

Minutes of the Scientific Steering Committee Meeting of 27-28 June 2002

1. Welcome, apologies, introductory remarks and declaration of interest in relation to the current agenda.

The chairman Prof.G.Pascal welcomed the participants of the Scientific Steering Committee. He apologised Profs. T.Hardy and J.Fink-Gremmels (for 27 and 28 June), Profs.V.Silano, A.Osterhaus and I.White (for 28 June) and Profs. A.Knaap and J.Bridges (for 27 June). The list of participants is attached as **Annex 1**.

Declarations of interest: No declarations of interest were made by SSC members for this specific meeting. (But see also Section 6 on declarations made by one member of the TSE/BSE *ad hoc* Group.)

Professor Pascal informed the members of the Scientific Steering Committee that Dr.Joachim Kreysa, Scientific Secretary of the SSC since its establishment in 1997, had accepted a new appointment as principal administrator at the Environment & Social Development unit of the European Commission's *EuropeAid Co-operation Office*, and was therefore leaving the SSC secretariat. He highlighted Dr.Kreysa's essential contributions to the establishment of the SSC, the scientific management of the secretariat in general and the co-ordination of the Geographical BSE Risk exercise in particular, one of the major exercises in which the SSC had been involved. The SSC members joined the chairman in his gratitude and best wishes for his further career.

2. Approval of the agenda

The agenda was approved without changes. It is attached as **Annex 2**.

3. Approval of the minutes of the meeting of 16 May 2002.

The minutes of the meeting of 16 May **2002** were adopted with changes.

4. Procedural matters:

The SSC agreed to change the date of the meeting planned for 25-26 October, to 7-8 November 2002.

5. Multidisciplinary matters:

a. Reports of the Chairpersons of the 8 Scientific Committees

The chairpersons reported on the work of their respective Scientific Committees, whilst emphasising on matters that are of a multidisciplinary nature and/or require co-ordination. Information on the activities of the various Scientific Committees is attached as **Annex 3**.

b. Harmonisation of risk assessment methods:

- Progress report on Task Force activities;

Profs.J.Bridges, W.Klein, P.Le Neindre and I.Knudsen provided a detailed overview of the current state of advancement of the various reports under preparation in the framework of the SSC's Task Force on the Harmonisation of risk assessment methods. The completion of the various forthcoming reports is planned for October and a final draft opinion would be expected to be available for discussion by the SSC at its meeting of 7-8 November 2002.

- **Report on the feedback received on the public consultations;**

The number of comments on and contributions to the 2 preliminary reports currently on internet for public consultation was relatively limited. The SSC therefore recommended that both reports on *Risk assessment of food borne bacterial pathogens* and on *Scientific Quality of Life Criteria in risk benefit assessment* be also put for public consultation on the internet pages of the other 8 Scientific Committees and that the consultation period be extended to 1 September.

- **Information from the Research Directorate General**

Mr.A.Boenke, representing the Research Directorate General, provided the SSC with a general progress report of the 5th Framework Program's "Key Action 1 – Food, Nutrition and Health" research and of the FAIR and Quality of Life projects of interest to the SSC's preliminary report on *Scientific Quality of Life Criteria in risk benefit assessment*. The SSC received a copy of a series of overheads on Key Action 1 - Food, Nutrition and Health and of the list of FAIR and Quality of Life Projects related to Key Action 1.

c. **Emerging scientific issues**

1. **Multi-vaccination during childhood.**

The SSC expressed its concern about the possible impact on society of the increasing number of parents refusing multi-vaccination of their children against diseases such as polio and measles. The basis for such refusal is sometimes religious, but increasingly also the fear for a possible link between such vaccinations and the risk for side-effects such as allergies and autism. Such link has not been scientifically evidenced and the trend may eventually result in a public health risk because an increase in numbers of non-vaccinated children might go along with a re-introduction or increased incidence of certain childhood diseases, hence with an increased exposure risk for the society as a whole.

