ANNEX I

EFSA's Scientific Panels and Scientific Committee

I. Scientific Committee (SC)

I.1. Mandate

The Scientific Committee has a central role in supporting EFSA's scientific work. It is composed of the Chairs of each Scientific Panel and six (6) other senior scientific experts. EFSA's Scientific Committee has the task of supporting the work of EFSA on scientific matters of a horizontal nature and providing strategic advice to EFSA's Executive Director. It is also responsible for general co-ordination to ensure consistency in the scientific opinions prepared by the Scientific Panels. In view of the strategic role of the Scientific Committee, its members are usually prominent scientists with recognized scientific excellence, competences spreading across disciplines, seniority and prior experience with scientific bodies.

The Scientific Committee's work in 2018-2021 continues to focus on preparing scientific advice on matters of a cross cutting-nature, such as, the preparation of guidance on the harmonisation of the assessment of human exposure, on the interpretation of epidemiology studies, on harmonisation of risk assessment terminology, on import risk assessment, on combined exposure to multiple chemicals, on assessment of food allergenicity, assessing uncertainties, the history of (safe) use, in silico methods in chemical risk assessment, and on the safety assessment of the application of new technologies in the area of food and feed. Other areas where the Scientific Committee may be called on to give advice could include on endocrine active substances, non-monotonic dose response, environmental risk assessment and kinetic modelling.

The Scientific Committee will continue to give support to the implementation of existing horizontal guidance, for example on the area of uncertainty assessment, genotoxicity and the application of the benchmark dose response.

Visit the Scientific Committee key topics section on the EFSA website for more details: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/panels/scientific-committee

I.2. Knowledge areas

The required expertise to contribute to the work of the Scientific Committee should be within the field of EFSA's remit, e.g. in:

- Ecotoxicology;
- (Mammalian) Toxicology;
- New Approach Methods (NAMs);
- Mathematics/Statistics/Biostatistics;
- Modelling;
- Human Epidemiology;
- Chemical Risk Assessment;
- Environmental Risk Assessment;

- Horizon scanning/forecasting methods;
- Information science.

II. Panel on Food Additives and Flavourings (FAF)

II.1. Mandate

The FAF Panel addresses questions related to safety in the use of:

- Food additives.
- Flavouring substances.

The majority of the FAF Panel's work is and will in the coming years be the re-evaluation programme of food additives for substances that were permitted for use before 2009. To this end EFSA has and is gathering scientific data by public calls for data and literature search. In particular, the FAF Panel is expected to focus on sweeteners and other food additives (e.g. preservatives and emulsifiers, stabilisers and gelling agents). In addition, the FAF Panel will evaluate new applications for authorisation (i.e. new food additives) or changes in the existing authorisations (e.g. extension of use for these substances), following requests made by the applicants.

The FAF Panel will also evaluate applications submitted by industry in the area of flavourings and smoke flavourings. The work in the coming years will be mainly devoted to the evaluation of new flavouring substances, other flavourings and smoke flavourings. The FAF Panel might also develop scientific guidance documents to clarify the evaluation approach and to assist the industry for preparing new applications.

Further information can be found in the FAF Panel section on the EFSA website: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/panels/ans.htm

II.2. Knowledge areas

The present call aims at selecting candidates with expertise and proven scientific excellence in the following areas, alone or combined:

- Mammalian pathology;
- (Mammalian) Toxicology;
- Toxicokinetics/Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion (ADME)
- Carcinogenicity;
- Genotoxicity;
- Developmental and Reproductive Toxicity;
- Mechanism of Toxicity;
- Allergology;
- Immunotoxicology;
- Inorganic chemistry;
- Organic chemistry;
- Analytical chemistry;
- Clinical pharmacology;
- Chemistry;

- Dose-Response Modelling;
- Food Technology;
- Dietary exposure assessment;
- Human Epidemiology;
- Chemical Risk Assessment.

III. Panel on Food Contact Materials, Enzymes and Processing Aids (CEP)

III.1. Mandate

The CEP Panel addresses questions related to the safety in the use of:

- Materials in contact with food (substances used to manufacture food packaging, active and intelligent packaging and other food contact materials) and processes to recycle plastics intended for food contact.
- Food enzymes.
- Processes and processing aids.

The CEP Panel carries out the evaluation procedures following applications submitted by industry to the European Commission or EU Member States in the areas of food contact materials, enzymes, processes and processing aids.

