For AH	Description if NO for AH	For AW	Description if NO for AW	For AH	If Yes, where?	For AW	If Yes, where?	For AH	Description of the procedure if NO for AH	For AW	Description of the procedure if NO for AW
Finland	No	Risk Assessment Unit working at Finnish Food Safety Authority Evira carries out RA. The project group obtains information, data and expertise from other scientific experts working in different fields, through the expert group and networks.	No	Risk Assessment Unit working at Finnish Food Safety Authority Evira carries out RA. The project group obtains information, data and expertise from other scientific experts working in different fields, through the expert group and networks.	No		No		No	RA-project group (risk assessors) prepares the RA draft report and sends it to the expert group, risk managers and stake holders for comments. After the comments, RA project group decides, which comments are relevant for RA. The experts and RM are informed on the comments. RA – project group decides on publications and communication of the RA.	No	RA-project group (risk assessors) prepares the RA draft report and sends it to the expert group, risk managers and stake holders for comments. After the comments, RA project group decides, which comments are relevant for RA. The experts and RM are informed on the comments. RA –project group decides on publications and communication of the RA.
France	Yes		No	in progress	Yes	DoI available at www.afssa.fr	Yes	DoI available at www.afssa.fr	Yes		Yes	in program

Country	Involvement of Scientific experts in Risk assessment (RA)											
	Carrying out the RA/advice by a scientific Panel of experts				Public availability of the CV's of experts involved in RA?				Adopting the RA/scientific advice by consensus			
	For AH	Description if NO for AH	For AW	Description if NO for AW	For AH	If Yes, where?	For AW	If Yes, where?	For AH	Description of the procedure if NO for AH	For AW	Description of the procedure if NO for AW
Germany	Yes	For individual RAs, groups are formed with relevant experts under the leadership of risk assessors; the groups draft and discuss the RA, usually until they reach a consensus on the draft RA	Yes	RAs on animal welfare issues have not yet been done, but would be performed as for animal diseases.	No		No		Yes		Yes	
Greece	No	Based on experience and general scientific Knowledge. In addition based on advice derived from legislation on Risk analysis provisions (i.e. AI, FMD)	No	N/A	No		No		Yes		Yes	
Hungary	Yes		Yes		No		No		Yes		Yes	

Country	Involvement of Scientific experts in Risk assessment (RA)											
	Carrying out the RA/advices by a scientific Panel of experts				Public availability of the CV's of experts involved in RA?				Adopting the RA/scientific advices by consensus			
	For AH	Description if NO for AH	For AW	Description if NO for AW	For AH	If Yes, where?	For AW	If Yes, where?	For AH	Description of the procedure if NO for AH	For AW	Description of the procedure if NO for AW
Ireland	No	Assessment is carried out by a daff scientist and peer reviewed by daff colleagues or by risk assessors in cvera or by an expert in another agency such as defra	No	There is no formal system at present utilising a scientific panel of experts but a network of internal and external advisors is drawn upon as required	No		No		Yes		Yes	

Country	Involvement of Scientific experts in Risk assessment (RA)											
	Carrying out the RA/advices by a scientific Panel of experts				Public availability of the CV's of experts involved in RA?				Adopting the RA/scientific advices by consensus			
	For AH	Description if NO for AH	For AW	Description if NO for AW	For AH	If Yes, where?	For AW	If Yes, where?	For AH	Description of the procedure if NO for AH	For AW	Description of the procedure if NO for AW
Italy	No	The scientific advice are carried out directly from the Committee or indirectly from single expert or from working group of expert nominated from the Committee	No	The scientific advice are carried out directly from the Committee or indirectly from single expert or from working group of expert nominated from the Committee	Yes	They are at the Italian Ministry of health, Work and Welfare, General Direction of National Secretari at for the Risk Assessment on Food Chain, office IV, via di Ribotta 5, 00144 ROMA	Yes	They are at the Italian Ministry of health, Work and Welfare, General Direction of National Secretari at for the Risk Assessment on Food Chain, office IV, via di Ribotta 5, 00144 ROMA	Yes		Yes	
Latvia												
Lithuania	Yes		Yes		No		No		Yes		Yes	