2. **Increasing incidence of mycotoxins.**

In the margin of its discussions on antimycotic resistance (see agenda item 5.d), the SSC discussed a message from Prof.Fink-Gremmels to the SSC on the experience of experts active in the field of mycotoxin monitoring pointing towards an un-explainable increase of the mycotoxin burden (particularly Fusarium toxins) since late 1998. The sudden increase has been debated in the light of changes in agricultural practice and the intensive use of azoles in crop protection in Europe. In 1998 in a number of EU member states, the last generation of azoles (Tebuconazol, Metconazol and Epoxyconazol) have been introduced. The latter are effective against *Fusarium spp.* This resulted in the hypothesis that the effective control of phytopathogenic Fusarium species creates an ecological "niche" for the non-phytopathogenic, but toxinogenic strains (like *F. graminearum*). The typical competition between different *Fusarium* species is well known to microbiologists, trying to culture and isolate *Fusarium* species from food and feed commodities, but the written evidence in the literature is very limited. Thus the prevalence of mycotoxins and mycotoxicoses is increasing in Europe (quite suddenly in 1998 and the following years until now).

This increase is related to a decrease in sensitivity of certain phytopathogenic fungi. In turn, the successful elimination of phytopathogenic fungi favours the

growth of those *Fusarium* species, which have been identified as producers of mycotoxins. The increasing level of contamination of cereals and grains but also pasture grass with mycotoxins originating from *Fusarium* species (deoxynivalenol and other trichothecens as well as zearalenone) poses a notifiable risk to human and animal health.

This evolution should therefore be monitored closely and research should be stimulated to establish the effect of Azoles on the ecological interaction between *Fusarium* species invading grains and corn (maize) and to identify the risk for mycotoxin production.

d. Antimicrobial resistance: Triclosan resistance

Prof.K.Jones, rapporteur, introduced the report and draft opinion on Triclosan resistance. Following discussion and amendments, the opinion was adopted. It is attached as **Annex 4**.

e. Antimicrobial resistance: Azoles

Prof.K.Jones, rapporteur, introduced the report and draft opinion on Azole resistance. Following discussion and amendments, the opinion was adopted. It is attached as **Annex 5**.

6. Multidisciplinary matters relating to TSE/BSE

6.1. Report on the TSE/BSE *ad-hoc* group meeting of 13 June 2002

All items addressed at that meeting are further reported on under point 6.2. hereafter.

The secretariat further informed the SSC that at the TSE/BSE *ad hoc* Group meeting of 13 June 2002, Dr.R.Somerville declared the involvement of himself and his Institute in recent experiments conducted to assess the TSE inactivation capacity of gelatine and dicalcium phosphate production processes (see section 6.2.b and 6.2.c) hereafter. The TSE/BSE *ad hoc* Group asked Dr.Somerville, who is neither chairman nor rapporteur of any of these opinions, to remain present when these issues were discussed, in order to enable him to provide clarifications when requested.

6.2. Reports on specific issues:

a. Geographical BSE Risk (GBR)

7 draft final reports and 7 draft opinions were presented and discussed on the following countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Iceland, Latvia, San Marino, Turkey and Vanuatu. Following discussion, opinions were adopted for all countries. They are attached as **annexes 6 to 12** to these minutes. The GBR classifications of these countries are Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, San Marino, Turkey are assessed as being in GBR III, Iceland, Vanuatu are assessed as being in GBR I.

b. Update of the SSC opinion on the safety of gelatin.

The SSC discussed the draft-updated opinion on the safety of gelatin derived from bovine bones. The update is based on recent research carried out in the Netherlands, in the USA and at the Institute for Animal Health (IAH-UK). However, the Secretariat informed the SSC that the final reports on these TSE validation studies were currently being updated to take into account new information on the sensitivity of the bio-assays used at the various research institutions. As this had implications for the assessment of

the possible residual BSE risk in gelatin, the SSC decided that it would postpone the adoption of the updated opinion until its meeting of 12-13 September.

c. Update of the SSC opinion on the safety of phosphates from bones.

The SSC discussed the draft-updated opinion on the safety of phosphates derived from bovine bones. The update is partly based the recent research on gelatin referred to in the above point. As this information on gelatin is likely to have an impact also on the assessment of the possible residual BSE risk in phosphates, the SSC decided that it would postpone also the adoption of this opinion until its meeting of 12-13 September.

d. Quantitative assessment of the risk of tallow, gelatine and dicalcium phosphate.