The CEP Panel will re-evaluate Bisphenol A, considering all data gathered since the last EFSA's evaluation back in 2015, and following new methodologies for data collection and appraisal of the existing evidence. In addition, the CEP Panel will continue with the assessment of starting substances and additives to be used in plastic food contact materials, recycling processes and new and intelligent materials.

The CEP Panel will also evaluate the safety of substances used to remove surface contamination from products of animal origin in close collaboration with the BIOHAZ Panel.

A significant increase in workload is anticipated in the area of food enzymes. In the coming years one of the main tasks will be the evaluation of food enzymes including those from genetically modified microorganisms, with a view to establish an EU list of approved food enzymes by the EC. In total, 300 applications have been received for the safety evaluation by the CEP Panel.

The CEP Panel will also develop scientific guidance documents to clarify the evaluation approach and to assist the industry for preparing new applications.

Further information can be found in the CEP Panel section on the EFSA website: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/panels/cef.htm

III.2. Knowledge areas

The present call aims at selecting candidates with expertise and proven scientific excellence in the following areas, alone or combined:

- Mammalian pathology;
- (Mammalian) Toxicology;
- Toxicokinetics/Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion (ADME);

- Toxicodynamics;
- Carcinogenicity;
- Genotoxicity;
- Developmental and Reproductive Toxicity;
- Mechanism of Toxicity;
- Allergology;
- Immunotoxicology;
- Microbiology (including GGM);
- Chemistry (polymeric chemistry, food chemistry);
- Analytical chemistry (food contact materials, migration testing);
- Organic chemistry;
- Biochemistry;
- Dose-Response Modelling;
- Food Technology (manufacturing process);
- Enzyme Biotechnology, Fermentation, Purification;
- Dietary exposure assessment;
- Food consumption survey;
- Chemical Risk Assessment (food contact materials, recycling processes);
- Environmental Risk Assessment.

IV. Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW)

IV.1. Mandate

The AHAW Panel provides independent scientific advice on all aspects of animal health and welfare. Its work chiefly, but not exclusively concerns food-producing animals, including fish. Animal health is a public good that may affect but also benefit all segments of the society; animal welfare is another dimension of this public good. The core activity of the AHAW Panel is to assess risk questions related to entry, establishment and spread of disease agents, surveillance, monitoring disease outbreaks, prevention and control measures, transport of animals, slaughter and stunning conditions. It also addresses risks at the human-animal ecosystems interfaces. Ethical, socioeconomic, cultural and religious aspects are outside the AHAW remit.

Most of the AHAW Panel work is carried out in response to ad-hoc requests on issues where risk managers require scientific advice to support the risk management process and its decisions. In addition, the AHAW Panel is also involved in requests to provide scientific and technical support, for instance related to disease outbreaks. On its own initiative, the AHAW Panel can also identify scientific issues which require further attention. As part of its remit, the AHAW Panel can produce guidance documents to clarify its approach to risk assessment and to ensure transparency in its work.

Further information can be found under the AHAW Panel key topics section on the EFSA website: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/panels/ahaw.htm

IV.2. Knowledge areas

The present call aims at selecting candidates with expertise and proven scientific excellence in the following areas, alone or combined:

- Wildlife demography (Wildlife diseases and ecology);
- Animal health/hygiene (Animal diseases: primarily relating to food producing animals, including fish);
- Zoonoses (Animal diseases: primarily relating to food producing animals, including fish; Wildlife diseases and ecology);
- Wildlife diseases (Wildlife diseases and ecology);
- Animal welfare (primarily relating to food producing animals, including fish);
- Animal housing/management;
- Animal transport;
- Animal stunning and killing;
- Animal production;
- Entomology;
- Acarology;
- Mathematical Modelling;
- Probabilistic Modelling;
- Veterinary Epidemiology (including surveillance and monitoring);
- Risk and benefit assessment methodology.

V. Panel on Biological Hazards (BIOHAZ)

V.1. Mandate

The BIOHAZ Panel provides independent scientific advice on biological hazards in relation to food safety and food-borne diseases. This covers: food-borne zoonoses (animal diseases transmissible to humans), transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (BSE/TSEs), antimicrobial resistance, food microbiology, and food hygiene, and associated waste management issues.