Country	Involvement of Scientific experts in Risk assessment (RA)											
	Carrying out the RA/advices by a scientific Panel of experts				Public availability of the CV's of experts involved in RA?				Adopting the RA/scientific advices by consensus			
	For AH	Description if NO for AH	For AW	Description if NO for AW	For AH	If Yes, where?	For AW	If Yes, where?	For AH	Description of the procedure if NO for AH	For AW	Description of the procedure if NO for AW
Luxembourg	No	Collection of scientific information and advises from neighbour members states, EU legislation and recommendation s of CE. Based on results from previous controls.	No	Collection of scientific information and advises from neighbour members states, EU legislation and recommendati ons of CE. Based on results from previous controls.	No		No		Yes		Yes	
Malta	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

Country	Involvement of Scientific experts in Risk assessment (RA)											
	Carrying out the RA/advices by a scientific Panel of experts				Public availability of the CV's of experts involved in RA?				Adopting the RA/scientific advices by consensus			
	For AH	Description if NO for AH	For AW	Description if NO for AW	For AH	If Yes, where?	For AW	If Yes, where?	For AH	Description of the procedure if NO for AH	For AW	Description of the procedure if NO for AW
Netherlands	Yes		Yes		No	remark: No means, not always and certainly not in one separate database	No	remark: No means, not always and certainly not in one separate database	No	In principle the RA is adopted by consensus, but the advice thereof derived will take into account other influences like socio-economics, other societal issues and feasibility of control measures which could lead to different advice than expected on the pure scientific AD risk assessment	No	In principle the assessment is adopted by consensus, but the advice thereof derived will take into account other influences like socio-economics, other societal issues and feasibility of control measures which could lead to different advice than expected on the pure scientific AW assessment
Poland	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

Country	Involvement of Scientific experts in Risk assessment (RA)											
	Carrying out the RA/advices by a scientific Panel of experts				Public availability of the CV's of experts involved in RA?				Adopting the RA/scientific advices by consensus			
	For AH	Description if NO for AH	For AW	Description if NO for AW	For AH	If Yes, where?	For AW	If Yes, where?	For AH	Description of the procedure if NO for AH	For AW	Description of the procedure if NO for AW
Portugal	Yes		Yes		No		No		No	Consensus is always tried, but in case of absolutely not divergences, the basic document is reduced to the minimum that as been agreed by all.	Yes	Consensus is always tried, but in case of absolutely not divergences, the basic document is reduced to the minimum that as been agreed by all.
Romania	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Slovakia	No	By advisory body of the CVO for animal health	No	By advisory body of the CVO for animal welfare	No		No		Yes		Yes	
Slovenia	Yes				No		No		Yes		Yes	
Spain	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Sweden	Yes		Yes		No		No		Yes		Yes	
UK	Yes		Yes		No		No		Yes	Yes, for domestic disease control purposes. No, for risk assessments on outbreaks in trading partners' countries	Yes	

Country	Involvement of Scientific experts in Risk assessment (RA)											
	Carrying out the RA/advice by a scientific Panel of experts				Public availability of the CV's of experts involved in RA?				Adopting the RA/scientific advice by consensus			
	For AH	Description if NO for AH	For AW	Description if NO for AW	For AH	If Yes, where?	For AW	If Yes, where?	For AH	Description of the procedure if NO for AH	For AW	Description of the procedure if NO for AW
Norway	Yes		Yes		Yes	www.vkm.no	Yes		No	The whole panel is responsible for the RA/Scientific advice. If there are diverging views these shall be stated in the published opinion (this is rare)	No	The whole panel is responsible for the RA/Scientific advice. If there are diverging views these shall be stated in the published opinion (this is rare)
Switzerland	Yes		Yes		No		No		Yes		Yes	
Iceland	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

APPENDIX E - DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST DOI

Country	Do you have declarations of interest (DoI) from each expert to safeguard your independence?									
	For animal health:	Are the DoIs renewed annually or done per topic?	Are the DoIs publicly available?	Where?	Could you please provide the reference or weblink?	For animal welfare:	Are the DoIs renewed annually or done per topic?	Are the DoIs publicly available?	Where?	Could you please provide the reference or weblink?
Austria	No	No	No			No	No	No		
Belgium	Yes	No	No			No				
Bulgaria	No	No	No			No	No	No		
Cyprus	Yes	No	No			No	No	No		
Czech Republic	Yes	per topic	Yes	In the minutes of every Scientific Committee meeting	No, because it is stored in written form in the agenda of Scientific Committee.	Yes	per topic	Yes	Agenda of Scientific Committee (only) written form)	No, because it is stored in written form in the agenda of Scientific Committee.
Denmark	No					No				
Estonia	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Finland	No		No			No	No	No		
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	www.afssa.fr	www.afssa.fr	Yes	Yes	Yes	www.afssa.fr	www.afssa.fr
Germany	No	No	No			No	No	No		
Greece	No			NA (non applicable)	NA				NA	NA
Hungary	Yes	per topic	No			Yes	per topic	No		
Ireland	No					No				