The SSC had a general exchange of ideas on the first draft Working Group report discussed by the TSE/BSE *ad hoc* Group at its meeting of 13 June 2002. The Secretariat will report these to a subgroup of the TSE/BSE *ad hoc* Group that will meet on 5 July 2002 to finalise the report.

e. BSE risk of the bovine autonomic nervous system.

The Secretariat informed the SSC that no progress had been made in this field. In fact, available data on the subject are very scarce and it is not obvious that any progress will be made in the near future.

f. Intestine and casings.

The SSC was informed that TSE/BSE *ad hoc* Group, at its meeting of 13 June, had a discussion on the scientific elements contained in (1) the Report on BSE in Sheep released in May by the UK Food Standards Agency (FSA) and (2) the assessment of the human exposure risk to sheep casings should BSE be present in the sheep population, carried out by the DNV Consultancy Bureau on behalf of the European Natural Sausage Casings Association (ENSCA). A 3rd report, currently being prepared by the University of Utrecht, would only be available by mid-July. The TSE/BSE *ad hoc* Group - although it considered that neither the FSA nor the DNV report provided new scientific information as compared to the SSC opinion of April 2002 on Safe Sourcing of Small ruminant Materials and that there were no indications that the likelihood of BSE being probably present in sheep had increased since the adoption of that opinion - recommended the SSC to finalise its discussion on ruminant intestines until the results of the Utrecht Study would be available.

The SSC endorsed this approach but considered that an opinion on the safety of sheep casings and intestines should if possible at all be finalised at its meeting of September 2002, regardless of the availability of the final report from the University of Utrecht.

g. Actualisation of the existing Geographical BSE Risk methodology to small ruminants, by taking into account factors that may be unique to sheep.

The SSC was informed that no progress had been made in this field, essentially because of the absence of readily available and/or reliable data for the EU on small ruminant feeding practices, the likely high variability across Member States in these practices and the absence of precise data on the trade between countries of feed stuffs that contain mammalian proteins. Moreover, scientific uncertainty exists on whether or not BSE would have been sustained in a sheep population should it have been introduced some years ago, before most of the BSE-related risk management measures came into force. Collecting such data would require a survey and/or information from Member States and this would take time, probably (much) more than 6 months.

Also, the testing programme for TSEs in sheep that was started on 1 April 2002 and the outcome of the protocol for investigating whether BSE was present in sheep which is currently under preparation, are likely to provide substantial information on the prevalence of TSEs in small ruminants and on the likelihood that a fraction of it might be BSE.

The SSC recommended that the Working Group would meet and prepare a short report on the current state of affairs and expected difficulties with an exercise of actualising the existing Geographical BSE Risk methodology to small ruminants. The SSC would then prepare recommendations on how to proceed with this exercise.

h. Rapid tests

- Rapid BSE testing

The secretariat informed the SSC about the latest situation as regards the evaluation of 4 new tests which will be further evaluated in a field trial according to a protocol laid down in the opinion of the SSC adopted on 22 February 2002 (Opinion of the SSC on Design of a field trial for the evaluation of new rapid BSE post mortem tests):

A meeting was held with one of the companies whose test is under evaluation. The field trial protocol was discussed in detail and a number of points were clarified.

Another company started already the field trial for its test. However, the company is using old homogenates (from earlier rapid tests) instead of brain tissues from known BSE positive animals for the comparative assessment of the new test.

The SSC is concerned about this development and highlighted that the opinion of 22 February 2002 should be respected in full, i.e. brain tissues have to be used for comparative testing and these tissues should be homogenised as described in the protocol.

- Sensitivity of new tests versus sensitivity of already approved BSE rapid tests

One of the SSC members enquired about a claim that one of the new tests (test under evaluation) can detect BSE earlier than other tests, i.e. is more sensitive than already approved tests.

The secretariat answered that the IRMM report on the laboratory evaluation of the new tests is published on SANCO's internet page. This report contains data on the performance of the new tests and some already approved tests on diluted brain solutions prepared from BSE positive brains. According to these data the conclusion that one of the new tests is more sensitive than one of the already approved ones cannot be drawn. To the knowledge of the secretariat no other comparative data have been published so far.

- Programme for the evaluation of rapid *post mortem* tests to detect TSEs in sheep.