The BIOHAZ Panel also handles occasional applications in the area of treatment of animal by-products (ABPs), and on the evaluation of decontamination substances for the removal of the microbial surface contamination of foods of animal origin in close cooperation with CEP Panel. As part of its remit, the BIOHAZ Panel develops scientific guidance documents containing the administrative, technical and scientific requirements for compiling an application dossier. The BIOHAZ Panel also produces occasionally other guidance documents to clarify its approach to risk assessment and to ensure transparency in its work.

Most of the BIOHAZ Panel work is carried out in response to ad-hoc requests on issues where risk managers require scientific advice to support the risk management process and its decisions. In addition, the BIOHAZ Panel and its supporting unit are also involved in requests to provide scientific and technical support. On its own initiative, the BIOHAZ Panel can also identify scientific issues which require further attention.

The BIOHAZ Panel typically works in reaction to unanticipated developments concerning public health (foodborne zoonoses, TSEs) or policy issues. Its activity doesn't easily lend itself to planning and forecasting. For this reason, the BIOHAZ Panel must always be in a position to address the new developments and change in policy in food and feed safety under its specific remit (indicated above) by possessing expertise in the various knowledge areas indicated below.

Further information can be found under the BIOHAZ Panel key topics section on the EFSA website: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/panels/biohaz.htm

V.2. Knowledge areas

The present call aims at selecting candidates with expertise and proven scientific excellence in the following areas, alone or combined:

- Whole genome sequencing;
- Molecular epidemiology;
- Environmental antimicrobial resistance;
- TSE pathogenesis;
- Veterinary antimicrobial resistance;
- Food Bacteriology;
- Food Virology;
- Food Parasitology;
- Food Hygiene;
- Animal-by products biological safety;
- Animal-by products processing technology;
- Human antimicrobial resistance;
- Predictive microbiology;
- Foodborne zoonoses epidemiology;
- Antimicrobial resistance epidemiology;
- Monitoring of food-borne pathogens;
- TSE Epidemiology/Surveillance and control;
- Microbial Risk Assessment of foodborne microorganisms;
- Quantitative microbiological risk assessment and risk ranking;
- TSE Risk Assessment.

VI. Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM)

VI.1. Mandate

The CONTAM Panel carries out risk assessments in relation to human and animal health due to the presence of chemical contaminants in food and feed.

The CONTAM Panel activity includes the provision of scientific advice on a broad series of substances, including:

- Chemical substances which are not intentionally added to food and feed such as metals and organometals, and persistent organic pollutants and other substances entering food and feed via the environment.
- Chemical substances naturally found in food and feed such as mycotoxins, phycotoxins, plant toxicants, or other natural substances.
- Chemical substances formed during food and feed processing.
- Non-authorised substances in feed and food.

In the framework of risk assessment on contaminants in food and feed, the CONTAM Panel collects and assesses information present in the public domain, such as their occurrence in food and feed, exposure to humans and animals, toxicokinetics, and toxicity including dose-response data. Depending on the available data and the nature of the toxic effects expected, the CONTAM Panel may establish health-based guidance values for contaminants and conclude on the risks for humans or animals related to the respective exposure levels, or may apply the Margin of Exposure approach to advise on the magnitude of a potential public health issue.

These risk assessments provide the basis for risk managers to take effective and timely measures on contaminants occurring in foods and feeds.

The CONTAM Panel work areas for 2018-2021 are connected to developments concerning human and animal health, and related food and feed policies. Therefore the CONTAM Panel should include expertise in various scientific fields to address the aforementioned issues.

Visit the CONTAM Panel key topics section on the EFSA website for more details: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/panels/contam.htm

VI.2. Knowledge areas

The present call aims at selecting candidates with expertise and proven scientific excellence in the following areas, alone or combined:

- Animal nutrition;
- (Mammalian) Toxicology;
- Toxicokinetic/Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion (ADME);
- Carcinogenicity;
- Genotoxicity;
- Developmental and Reproductive Toxicity;
- Mechanism of Toxicity;
- Veterinary Toxicology;
- Chemistry;
- Analytical Chemistry;
- Food biochemistry;
- Dose-Response Modelling;
- Dietary exposure assessment;
- Human Epidemiology;
- Chemical Risk Assessment.

VII. Panel on Feed Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP)

VII.1 Mandate

The FEEDAP Panel carries out risk assessments of additives, products and substances used in animal nutrition, evaluating the safety for the target species, the user, the consumer of products of animal origin and the environment. It also looks at the efficacy of biological and chemical products/substances intended for deliberate use in animal feed. The FEEDAP Panel performs much of its work in relation to the evaluation/assessment of substances before they are authorised for use and placed on the market in the EU.

