

Diapositiv št. 1 Naslovna stran

Congratulations for world food safety day and admiration to Prof Raspor and to you all for the organisation and participation in the thematic activities! Thank you for the opportunity to present you EFSA's view on food safety preparedness, including wider environmental and horizon scanning and identification of emerging risks	Čestitam vam ob Svetovnem dnevu varnosti hrane in izražam svoje občudovanje profesorju Rasporju ter vsem vam za organizacijo in sodelovanje pri tematskih dejavnostih! Hvala za priložnost, da vam predstavim stališče EFSA o pripravljenosti za varnost hrane, vključno z razširjenim preiskovanjem okolja in obzorij, ter odkrivanje nastajajočih tveganj
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Diapositiv št. 2

Why we need environmental & Horizon scanning or to identify Emerging risks? If we wish to be prepared we need <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To be as aware as possible of what is happening in and outside of Europe- Anticipate how food/feed plant and animal health landscape could look like in the future- Adapt/adjust eventually by re-prioritising EFSA's activities and strategy if needed EFSA's responsibility to identify and analyse possible emerging risks falling within its remit of activity is embedded in the EU General Food Law, also called "EFSA's founding regulation" <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The horizon scanning / foresight part of the process is much more recent, as it was created in 2022. It is also part of EFSA strategic vision (Strategy Objective 2 Section 2.1.2) to utilise emerging risk identification and its improvement for better preparedness. Through Environment scanning, Horizon scanning and emerging risk identification we can anticipate future risk assessment needs and Anticipate and prevent future safety challenges.	Zakaj je potrebno razširjeno preiskovanje okolja in obzorij, ter odkrivanje nastajajočih tveganj? Če hočemo biti pripravljeni: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- se moramo kar najbolje zavedati dogajanj znotraj Evrope in zunaj nje;- predvidevati, kako bodo v prihodnosti izgledali zdrava hrana in krma, zdrave rastline in živali;- se moramo prilagajati in po potrebi spremeniti prednostne naloge dejavnosti in strategij EFSA Odgovornost agencije EFSA, da odkriva in analizira morebitna nastajajoča tveganja na področjih svojih pristojnosti, temelji na Uredbi (ES) št. 178/2002 o določitvi splošnih načel in zahtevah živilske zakonodaje, ustanovitvi Evropske agencije za varnost hrane in postopkih, ki zadevajo varnost hrane (»Uredba o ustanovitvi agencije EFSA«); <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Del procesa razširjenega preiskovanja okolja in obzorij ter predvidevanja in odkrivanja nastajajočih tveganj pa je precej poznejši, ustvarjen šele leta 2022 Del strateške vizije EFSA (Strategija EFSA, Cilj 2, Oddelek 2.1.2) je izboljševati prepoznavanje nastajajočih tveganj, za kar najboljšo pripravljenost na taka tveganja. Ob razširjenem preiskovanju okolja in obzorij, odkrivanju nastajajočih tveganj smo sposobni predvideti prihodnje potrebe po oceni tveganj, ter pravočasno predvideti in preprečiti varnostne izzive v prihodnosti.
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Diapositiv št. 3

<p>Some working definitions outline the importance to consider various factors (social, technological, economic, environmental, legal etc.) around identified issues but also to consider items which may not be well substantiated initially (as weak signals with a lot of uncertainty) but may offer early signal and initial point of a trend.</p> <p>The definition on emerging risk very much outline and highlight the importance of the novel part in the issue in terms of hazard, exposure or susceptibility.</p>	<p>Nekatere delovne opredelitve poudarjajo pomen upoštevanja različnih dejavnikov (socialnih, tehnoloških, gospodarskih, okoljskih, pravnih itd.) v zvezi z ugotovljenimi problemi, pa tudi upoštevanja postavk, ki na začetku morda niso jasno utemeljene (kot šibki znaki s precejšnjo negotovostjo), pa vendar predstavlajo zgodnje opozorilo ter začetek nekega trenda.</p> <p>Opredelitev nastajajočega tveganja zelo poudarja in osvetljuje pomembnost novega dela tega problema, v smislu nevarnosti, izpostavljenosti ali dozetenosti.</p>
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Diapositiv št. 4