A draft opinion has been discussed during the last TSE/BSE *ad hoc* group meeting and a number of amendments have been requested. These will be included by the secretariat and the amended text will be distributed by e-mail to the members of the TSE/BSE *ad hoc* group.

i. Attribution of new questions related to BSE/TSE risks:

The Secretariat informed the SSC that new questions had been received from Commission Services on the following subjects:

- feeding wild fishmeal to farmed fish; intra-species recycling of fish;
- potential risks arising from the use of small incinerators;
- conditions under which (1) safe burial and (2) safe burning can be achieved;
- necrophagous birds as possible transmitters of TSE/BSE.

7. Info on the follow-up given to the opinions adopted at previous SSC meetings.

The Secretariat provided the SSC with a short update of the follow-ups given by Commission Services to the SSC's most recent opinions.

8. Information by the Commission services on other matters related to consumer health.

No further information, in addition to the one provided by Mr.A.Boenke (see item 5.b) was provided by Commission Services.

9. Any other business.

No other business was discussed.

The meeting ended on Friday 28 June 2002, at 12h00.

Annex 1: List of participants in the SSC meeting on 27-28 June 2002.

List of presence

Members of the SSC:

- Ing. Georges Bories
- Prof. James Bridges (morning, 28 June only)
- Dr Keith Jones (27 June only)
- Prof. Werner Klein
- Dr Ada Knaap (morning, 28 June only)
- Dr Ib Knudsen
- Dr Pierre Le Neindre
- Prof. Johannes Löwer (morning, 28 June only)
- Prof. Albert Osterhaus (27 June only)
- Prof. Gérard Pascal
- Prof. Pere Puigdomenech
- Prof. Vittorio Silano (27 June only)
- Prof. Staffan Skerfving
- Dr Ian White (27 June only)

Apologies for absence:

- Prof. Anthony R. Hardy
- Prof. Johanna Fink-Gremmels

Participants from the Commission:

DG SANCO: B. Carsin, C. Berlingieri, P. Vossen, J. Kreysa, M. Goll, G. Morrison, S. Delle Chiaie, M. Marini, A. Van Elst, A. Meesters (stagiaire).

DG RTD: A. Boenke, A. Di Giulio.

DG ENTR: L. Bouthors

Annex 2: Agenda of the Scientific Steering Committee Meeting of 27-28 June 2002

1. Welcome, apologies, introductory remarks, declaration of interest.
2. Approval of the agenda
3. Approval of the minutes of the meeting of 16 May 2001
4. Procedural matters (if any)
5. Multidisciplinary matters:
 - a. Co-ordination: Reports of the Chairmen of the 8 Scientific Committees;
 - b. Harmonisation of risk assessment methods:
 - Progress report on Task Force activities;
 - Report on the feedback received on the public consultations;
 - c. Emerging scientific issues (reports, if any);
 - d. Antimicrobial resistance (Triclosan resistance, for opinion)
 - d. Antimicrobial resistance (azoles, for opinion)
6. Multidisciplinary matters relating to TSE/BSE
 - 6.1. Report by the chairman of the TSE/BSE *ad-hoc* group meeting of 13 June 2002
 - 6.2. Reports on specific multidisciplinary matters relating to TSE/BSE:
 - a. Geographical BSE Risk: the GBR of certain countries (progress report and opinions).
 - b. Update of the SSC opinion on the safety of gelatine (progress report);
 - c. Update of the SSC opinion on the safety of phosphates from bones (progress report);
 - d. Quantitative assessment of the risk of tallow, gelatine and dicalcium phosphate (progress report);
 - e. BSE risk of the bovine autonomic nervous system (progress report)

TSEs in small ruminants:

 - f. Intestine and casings (progress report).
 - g. Actualisation of the existing Geographical BSE Risk methodology to small ruminants, by taking into account factors that may be unique to sheep (progress report)

Rapid tests:

 - h. Rapid tests
 - Rapid BSE (discussion)
 - Programme for the evaluation of rapid *pm* tests to detect TSEs in sheep (discussion)
 - i. Attribution of new questions related to BSE/TSE risks:
 - feeding wild fishmeal to farmed fish; intra-species recycling of fish;
 - potential risks arising from the use of small incinerators;
 - conditions under which (1) safe burial and (2) safe burning can be achieved;
 - necrophagous birds as possible transmitters of TSE/BSE.
7. Information on the follow-up given to the opinions adopted at previous SSC meetings.
8. Information by the Commission services on other matters related to consumer health.
9. Any other business.