The FEEDAP Panel also develops scientific guidance stating the principles of the approaches followed in the assessments and to assist the industry for preparing technical dossiers in support of feed additive applications. When developing guidance documents, the FEEDAP Panel can hold meetings and public consultations to dialogue with external partners such as stakeholders.

All along, in the period 2018-2021, one of the key objectives of the FEEDAP Panel will be the assessment linked to the renewal the authorisation of feed additives, which takes place 10 years after the original authorisation of the product. Another important area of work will be the risk assessment of new products or the extension of use to other target species, in the framework of applications for authorisation. The FEEDAP Panel remains committed to further work, when necessary, for the preparation, review and update of current guidance documents according to the needs within the areas of its remit.

Visit the FEEDAP Panel key topics section on the EFSA website for more details: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/panels/feedap.htm

VII.2. Knowledge areas

The present call aims at selecting candidates with expertise and proven scientific excellence in the following areas, alone or combined:

- Animal nutrition (Poultry nutrition, Pig nutrition, Ruminant nutrition, Fish nutrition, Pet nutrition);
- Veterinary antimicrobial resistance;
- Animal Production;
- Veterinary Toxicology;
- (Mammalian) Toxicology;
- Toxicokinetic/Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion (ADME);
- Toxicodynamic;
- Carcinogenicity;
- Genotoxicity (Including mutagenicity);
- Occupational Medicine/Toxicology;
- Pharmacokinetics;
- Pharmacodynamics;
- Dietary exposure assessment;

- Ecotoxicology (Environmental risk assessment of feed additives);
- Environmental Exposure, Fate and Behaviour of Chemicals;
- Environmental Risk Assessment (Environmental risk assessment of feed additives);
- Microbiology;
- Molecular biology;
- Biotechnology and Bioengineering.

VIII. Panel on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)

VIII.1. Mandate

The GMO Panel provides scientific advice on the safety of genetically modified organisms with respect to human and animal health and the environment. To date, this covers primarily genetically modified crop plants and derived products for food and feed uses as well as genetically modified crop plants for cultivation.

The GMO Panel carries out much of its work in the context of assessing genetically modified crop plants market registration applications from industry. EFSA has a centralised role in this pre-marketing assessment since all genetically modified food and feed derived products as well as all living genetically modified organisms to be released into the environment are subject to prior evaluation at EU level.

Relevant issues to be considered in the context of applications are:

- Molecular characterisation of the genetic modification (source and function of the donor DNA; the transformation method; the organisation of the inserted DNA at the insertion site(s); the expression and stability of the insert).
- Food and feed safety of the genetically modified plant and/or derived food and feed (composition; toxicity; allergenicity; nutritional value).
- Environmental safety of the genetically modified plant (interactions with biotic and abiotic environment, persistence and invasiveness, potential for gene transfer, interactions with target and non-target organisms, effects on biogeochemical processes/abiotic environment, impacts of specific cultivation, management and harvesting techniques).

The GMO Panel also examines annual post-market environmental monitoring reports concerning each genetically modified organism that has been authorised for cultivation within the EU. The GMO Panel interacts with competent authorities of EU Member States, in particular for the environmental risk assessment.

The GMO Panel also carries out work as a response to requests from the European Commission, as well as initiating its own scientific activities. The GMO Panel develops scientific guidance laying down the principles and approaches to be followed by applicants in preparing their GMO market registration applications. When developing guidance documents, the GMO Panel can hold meetings and embark into dialogue with key stakeholders (e.g. EU Member States, non-governmental organizations) through public consultations.

Further information can be found under the GMO Panel key topics section on the EFSA website: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/panels/gmo.htm

VIII.2. Knowledge areas

The present call aims at selecting candidates with expertise and proven scientific excellence in the following areas, alone or combined:

- Genetics;
- Ecology;
- Ecotoxicology;
- Plant physiology;
- Plant breeding;
- Integrated pest management;
- Weed control;
- Animal nutrition;
- Zoology;
- Entomology;
- (Mammalian) toxicology;
- Food / feed technology;
- Nutrition;
- Immunology;
- Allergology;
- Biology (e.g. epigenetics, RNA interference);
- Bioinformatics;
- Microbiology;
- Vertical/Horizontal gene flow;
- Molecular biology, biotechnology, bioengineering;
- Molecular biology (e.g., genome stability, expression analysis);
- Chemistry;
- Biochemistry (Plant protein biochemistry, protein expression systems);
- Plant biochemistry (metabolic pathways and regulation);
- Mathematics/statistics/biostatistics;
- Experimental Design (data analysis);
- Modelling;
- Exposure assessment;
- Dietary exposure assessment;
- Regulatory science (GMO risk assessment);
- Environmental risk assessment;

IX. Panel on Nutrition, Novel Foods and Food Allergens (NDA)

IX.1. Mandate

The NDA Panel provides independent scientific advice in relation to human nutrition and deals with questions related to:

- Dietary reference values, including upper tolerable intake levels of vitamins and minerals.
- The scientific substantiation of health claims.
- The safety of novel foods (defined by EU legislation as "foods or ingredients which have not been consumed in the EU to a significant degree before 15 May 1997").
- The safety of nutrient sources (e.g. sources of vitamins and minerals).
- The safety of other substances intentionally added to food (e.g. plants and herbal extracts), foods for special groups such as the safety and suitability of substances for use in infant formulae.
- The potential of certain food ingredients to cause allergic or intolerance reactions.
- Other generic questions related to human nutrition.

The NDA Panel delivers independent scientific advice in form of scientific opinions and statements to risk managers and develops scientific guidance documents in order to assist food business operators in the preparation of applications. A substantial part of the NDA Panel's work is carried out in the context of authorisation procedures pursuant to applications submitted by food business operators to the European Commission or EU Member States, for example applications for health claims, novel foods, and nutrient sources.

During the period 2018-2021, NDA Panel's work will also include the setting of Dietary Reference Values for sodium and chloride, the setting of upper tolerable level for vitamin D in infants, scientific advice on added sugars and the development/update of relevant guidance documents to assist applicants (taking into account experiences gained with the evaluation of applications in the field of health claims and novel foods).

Given the complexity of the NDA Panel's mandate, a broad and complementary expertise of future NDA Panel members in the above mentioned areas is required.

Further information can be found under the NDA Panel key topics section on the EFSA website, http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/panels/nda.htm

IX.2. Knowledge areas

The present call aims at selecting candidates with expertise and proven scientific excellence in the following areas, alone or combined:

- Nutrition;
- Nutritional Epidemiology;
- Human Medicine;
- Infant Nutrition;
- Pediatrics;
- Dietary exposure assessment;

- (Mammalian) Toxicology;
- Toxicokinetics/Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion (ADME);
- Genotoxicity;
- Food Technology;
- Microbiology;
- Biochemistry;
- Mathematics/Statistics/Biostatistics;
- Allergology (in particular Food allergy and intolerance);
- Clinical pharmacology;
- Clinical psychology;
- Risk and benefit assessment methodology (in particular Risk assessment).

X. Panel on Plant Health (PLH)

X.1. Mandate

The PLH Panel provides scientific advice on the risks posed to the EU territory by plant pests (i.e. any species, strain or biotype of pathogenic agents, animals or parasitic plants injurious to plants or plant products) that may enter, establish, spread and cause harmful effects on plant production and plants in the environment. The focus is on quarantine plant pests and on new and emerging plant pests threatening plant health in the EU territory.

The remit of the PLH Panel covers all areas of plant health risk assessment, including:

- Pest categorisations.
- Pest risk assessments for the EU or parts of its territory.
- Commodity risk assessments for plant pests.
- Quantitative pests risk assessments and quantitative pathway analyses.
- Environmental impact of plant pests.
- Plant health risk assessment of biological control agents of invasive plants.
- Identification and evaluation of the effectiveness of risk reducing options, mitigating the risk of entry, establishment and spread and the potential impact of exotic plant pests.
- Scientific advice on specific risk reducing options, including surveillance, eradication and control.
- Evaluation of pest risk assessments produced by third parties and/or adaptation to the EU territory of initial assessments done by third parties.
- Evaluation of third party dossiers submitted in support of requests for derogations or amendment of existing EU phytosanitary measures.
- Development of scientific guidance documents and methodologies for plant health risk assessment.