<p>The Environmental Scanning Process is actually a former process within EFSA and coordinated by the Knowledge, Innovation and Partnership Management (KNOW) unit, under the ENGAGE Department.</p> <p>KNOW is the single entry point for all possible emerging issues, weak signals, trends, upcoming policy development you may become aware of and that may be relevant for EFSA. Although called "environmental scanning", the process actually deals both with environmental scanning (these "short term" emerging risks that are at our doors), and horizon scanning (these more medium to longer term broader issues that we want to anticipate and get EFSA prepared to address if needed).</p>	<p>Proces razširjenega preiskovanja okolja je dejansko nekdanji proces agencije EFSA, ki ga usklajuje Enota za upravljanje znanja, inovacij in partnerstva (KNOW) v okviru Oddelka ENGAGE. KNOW je enotna vstopna točka za vse mogoče nastajajoče probleme, šibke znake, trende, zaznave razvoja politik v prihodnosti, in vse to je pomembno za agencijo EFSA.</p> <p>Proces »razširjeno preiskovanje okolja« obsega tako preiskovanje okolja (kratkoročno nastajajoča tveganja, ki so pred našimi vrati), kot tudi preiskovanje obzorij (razširjeni srednjeročni do dolgoročni problemi, ki jih EFSA hoče predvideti in po potrebi pripraviti odziv nanje).</p>
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Diapositiv št. 5

<p>Various info sources contribute with information including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from topic projects on circular economy, innovations, food fraud, food supplements - but also from other countries such as VIBE system at FSANZ <p>or info from Plath Health system</p> <p>or info-updates from EU projects (FoodSafeR, HOLiFOOD).</p> <p>EFSA's approach integrates the collective intelligence as the information reaches KNOW Unit and two professional Networks :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emerging Risk Exchange Network (EREN) including member states, EU agencies, European Commission, International organisations 	<p>Različni informacijski viri prispevajo informacije:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - iz tematskih projektov o krožnem gospodarstvu, inovacijah, goljufijah s hrano, prehranskih dopolnilih; - iz drugih držav, kot je sistem VIBE pri FSANZ; - ali informacije iz sistema Plath Health ali posodobitve informacij iz projektov EU (FoodSafeR, HOLiFOOD). <p>Pristop agencije EFSA združuje kolektivno inteligenco, ko informacije dosežejo Enoto KNOW, ter dve izvedenski mreži:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mrežo EREN za izmenjavo informacij o nastajajočih tveganjih (Emerging Risk Exchange Network), ki vključuje države
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<p>- and Stakeholders Discussion Group on Emerging Risk (StaDG-ER) who both analysed and characterise the specialised information.</p>	<p>članice, agencije EU, Evropsko komisijo ter mednarodne organizacije, ter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skupino deležnikov za razpravo o nastajajočih tveganjih (StaDG-ER – Stakeholders Discussion Group on Emerging Risk), <p>Obe izvedenski mreži izvajata analizo in karakterizacijo specializiranih informacij.</p>
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Diapositiv št. 6

<p>EREN is among EFSA scientific networks. Since its establishment in 2010, the network has supported EFSA in emerging risk identification and characterisation and continues to do so. The core members of the network are member states who are connected with observers from other EU Agencies (e.g. ECA, ECDC, EEA) the EC, but also WHO, FAO and organizations in different countries e.g. CH, US, CA, AUS, NZ.</p> <p>The participatory approach enables identification on wide range of issues and their characterisation in line with emerging risk criteria as referred on EFSA web. The network is also instrumental to direct and advise how to follow up on those issues or if outline what type of further information may be needed.</p> <p>The range of topics is quite diverse from microbes, contaminants, toxins and additives to drivers impacting standardized practices or natural balance. The focus is on potential impact in Europe although a number of issues are captured across the globe. This collaborative framework ensures vigilance and responsiveness in safeguarding public health across Europe.</p>	<p>Mreža EREN spada med znanstvene mreže EFSA in od ustanovitve leta 2010 izvaja podporo agenciji EFSA pri prepoznavanju in karakterizaciji nastajajočih tveganj. Osrednje članice mreže so države članice, ki so povezane z opazovalci iz drugih agencij EU (npr. ECA, ECDC, EEA), EK, pa tudi WHO, FAO in organizacijami v različnih državah, npr. CH, ZDA, CA, AUS, NZ.</p> <p>Participativni pristop omogoča identifikacijo širokega obsega problemov in njihovo karakterizacijo v skladu z merili za nastajajoča tveganja, kot so opredeljena na spletišču EFSA. Mreža je koristna tudi pri usmerjanju in svetovanju o nadaljnjih ukrepih (follow-up) za odpravo teh problemov, ali o vrstah dodatnih informacij.</p> <p>Teme se zelo razlikujejo, od mikrobov, onesnaževal, toksinov in aditivov, do dejavnikov, ki vplivajo na standardizirane prakse ali na naravno ravnovesje. Poudarek je na morebitnih vplivih znotraj Evrope, čeprav se zaznavajo mnogi problemi z vsega sveta. Ta okvir sodelovanja zagotavlja čuječnost in odzivnost pri varovanju javnega zdravja po vsej Evropi.</p>
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Diapositiv št. 7