Country	Do you have declarations of interest (DoI) from each expert to safeguard your independence?									
	For animal health:	Are the DoIs renewed annually or done per topic?	Are the DoIs publicly available?	Where?	Could you please provide the reference or weblink?	For animal welfare:	Are the DoIs renewed annually or done per topic?	Are the DoIs publicly available?	Where?	Could you please provide the reference or weblink?
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	They are at the Italian Ministry of health, Work and Welfare, General Direction of National Secretariat for the Risk Assessment on Food Chain, office IV, via di Ribotta 5, 00144 ROMA	http://www.ministerosalute.it/ Web page under construction dedicated to the Risk Assessment on Food Chain: http://www.ministerosalute.it/alimenti/alimenti.jsp	Yes	Yes	Yes	They are at the Italian Ministry of health, Work and Welfare, General Direction of National Secretariat for the Risk Assessment on Food Chain, office IV, via di Ribotta 5, 00144 ROMA	http://www.ministerosalute.it/ Web page under construction dedicated to the Risk Assessment on Food Chain: http://www.ministerosalute.it/alimenti/alimenti.jsp
Latvia										
Lithuania	No	No	No			No	No	No		
Luxembourg	Yes	No	Yes	The public status of the experts guaranties their DoI.		Yes	No	Yes	The public status of the experts guaranties their DoI.	
Malta	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Netherlands	No	No	No			No	No	No		
Poland	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Portugal	Yes	No	No			Yes	No	No		
Romania	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

Country	Do you have declarations of interest (DoI) from each expert to safeguard your independence?									
	For animal health:	Are the DoIs renewed annually or done per topic?	Are the DoIs publicly available?	Where?	Could you please provide the reference or weblink?	For animal welfare:	Are the DoIs renewed annually or done per topic?	Are the DoIs publicly available?	Where?	Could you please provide the reference or weblink?
Slovakia	Yes	No	No			Yes	No	No		
Slovenia	No	No	No			No	No	No		
Spain	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Sweden	No					No				
UK	No	No	No			No	No	No		
Norway	Yes	Yes, per topic	Yes	The VKM secretariat	ykm@fhi.no	Yes	Yes, per topic	Yes	The VKM secretariat	ykm@fhi.no
Switzerland	No		No			No		No		
Iceland	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

APPENDIX F - NATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT (RA) APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Country	National Risk Assessment (RA) approach and methodology for animal health and welfare									
	Own RA guidance document(s)			Following RA guidance for AHAW from other organisations			Ongoing National activities developing RA methodologies for AH and AW			
	Issued own RA guidance document(s)	For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)	For AH	For AW	If Yes, please specify (e.g. OECD, FAO, WHO, Codex, EFSA)	For AH	Please describe	For AW	Please describe
Austria	No			Yes	Yes	FAO, WHO, EFSA	No		No	
Belgium	No	FASFC uses a general risk assessment approach. See http://www.favv-afsca.fgov.be/home/about/doc07/article_methodology.pdf								
Bulgaria		Guidance on epidemiological investigation	Guidance on animal welfare for farm animals	Yes	Yes	TAIEX Office, OIE, European Commission	Yes	Yes but very limited activities	Yes	Yes but very limited activities
Cyprus	No						No		No	

Country	National Risk Assessment (RA) approach and methodology for animal health and welfare									
	Own RA guidance document(s)			Following RA guidance for AHAW from other organisations			Ongoing National activities developing RA methodologies for AH and AW			
	Issued own RA guidance document(s)	For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)	For AH	For AW	If Yes, please specify (e.g. OECD, FAO, WHO, Codex, EFSA)	For AH	Please describe	For AW	Please describe
Czech Republic	Yes	www.svscr.cz	www.svscr.cz	Yes	Yes	European veterinary databases ADNS and IZS and TRACES and also follow organisations FAO, WHO, EFSA	Yes	According to the European Commission Communication setting out the EU's animal health strategy for 2007-2013. "Prevention is better than cure" We have some vaccination programmes (salmonellosis, bluetongue etc.)	Yes	Improving of animals transport methodology and also slaughtering practices etc.
Denmark	Yes	Not public		Yes if is possible		WHO, OIE,	No		No	
Estonia	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