The range of pests of concern includes phytopathogenic microorganisms (viruses, viroids, bacteria, phytoplasmas, oomycetes and fungi), phytophagous invertebrates

(insects, mites, nematodes, snails etc.), weeds and parasitic plants. The PLH Panel assesses the impacts of plant pests on food and feed crops, on other plant resources such as ornamental plants and forest trees, and on plant health in natural environments.

Most of the PLH Panel work is carried out on issues where risk managers require scientific advice to support the risk management process and its decisions. On its own initiative, the PLH Panel also identifies scientific issues which require further attention. As part of its remit, the PLH Panel produces a number of guidance documents to clarify its approach to risk assessment and to ensure transparency in its work. The PLH Panel is currently developing and testing a new quantitative methodology for conducting pest risk assessments.

In the 2018-2021 period, the PLH Panel will face, among others, the major task of advising the European Commission in relation to the new regulatory framework on plant health (the plant health Directive 2000/29/EC will be repealed on 14 December 2019 and will be replaced by Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning protective measures against pests of plants). This task will include not only pest categorisations to support the review of the plant health law legislative annexes, but also risk assessment for new emerging plant pests threatening or entering the EU territory. For this work, it is essential that the PLH Panel combines knowledge on the whole taxonomic spectrum of plant pests with horizontal expertise along the pest risk assessment process.

For more information on the PHL Panel work please visit: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/panels/plh.htm

http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/science/plant-health

X.2. Knowledge areas

The present call aims at selecting candidates with expertise and proven scientific excellence in the following areas, alone or combined:

- Plant health;
- Plant health risk assessment;
- Pest risk assessment;
- Commodity risk assessment;
- Quantitative pathways analysis;
- Plant pathology;
- Plant bacteriology;
- Plant mycology;
- Plant virology;
- Entomology;
- Acarology;
- Nematology;
- Parasitic plants;
- Plant production (crop production, cropping practices, forestry management);
- Crop protection;
- Integrated pest management;

- Weed control;
- Plant disease epidemiology;
- Population ecology of plant pests;
- Biomathematics and biometry (with particular regard to plant pests);
- Climate modelling and pest risk mapping;
- Environmental Risk Assessment;
- Ecosystem analysis, biodiversity and invasive species;
- Invasive alien plants, ecology of plant invasions;
- Horizon scanning / forecasting methods (for new and emerging plant pests).

XI. Plant Protection Products and their Residues (PPR)

XI.1. Mandate

The PPR Panel provides independent scientific advice on the safety of plant protection products (commonly known as pesticides) and their residues.

Plant protection products can contain chemical active substances or microorganisms which are subject to a scientific evaluation process at EU level before being placed on the market. This evaluation looks at risks they can represent for human health and the environment, according to precise provisions set out by Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market. The evaluation includes a detailed risk assessment for users of plant protection products, workers in treated areas, residents, consumers of treated commodities and non-target terrestrial and aquatic species living in the environment.

EFSA has an important role in this process through the preparation of conclusions on whether all the approval criteria of the Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 are met.

As main activity, the PPR Panel supports EFSA in this role through the development and update of risk assessment approaches, methodologies, guidance documents and models ensuring a constant alignment of the EFSA conclusions to the current state of scientific and technical knowledge. This activity is conducted on the initiative of the PPR Panel or at request from the European Commission.

In addition, the PPR Panel may provide support to the evaluation of the properties and risks of specific active substances.

For more information on the PPR Panel work please visit: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/panels/pesticides.htm

XI.2. Knowledge areas

The present call aims at selecting candidates with expertise and proven scientific excellence in the following areas, alone or combined:

- Ecology;
- Population ecology;
- Ecosystem analysis, biodiversity, invasive species;
- Ecotoxicology;

- Environmental exposure, fate and behaviour of chemicals;
- (Mammalian) toxicology;
- Toxicokinetics/Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion (ADME);
- Toxicodynamics, including carcinogenicity, genotoxicity, developmental and reproductive toxicity, neurotoxicity;
- New Approach Methods (NAMs), including in vitro testing, in silico toxicity, Mode of action (MOA)/Adverse outcome pathway (AOP);
- Endocrinology;
- Human epidemiology;
- Occupational medicine/toxicology;
- Immunology;
- Microbiology;
- plant protection products residues;
- Dietary exposure assessment;
- Non-dietary exposure assessment;
- Mixture toxicity;
- Cumulative exposure assessment;
- Plant protection products risk assessment;
- Microbial Risk Assessment;
- Environmental Risk Assessment;
- Chemical Risk Assessment.