<p>The Stakeholder Discussion Group on Emerging Risks (StaDG-ER) is a targeted platform that has allowed EFSA to capitalise on stakeholders' specialist knowledge in the identification of emerging issues since 2010.</p> <p>To ensure coordination and efficient collaboration at different levels, the activities of StaDG-ER are regularly presented to the EFSA's Emerging Risk Engaging Network (EREN) and vice versa. The discussion group offers opportunities to strengthen ER identification and characterisation with EFSA and MS complementing EREN with a stakeholder's perspective.</p>	<p>Skupina deležnikov za razpravo o nastajajočih tveganjih (StaDG-ER) je ciljno usmerjena platforma, ki vse od leta 2010 agenciji EFSA zagotavlja uporabo izvedenskih znanj deležnikov pri prepoznavanju nastajajočih problemov.</p> <p>Za zagotovitev usklajevanja in učinkovitega sodelovanja na različnih ravneh skupina StaDG-ER svoje dejavnosti redno predstavlja mreži EREN (Emerging Risk Engaging Network) znotraj agencije EFSA, in obratno. Diskusionska skupina prikaže možnosti za krepitev identifikacije in karakterizacije nastajajočih tveganj (ER – Emerging Risks), agencija EFSA in države članice pa dopolnjujeta mrežo EREN z informacijami iz perspektive deležnikov.</p>
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Diapositiv št. 8

<p>The workflow on environmental scanning accommodates broader information and gap analysis to allow preparedness for new assessment to reflect the future needs in the regulatory science and strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reviewing whether the issue is relevant for EFSA and whether it can be addressed by currently running work programme. - analyzing the competencies needed to work on the issue considered and whether these competencies are available in EFSA - whether the issue under consideration is ready for regulatory assessment - And finally, if the issue passed the relevance assessment and the readiness for regulatory science step, it is brought to the attention of the EFSA Preparedness Council who should decide whether to include the issue in EFSA's Work programme and/or strategy and with which timeline. 	<p>V potek dela pri razširjenem preiskovanju okolja so vključene širše informacije ter analiza vrzeli, da se omogoči pripravljenost na novo oceno, ki bo odražala prihodnje potrebe v regulatorni znanosti in strategijah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - s pregledom, ali je problem pomemben za agencijo EFSA, in če ga je mogoče obravnavati z obstoječim programom dela. - z analizo kompetenc, potrebnih za delo na zadevnem problemu, in če so te kompetence na voljo znotraj agencije EFSA. - ali je zadevni problem pripravljen za regulatorno presojo. - In nazadnje, če problem prestane oceno ustreznosti in je pripravljen za stopnjo regulatorne presoje, se to sporoči Svetu za pripravljenost agencije EFSA (EFSA Preparedness Council), ki odloči, ali se problem vključi v program dela in/ali v strategijo agencije EFSA, ter določi časovnico.
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Diapositiv št. 9