Annex 3: Reports from the chairpersons of Scientific Committees on the major activities and milestones since the previous SSC meeting.

Complete information at http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/ssc/index_en.html.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON FOOD (SCF)

The next SCF plenary takes place just after these 27/28 June meeting of the SSC. It will be the 133rd SCF plenary on 1/2/3 July. Some 10 working group meetings have taken place in between the last and this next plenary, preparing these issues for discussion at the plenary.

The SCF will examine at this plenary meeting, a very wide array of issues. Among them, if there is enough time to discuss them, there will be: the new question of the acrylamide in foods found recently in Sweden, further upper levels for vitamins and minerals (iodine and zinc), additional flavouring compounds (pulegone, furfural, quassine), the first group evaluation of a family of related chemically defined flavours, benzyl alcohol as a carrier solvent for flavourings, series of food contact materials, several issues related to the intakes of phytosterols in certain novel foods, the significance of the occurrence of 2 alkyl butanones in irradiation of fats, certain bioproteins in animal feed. The Committee will also discuss the dossier on the requirements on infant formulae.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL NUTRITION (SCAN)

Although the Committee progresses in adopting opinions, a number of products are still on its agenda and others are regularly added. The aim remains however to complete as many work as possible to limit the number of pending questions to be transferred to EFSA.

The Committee adopted four opinions at its last plenary meeting. Over the last month, several meetings of working groups were organized, particularly on the reevaluation of coccidiostats and on the review of undesirable substances in feed, two priorities for the Commission and the Scientific Committee on Animal Nutrition.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE VETERINARY MEASURES RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

The last plenary meeting of the Scientific Committee on Veterinary Measures relating to Public Health took place on 19-20 June.

The Committee adopted two opinions, one on "Criteria for evaluation of methods of *Salmonella* detection" and a second on "Honey and microbiological hazards". The other draft reports have been discussed by the Committee, and remarks made to the documents presented, to be updated for future discussion.

The Committee endorsed the set up of the Working group on "Staphylococcal enterotoxins in milk products, particularly cheeses".

The next SCVPH plenary is organised for 18-19 September. During this period there are also several Working Groups meetings planned on microbiological questions and revision of meat inspection procedures.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL HEALTH AND ANIMAL WELFARE (SC-AHAW)

The plenary meeting of 26th June was cancelled because of lack of opinions to adopt. A small working group met on that day to prepare a text reviewing of the Committee activities since 1997. Six different working groups met since the last Steering Committee on 16 May.

1. Fish waste: Last meeting has been taking place in Brussels on 11th June.

2. Rabies: the last meeting has been held on the 10th June and it is expected the opinion to be approved next Sub-committee on July 11th.
3. Welfare of non-human primates: A meeting has been held on the 24th June and the final meeting of the working group is expected next 29th July.
4. Stunning methods: The group met for the first time the last 18th June.
5. Diagnostic group will meet on the 27th June for the first time.
6. Vaccine group will meet next 3rd July for the first time.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE FOR COSMETICS AND NON-FOOD PRODUCTS (SC-CNFP)

Since the last SSC plenary meeting of 16-17 May 2002, 2 Working Party meetings and 1 plenary meeting of the Scientific Committee on Cosmetic Products and Non-Food Products have taken place.

Although no particular items of a multi-disciplinary nature have been discussed, the committee adopted opinions on the following items :

- *Memorandum concerning the actual status of alternative methods to the use of animals in the safety testing of cosmetic ingredients* : the aim of this memorandum is not to discuss the existing techniques but to present the committee's view on the actual status of alternative methods to the use of animals in the safety testing of cosmetic ingredients.
- *Proposal for a strategy for testing hair dye cosmetic ingredients for their potential genotoxicity/mutagenicity* : in order to elucidate its request for genotoxicity data to conform to internationally accepted guidelines and to modern testing strategies, the proposal describes a strategy for testing hair dye cosmetic ingredients for their potential genotoxicity/mutagenicity. The proposed strategy is indicative and based on current scientific knowledge.
- *Position Statement on fragrance chemicals in detergents and other household products* :
Following the evaluation of the fragrance allergy problem in consumers caused by the use of cosmetics, the SCCNFP is of the opinion that fragrance chemicals in detergents and other household products should be regarded in a similar way as in cosmetic products.