Country	National Risk Assessment (RA) approach and methodology for animal health and welfare									
	Own RA guidance document(s)			Following RA guidance for AHAW from other organisations			Ongoing National activities developing RA methodologies for AH and AW			
	Issued own RA guidance document(s)	For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)	For AH	For AW	If Yes, please specify (e.g. OECD, FAO, WHO, Codex, EFSA)	For AH	Please describe	For AW	Please describe
Finland	Yes	Risk Assessment Strategy and Evira RA-process (both in Finnish)	None yet performed.	Yes		OIE, Codex	Yes	Development of statistical methods for parameter estimation (Bayesian inference, for instance risk attribution models) and Bayesian methods for taking in account the uncertainty of data sources and the risk, epidemiological simulation modelling (operational) of spread and detection of exotic infectious diseases, methods for risk classification of farms, reliability assessment methods of variable data sources, development of data collection methodologies (for instance questionnaire/ www-methodology), e.g. estimating the farm biosecurity.	No	None yet performed

Country	National Risk Assessment (RA) approach and methodology for animal health and welfare									
	Own RA guidance document(s)			Following RA guidance for AHAW from other organisations			Ongoing National activities developing RA methodologies for AH and AW			
	Issued own RA guidance document(s)	For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)	For AH	For AW	If Yes, please specify (e.g. OIE, FAO, WHO, Codex, EFSA)	For AH	Please describe	For AW	Please describe
France	Yes	available on demand at AFSSA	none	Yes	No	OIE, Codex	Yes	qualitative RA procedures	No	
Germany	No			Yes	Yes	OIE, EFSA	No		No	
Greece	No			Yes	Yes	EFSA, FAO, WHO, OIE	No		No	
Hungary	Yes	not publicly available (in circular)	not publicly available (in circular)	No	No		Yes	New RA methodology is in process with the independent experts of the Hungarian Food Safety Authority	Yes	New RA methodology is in process with the independent experts of the Hungarian Food Safety Authority
Ireland	No			Ye	No	OIE	No		No	
Italy	No			No	No		No	Currently, the Committee did not produce any opinion on risk assessment in animal health, and then did not draw up guidelines for this particular aspect	No	Currently, the Committee did not produce any opinion on risk assessment in animal welfare, and then did not draw up guidelines for this particular aspect
Latvia										

Country	National Risk Assessment (RA) approach and methodology for animal health and welfare									
	Own RA guidance document(s)			Following RA guidance for AHAW from other organisations			Ongoing National activities developing RA methodologies for AH and AW			
	Issued own RA guidance document(s)	For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)	For AH	For AW	If Yes, please specify (e.g. OECD, FAO, WHO, Codex, EFSA)	For AH	Please describe	For AW	Please describe
Lithuania	No			Yes	Yes	FAO, EFSA, OIE	Yes	Twining project with Germany to develop methodologies for RA	Yes	Twining project with Germany to develop methodologies for RA
Luxembourg	Yes			Yes	Yes	OECD, FAO, WHO, Codex, EFSA, Afssa.....	Yes	A collaboration between the "Organisme de la sécurité et de la qualité de chaîne alimentaire" (OSQCA) and the ASV has started.	Yes	A collaboration between the "Organisme de la sécurité et de la qualité de chaîne alimentaire" (OSQCA) and the ASV has started.
Malta	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Netherlands	Yes	not available yet	not available yet	Yes	Yes	WHO, OIE, EFSA (dependent on the topic)	Yes	Development of early identification systems for emerging diseases (emerging zoonoses); development of early identification system for animal health	No	
Poland	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Portugal	No			Yes	Yes	FAO, Codex, OIE	No		No	

Country	National Risk Assessment (RA) approach and methodology for animal health and welfare									
	Own RA guidance document(s)			Following RA guidance for AHAW from other organisations			Ongoing National activities developing RA methodologies for AH and AW			
	Issued own RA guidance document(s)	For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)	For AH	For AW	If Yes, please specify (e.g. OECD, FAO, WHO, Codex, EFSA)	For AH	Please describe	For AW	Please describe
Romania	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Slovakia	No			Yes	Yes	Partially OECD, EFSA, OIE	No		No	
Slovenia	No			Yes	Yes	OIE, FAO, EFSA, etc.	No		No	
Spain	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Sweden	No			Yes	No	mainly OIE, but also Codex and EFSA	Yes	SVA project on how the institute would work with RA	Yes	Nordic co-operative project on developing RA-RM systems for AW
UK	Yes	http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/monitoring/index.htm		Yes	Yes	OIE, Codex, FAWC	Yes	On-going work with Policy colleagues and industry	Yes	On-going work with Policy colleagues and industry
Norway	No			Yes	Yes	OECD, OIE, EFSA	No	It is our intention to take probabilistic methods in to use to a greater extent	No	As time and resources are limited, development is at present mainly through experience