<p>The Assessment workflow offers the opportunity for Emerging risk identification and characterisation employing a participatory approach of EREN and StaDG-ER</p> <p>As previously mentioned, the emerging risks analysis workflow is co-involving EREN and StaDG-ER. After a pre-assessment step by EFSA to check the relevance of the issue submitted for consideration, the EREN and StaDG-ER networks are invited to review the information collected and decide whether the issue is an emerging risk or not. If yes, EREN is asked for possible follow up recommendations.</p> <p>Issues are analysed with the EFSA Emerging Risks Analysis Platform (ERAP) accessible by EFSA Staff, members of EREN and members of StaDG-ER</p> <p>The signals are characterised in 3 categories : not emerging risk, further information needed and emerging risk. Future updates in the topics may offer evidence for change of the category</p>	<p>Potek dela pri ocenjevanju omogoča identifikacijo in karakterizacijo nastajajočih tveganj po participativnem pristopu EREN in StaDG-ER</p> <p>Kot prej omenjeno, potek dela analize nastajajočih tveganj vključuje tako EREN kot StaDG-ER. Po stopnji predhodne ocene, na kateri EFSA preveri ustreznost problema, predloženega v obravnavo, sta mreži EREN in StaDG-ER povabljeni, da zbrane informacije pregledata in določita, ali se problem obravnava kot nastajajoče tveganje, ali ne. Če da, se mrežo EREN zaprosi za pripravo nadaljnjih priporočil.</p> <p>Problemi se analizirajo prek platforme EFSA za analizo nastajajočih tveganj (ERAP – EFSA Emerging Risks Analysis Platform), do katere imajo dostop osebje EFSA, ter člani mrež EREN in StaDG-ER</p> <p>Znaki se razvrščajo v 3 kategorije: nenastajajoče tveganje, potrebne so dodatne informacije, ter nastajajoče tveganje. S posodobitvami posamezne teme se izkaže potreba po spremembki kategorije</p>
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Diapositiv št. 10

<p>In this Slide and the following few I will outline few examples identified and discussed within assessment workflow to illustrate the diversity of items with potential implication to food safety.</p> <p>Starting with TBHQ</p> <p>This issue, captured the signal through the monitoring system for screening of publications within Digital Food Institute, University of Veterinary Medicine, Budapest.</p> <p>Given the feedback of network members to an online survey it was considered on the top of the list of items identified as possible signals for emerging risk. It was therefore presented and consulted to the Food Additives and Flavorings Panel (FAF Panel)</p> <p>Data from a predicted toxicology tool (Tox Cast) suggests potential immunotoxicity. However,</p>	<p>V tem diapozitivu in naslednjih bom orisal nekatere primere, ugotovljene in obravnavane v delovnem procesu ocenjevanja, za ponazoritev raznolikosti postavk z verjetnim vplivom na varnost hrane.</p> <p>Začnimo s TBHQ (terciarnim butilhidrokinonom)</p> <p>Znake za ta problem je prestregel nadzorni sistem za pregledovanje publikacij Digitalnega inštituta za hrano Univerze za veterinarsko medicino v Budimpešti.</p> <p>Po povratnih informacijah članov mreže v spletno anketo se je ta postavka uvrstila na vrh ugotovljenih postavk kot mogočih znakov za nastajajoče tveganje. Zato so jo za posvetovanje predložili Odboru za aditive za živila in arome za živila (FAF panel).</p> <p>Z orodjem za predvidevanje toksičnosti (Tox Cast) pridobljeni podatki kažejo na morebitno</p>
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<p>two dietary exposure studies are available at very low doses and enable to prove disprove the hypothesis. The potential concern may need support from additional exposure studies. In addition TBHQ, E 319 was evaluated by EFSA in 2004. Data on immunotoxicity were anyway available at the time, coming from an NTP study, and were not considered pivotal.</p> <p>In 2013, the EC clarified that the substance should not undergo the re-evaluation process but asked EFSA to provide an updated exposure assessment, which was delivered in 2016. This includes the latest exposure assessment, including refined exposure scenarios, where the existing ADI of 0.7 mg/kg bw per day was not exceeded in any of the population groups.</p>	<p>imunotoksičnost. Dve študiji o izpostavljenosti prek hrane z zelo nizkimi odmerki pa omogočata potrditev oziroma spodbijanje te hipoteze. Za morebitno zaskrbljenost pa bodo potrebne dodatne študije izpostavljenosti. Poleg tega je leta 2004 EFSA ovrednotila E 319 TBHQ (E 319 terciarni butil-hidrokinon). Takrat so iz študije NTP že bili na voljo podatki o imunotoksičnosti, vendar jim ni bil pripisan ključen pomen. Leta 2013 je Evropska komisija (EK) določila, da se ne izvede ponovna ocena te snovi, agencijo EFSA pa zaprosila za pripravo posodobljene ocene izpostavljenosti, ki jo je EFSA predložila leta 2016. Ta obsega najnovejšo oceno izpostavljenosti, vključno z izboljšanimi scenariji izpostavljenosti, pri katerih obstoječi sprejemljivi dnevni vnos 0,7 mg/kg telesne mase ni bil presežen pri nobeni populacijski skupini.</p>
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Diapozitiv št. 11