Moreover, opinions were adopted on the use of :

- * benzoic acid and sodium benzoate and on salicylic acid for non-preservative purposes;
- * diethyl phthalate;
- * methyl dibromo glutaronitrile, and on the use of
- * benzoyl peroxide, hydroquinone and hydroquinone methylether in artificial nail systems.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE FOR ON TOXICITY, ECOTOXICITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT (SC-TEE)

At its meeting of 22.05.02, the SC-TEE adopted the following opinions:

- "CSTEE comments on: risk assessment report on: Bisphenol A Human Health Part"
- "CSTE comments on: risk assessment report on: Methyl acetate"

Annex 4



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Directorate C - Scientific Opinions
C1 - Follow-up and dissemination of scientific opinions

OPINION ON TRICLOSAN RESISTANCE

ADOPTED BY
THE SCIENTIFIC STEERING COMMITTEE
AT ITS MEETING OF 27-28 JUNE 2002

(DISTRIBUTED SEPARATELY)

Annex 5



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Directorate C - Scientific Opinions
C1 - Follow-up and dissemination of scientific opinions

OPINION ON AZOLE ANTIMYCOTIC RESISTANCE:

ADOPTED BY
THE SCIENTIFIC STEERING COMMITTEE
AT ITS MEETING OF **27-28 JUNE 2002**

(DISTRIBUTED SEPARATELY)

Annex 6



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Directorate C - Scientific Opinions
C1 - Follow-up and dissemination of scientific opinions

OPINION ON THE

GEOGRAPHICAL RISK OF

BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (GBR) in

BULGARIA

ADOPTED BY
THE SCIENTIFIC STEERING COMMITTEE
AT ITS MEETING OF **27-28 JUNE 2002**

(DISTRIBUTED SEPARATELY)

Annex 7



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Directorate C - Scientific Opinions
C1 - Follow-up and dissemination of scientific opinions

OPINION ON THE
GEOGRAPHICAL RISK OF
BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (GBR) in
CROATIA

ADOPTED BY THE SCIENTIFIC STEERING COMMITTEE
AT ITS MEETING OF 27-28 JUNE 2002

(DISTRIBUTED SEPARATELY)

Annex 8



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Directorate C - Scientific Opinions
C1 - Follow-up and dissemination of scientific opinions

OPINION ON THE

GEOGRAPHICAL RISK OF

BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (GBR) in

LATVIA

ADOPTED BY THE SCIENTIFIC STEERING COMMITTEE

AT ITS MEETING OF 27-28 JUNE 2002

(DISTRIBUTED SEPARATELY)

Annex 9



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Directorate C - Scientific Opinions
C1 - Follow-up and dissemination of scientific opinions

OPINION ON THE
GEOGRAPHICAL RISK OF
BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (GBR) in
SAN MARINO

ADOPTED BY THE SCIENTIFIC STEERING COMMITTEE
AT ITS MEETING OF 27-28 JUNE 2002

(DISTRIBUTED SEPARATELY)

Annex 10



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Directorate C - Scientific Opinions
C1 - Follow-up and dissemination of scientific opinions

OPINION ON THE
GEOGRAPHICAL RISK OF
BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (GBR) in
TURKEY

ADOPTED BY THE SCIENTIFIC STEERING COMMITTEE

AT ITS MEETING OF 27-28 JUNE 2002

(DISTRIBUTED SEPARATELY)

Annex 11



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Directorate C - Scientific Opinions
C1 - Follow-up and dissemination of scientific opinions

OPINION ON THE

GEOGRAPHICAL RISK OF

BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (GBR) in

ICELAND

ADOPTED BY THE SCIENTIFIC STEERING COMMITTEE

AT ITS MEETING OF 27-28 JUNE 2002

(DISTRIBUTED SEPARATELY)

Annex 12



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Directorate C - Scientific Opinions
C1 - Follow-up and dissemination of scientific opinions

OPINION ON THE
GEOGRAPHICAL RISK OF
BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (GBR) in
VANUATU

ADOPTED BY THE SCIENTIFIC STEERING COMMITTEE

AT ITS MEETING OF 27-28 JUNE 2002

(DISTRIBUTED SEPARATELY)