Country	National Risk Assessment (RA) approach and methodology for animal health and welfare									
	Own RA guidance document(s)			Following RA guidance for AHAW from other organisations			Ongoing National activities developing RA methodologies for AH and AW			
	Issued own RA guidance document(s)	For animal health (AH)	For animal welfare (AW)	For AH	For AW	If Yes, please specify (e.g. OECD, FAO, WHO, Codex, EFSA)	For AH	Please describe	For AW	Please describe
Switzerland	Yes	http://www.bvet.admin.ch/gesundheits_tiere/00315/index.html?lang=en		Yes	No	OIE, Codex, EFSA	Yes	Sensitivity analysis of non quantitative risk assessments	Yes	Sensitivity analysis of non quantitative risk assessments
Iceland	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

APPENDIX G - FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND COLABORATION

Country	Which future developments in AH and AW on RA methodologies would your country envisage?		Do you wish to raise any particular issue on AH and AW risk assessment at the special EFSA AF meeting?	Main purpose and framework of collaboration Do you think it is useful to exchange information annually between EFSA Advisory Forum members on animal health and welfare and EFSA AHAW on the following topics?			
	For animal health	For animal welfare		Data and information?	Risk Assessment procedures?	Present and future EFSA/AHAW tasks?	Other (Please specify):
Austria			No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Belgium	Application of prioritisation method on emerging animal diseases.		Harmonisation of RA methodologies between Member States is necessary.	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bulgaria	Establishment of special unit involved on RA methodologies	Establishment of special directorate in HQ of NVS involved in AW issues	Complete eradication of brucellosis caused by <i>Br. melitensis</i> and <i>Br. abortus</i> on the territory of the EU in the next 5 to 10 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Cyprus	Application of prioritisation method on emerging animal diseases.			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Czech Republic				Yes	Yes	Yes	

Country	Which future developments in AH and AW on RA methodologies would your country envisage?		Do you wish to raise any particular issue on AH and AW risk assessment at the special EFSA AF meeting?	Main purpose and framework of collaboration Do you think it is useful to exchange information annually between EFSA Advisory Forum members on animal health and welfare and EFSA AHAW on the following topics?			
	For animal health	For animal welfare		Data and information?	Risk Assessment procedures?	Present and future EFSA/AHAW tasks?	Other (Please specify):
Denmark	Actually and in future Avian flu and Bluetongue and also salmonellosis in pigs and in layers. And always according to the actual situation.	Reduce the suffering of animals. Approve of stunning and killing methods based on actual scientific knowledge.	No	Yes	Yes		
Estonia	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

Country	Which future developments in AH and AW on RA methodologies would your country envisage?		Do you wish to raise any particular issue on AH and AW risk assessment at the special EFSA AF meeting?	Main purpose and framework of collaboration Do you think it is useful to exchange information annually between EFSA Advisory Forum members on animal health and welfare and EFSA AHAW on the following topics?			
	For animal health	For animal welfare		Data and information?	Risk Assessment procedures?	Present and future EFSA/AHAW tasks?	Other (Please specify):
Finland	All as mentioned before (see item development of RA methodology on AD) are relevant for future developments. Also: risk attribution models, reliability estimation methods for animal movement and production registries and other sources, applications of network information in RA of infectious diseases and methods for risk classification of farms.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Validity and quality of animal movement data (including transportation vehicles) in EU - Same also for data sources applied/or intended for any RA in EFSA - Importance of estimating a reliability of data sources applied in RA 	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Country	Which future developments in AH and AW on RA methodologies would your country envisage?		Do you wish to raise any particular issue on AH and AW risk assessment at the special EFSA AF meeting?	Main purpose and framework of collaboration Do you think it is useful to exchange information annually between EFSA Advisory Forum members on animal health and welfare and EFSA AHAW on the following topics?			
	For animal health	For animal welfare		Data and information?	Risk Assessment procedures?	Present and future EFSA/AHAW tasks?	Other (Please specify):
France	possible quantitative RA	none	Networking between RA agencies, data sharing on AD collaboration of EFSA with NoE such as Epizone, med vet net...	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Germany	Harmonised RA methods within EU	Harmonised RA methods within EU	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Greece	RA on zoonoses and food borne outbreaks and RA on diseases listed on OIE (List A)	RA on Depopulation practices and approaches when severe diseases occurred & RA on slaughterhouse practices	Education on Risk analysis and RA methodologies to be applied and rapidly implemented at central level (competent authorities)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Hungary	New RA methodology is in process with the independent experts of the Hungarian Food Safety Authority	New RA methodology is in process with the independent experts of the Hungarian Food Safety Authority	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ireland	No current plans	Currently under consideration		Yes	Yes	Yes	