<p>Tara flour 'dossier case' as briefing note is an example of early capture of signal and update in the emerging risk classification. It is within EFSA Area of Food ingredients (food additives, flavourings, enzymes and proc. Aid)</p> <p>Initially, the responses to the issue via online survey directed for 'no-emerging risk'. However, further updates on the case and scientific publications about potential linkage of tara flour content (potentially baikain) to adverse health effects directed the network to amend the category to Briefing Note Final where Further information is needed.</p> <p>Recently, more information became available that FDA has declared tara flour as a not "Generally Recognized As Safe" (GRAS) food and banned its use and importation in US (adding references to the serious adverse events and liver injury...). Similar findings in Canada resulted in the ban of use of tara flour in that country at the end of 2023, too.</p> <p>The latest update was shared with EREN, who agreed that evidence directs for reclassification as an Emerging risk.</p>	<p>»Primer iz dosjeja« o moki tara iz luščin rastline <i>Tara spinosa</i> kot kratko informativno sporočilo je primer hitrega zajetja znaka za nastajajoče tveganje ter posodobitve klasifikacije nastajajočih tveganj. Spada v področje sestavin živil pri agenciji EFSA (aditivi za živila, arome, encimi ter pomožne sestavine pri proizvodnji)</p> <p>Odgovori na ta problem, zbrani prek spletnne ankete, so se najprej nagibali k »ne-nastajajoče tveganje«. Pozneje posodobitve tega primera in znanstvene objave o morebitni povezavi med vsebnostjo moke tara (z vsebnostjo (S)-4,5-didehidro-pipekolinske kisline / baikain (<chem>C6H9NO2</chem>) ter škodljivimi učinki na zdravje pa so preusmerile pozornost mreže, da je v Končnem kratkem informativnem sporočilu spremenila kategorijo v: »Potrebne so dodatne informacije«.</p> <p>Nedavno je FDA (Uprava za hrano in zdravila ZDA) za moko tara objavila, da NI »splošno priznana kot varna« (GRAS – Generally Recognized as Safe) ter prepovedala njeno uporabo in uvoz v ZDA (ob navedbi sklicev na resne zdravstvene zaplete ter poškodbe jeter ...). Konec leta 2023 so podobne ugotovitve</p>
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	<p>privedle do prepovedi uporabe moke tara tudi v Kanadi.</p> <p>Najnovejša posodobitev je bila posredovana mreži EREN, ki se je strinjala, da na podlagi dokazov kategorijo treba spremeniti v: »Nastajajoče tveganje«.</p>
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Diapositiv št. 12

<p>On Vibrio topic: the information discussed at EREN and StaDG-ER in previous years strengthened the evidence in support for Terms of Reference in the topic</p> <p>The topic was raised during the years and connected with the environmental changes.</p> <p>The colleagues in BIOHAZ who coordinated the topic work provided feedback to EREN as update on the status of work and expected publication in the following months.</p>	<p>V zvezi s temo Vibrio: informacije v razpravi mrež EREN in StaDG-ER v preteklih letih so okrepile dokaze v podporo opisu nalog (ToR – Terms of Reference) znotraj te teme</p> <p>Ta tema je bila izpostavljena v preteklih letih v zvezi z okoljskimi spremembami. Kolegi v Odboru za biološke nevarnosti (BIOHAZ), ki so koordinirali delo na tej temi, so posredovali povratne informacije mreži EREN, kot posodobitev statusa pri tem delu, objava pa se pričakuje v naslednjih mesecih.</p>
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Diapositiv št. 13

<p>A recent discussion within EREN 23-24 May outlined the contemporary trends on antifungal resistance in plants and in humans, and highlighted the importance of considering it in parallel to (similar to) antimicrobial resistance</p>	<p>Nedavna razprava v okviru mreže EREN, dne 23. in 24. maja letos, je orisala trenutne tendence odpornosti gliv proti protigliivičnim sredstvom pri rastlinah in ljudeh, ter poudarila, da jo je treba obravnavati paralelno (podobno) kot protimikrobnost.</p>
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Diapositiv št. 14