Country	Which future developments in AH and AW on RA methodologies would your country envisage?		Do you wish to raise any particular issue on AH and AW risk assessment at the special EFSA AF meeting?	Main purpose and framework of collaboration Do you think it is useful to exchange information annually between EFSA Advisory Forum members on animal health and welfare and EFSA AHAW on the following topics?			
	For animal health	For animal welfare		Data and information?	Risk Assessment procedures?	Present and future EFSA/AHAW tasks?	Other (Please specify):
Italy	Our country seeks to develop as far as possible the methods of risk assessment in animal health and animal welfare.	Our country seeks to develop as far as possible the methods of risk assessment in animal health and animal welfare.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Latvia							
Lithuania	From the 1 of July 2008 will be created National Food and Risk Assessment Institute, which will be responsible for RA for AD	From the 1 of July 2008 will be created National Food and Risk Assessment Institute, which will be responsible for RA for AW	The most important issue is Blue Tongue	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Luxembourg	A national program regarding the RA has been set up and will be developed in the nearer future.	A national program regarding the RA has been set up and will be developed in the nearer future.		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Malta	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

Country	Which future developments in AH and AW on RA methodologies would your country envisage?		Do you wish to raise any particular issue on AH and AW risk assessment at the special EFSA AF meeting?	Main purpose and framework of collaboration Do you think it is useful to exchange information annually between EFSA Advisory Forum members on animal health and welfare and EFSA AHAW on the following topics?			
	For animal health	For animal welfare		Data and information?	Risk Assessment procedures?	Present and future EFSA/AHAW tasks?	Other (Please specify):
Netherlands	Data sharing on international level (neighbouring countries) Collaboration between human medical and veterinary services; Vectorborne diseases (early identification of vector and pathogens);	objective on farm animal welfare observation as one instrument for early identification of impairment of animal health	Peer review possibilities (language barriers, human and financial resource barriers); development of early identification systems re animal diseases and/or zoonoses, and its requirements like system compatibilities, data sharing	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Poland	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Portugal	We would like to prepare and edit a generic risk assessment model for emergent diseases. We have begun a RA for Mycobacterium avium in pork meat.	For the moment we are especially interested in Zoo animals welfare and assess different needs and requirements, attending to different zoo species.	To analyse the possible way of linking Risk benefit analyses and Risk Assessment.	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Romania	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

Country	Which future developments in AH and AW on RA methodologies would your country envisage?		Do you wish to raise any particular issue on AH and AW risk assessment at the special EFSA AF meeting?	Main purpose and framework of collaboration Do you think it is useful to exchange information annually between EFSA Advisory Forum members on animal health and welfare and EFSA AHAW on the following topics?			
	For animal health	For animal welfare		Data and information?	Risk Assessment procedures?	Present and future EFSA/AHAW tasks?	Other (Please specify):
Slovakia				Yes	Yes	Yes	
Slovenia	Joint centre for RA		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Spain	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value
Sweden	if adequate resources are allocated, more quantitative RA and more harmonised system for RA	More formal RA, currently not done but planned	Definitions used - risk assessments, risk profiles, formal/informal and quantitative/qualitative. Need for harmonisation in nomenclature as well as performance	Yes	Yes	Yes	
UK	Under discussion	Under discussion	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Norway	More use of modelling	Major need for better methodology within this new area in RA	It would be useful if we could discuss a more harmonized approach to AW risk assessments	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Switzerland	Harmonization of different standards, especially Codex and OIE	Developing standards		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Iceland	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value	No value

ABBREVIATIONS

AF-AHAW	EFSA Advisory Forum representatives on Animal Health and Welfare
AHAW	EFSA Panel on animal health and welfare
Codex	Codex Alimentarius Commission
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
ESCO	EFSA Scientific Cooperation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GMO	EFSA Panel on Genetically Modified Organisms
MS	Member States of European Union
MSO	Member States of European Union and Iceland, Norway and Switzerland (as observers)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	World Organisation for animal health
SC	EFSA Scientific Committee
WHO	World health Organization