<p>A recent publication refers to</p> <p>The info on the flux consists of two panels (A and C) which display the flux of PFOA and PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonic acid), two types of PFAAs, via sea spray aerosol (SSA) measured in nanograms per square meter per year ($\text{ng m}^{-2} \text{ year}^{-1}$). The left side of each panel shows the Northern Hemisphere and the right side shows the Southern Hemisphere. The color scale ranges from 0.1 to 1000, with yellow and orange areas indicating higher flux values. Panels B and D show PFOA and PFOS deposition flux, respectively.</p>	<p>Nedavna publikacija se prikazuje:</p> <p>Podatki o pretoku sestojte iz dveh plošč (A in C), ki prikazujeta pretok perfluorooktanojske kisline (PFOA) in perfluorooktan-sulfonata (PFOS), dveh vrst perfluoroalkilnih kislin (PFAA), prek aerosolov razpršene morske vode (SSA – sea spray aerosol), merjenih v nanogramih na kvadratni meter na leto ($\text{ng m}^{-2} \text{ leto}^{-1}$). Leva stran vsake plošče prikazuje severno poloblo, desna stran pa južno poloblo. Barvna lestvica sega od 0,1 do 1000, pri čemer rumena in oranžna območja označujejo višje vrednosti pretoka. Plošči B in D prikazujeta pretok zaostankov perfluorooktanojske kisline (PFOA) oziroma perfluorooktanskega sulfonata (PFOS).</p>
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<p>Here are some specific observations about the slide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The areas with the highest PFOA and PFOS flux appear to be in the mid-latitude regions of both hemispheres, particularly in the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The flux appears to be lower in the tropics and at high latitudes. <p>It is important to note that this is just a single study, and more research is needed to confirm these findings and to understand the factors that influence PFAA enrichment in SSAs.</p> <p>Overall, the Slide suggests that sea spray emissions could be a significant source of atmospheric PFAA contamination, particularly for PFOA and PFOS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea spray aerosols are an important natural phenomenon. The understanding of PFAS enrichment in SSAs highlights a potential new pathway for global PFAS contamination, requiring further investigation and mitigation strategies. Gaps in quantification of exposure to humans (directly or indirectly) via the food chain are complex questions to address. 	<p>Posebnosti na tem diapozitivu so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kot vidimo, so območja z največjim pretokom PFOA in PFOS v regijah srednje zemljepisne širine na obeh poloblah, zlasti v Severnem Atlantskem oceanu in Pacifiškem (Tihem) oceanu. Vidimo, da je pretok manjši v tropskem pasu ter na visokih zemljepisnih širinah. <p>Treba je poudariti, da je to samo ena študija in da je potrebnih več raziskav za potrditev teh ugotovitev in za razumevanje dejavnikov, ki vplivajo na kopičenje PFAA v aerosolih SSA.</p> <p>V splošnem iz tega prikaza sledi, da bi emisije aerosolov razpršene morske vode lahko predstavljalji pomemben vir onesnaženja ozračja s PFAA, zlasti s PFOA in PFOS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerosoli razpršene morske vode so pomemben naravni pojav. Razumevanje kopičenja PFAS v SSA osvetljuje morebitno novo pot za globalno onesnaženje s PFAS, ki bo zahtevala nadaljnje preiskave in blažilne strategije. Vrzeli v količinski opredelitvi izpostavljenosti ljudi (neposredno ali posredno) prek prehranske verige so zapletena vprašanja, ki jih je treba nasloviti.
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Diapozitiv št. 15

<p>KNOW Unit together with EREN and StaDG-ER arrange a relatively new newsletter – Emerging risk updates.</p> <p>The newsletter aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to offer highlights on key-items discussed at the network meetings, - recent updates on ongoing initiatives, - and areas where we seek further information. <p>Please let us know if you are interested to subscribe to the newsletter You can send your request via know@efsa.europa.eu (adding in the subject ‘subscription newsletter emerging risk updates’)</p>	<p>Enota KNOW skupaj z mrežama EREN in StaDG-ER pripravljajo relativno novo publikacijo – »Posodobitve nastajajočih tveganj«.</p> <p>Cilji publikacije so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - osvetliti ključne postavke iz razprav na sestankih mrež EREN in StaDG-ER, - predložiti najnovejše posodobitve pobud, ki so v teku, - in prikazati področja, na katerih iščemo nadaljnje informacije. <p>Če želite prejemati publikacijo, lahko pošljete povpraševanje prek: (in v Zadevo vpišete - ‘subscription newsletter emerging risk updates’)</p>
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Diapozitiv št. 16 :

Thank you for your attention

Zahvaljujem se vam za pozornost