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FACING THE RISKS

ANSES 2024 annual report

Since 2010, ANSES has been providing the scientific benchmarks needed to protect us from health risks associated with food, the environment and the workplace, and to safeguard animal health and welfare, and plant health.

A scientific expert appraisal agency, ANSES monitors and assesses health risks and also devotes research activities to them. It helps advance scientific knowledge to support public decision-makers, including during health crises.

ANSES is a public administrative body reporting to the Ministries of Health, the Environment, Agriculture and Labour.

ANSES. A One Health agency.

A WORD FROM

Benoit Vallet
Director General of ANSES

“Health risks are increasing, as are the challenges”

On 1 July 2025, ANSES celebrates its 15th anniversary, in a context marked by complexity and uncertainty. The harmful effects of pollution, globalised diseases and climate change are becoming increasingly apparent.

Their impacts – and the crises they generate – are being felt acutely in our activities; examples include our response to the water shortages in Mayotte and to several major animal epidemics affecting livestock, such as the return of foot-and-mouth disease to Europe. Despite these clear health signals, the geopolitical and economic context is weakening the strategic direction and the allocation of resources to health and the environment.

Against this backdrop, it seems necessary to reiterate our fundamental mission: to produce robust scientific benchmarks to safeguard all types of health – human, animal and plant – thanks to the unwavering commitment of the ANSES staff and expert groups who carry out work of the highest scientific and ethical quality on a daily basis. I would like to thank them most sincerely.

In 15 years, our pioneering position as the foremost “One Health” operator in the French – and indeed European – scientific and health landscape has lost none of its relevance. Nevertheless, we are now working swiftly to introduce a number of changes needed to maintain a high level of performance and utility for public policymaking.

DEMONSTRATING INITIATIVE IN FOUR AREAS

Our current goals and performance contract gives greater emphasis to comprehensive risk analysis, based on two approaches: the **exposome**, for all the combined risks affecting a living being, and **One Health**, for risks interconnecting the different types of health.

With both of these approaches, ANSES is a reference in the public research ecosystem, as was demonstrated by two recent advances: our coordination of the One Health cross-cutting group of research programme agencies led by Inserm, CNRS and INRAE; and our key presence in organising the “exposome” component of the national prevention programme of Inserm’s “Health” call for research proposals.

Investing today in research and the collection of massive volumes of data means being prepared for the investigation and prevention of tomorrow’s health crises.
We are working hard to close the gaps on both fronts. Concerning the National Research Programme for Environmental and Occupational Health (PNR EST), we are discussing new funding channels.

With regard to **Data**, since mid-2024 we have been exploring the options for strengthening their collection and exploitation, and since April 2025 we have been coordinating the Green Data for Health action.

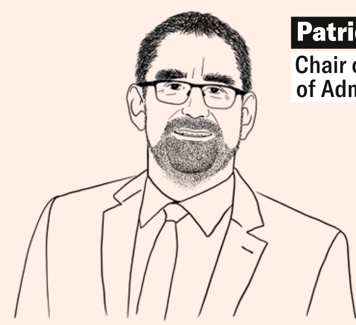
In human health, for example, data are key to better identifying the links between cause and effect – between plant protection products and chronic diseases, for example, provided that the actual applications of these products are stored in databases – and thus to supporting the development of prevention policies.

Lastly, **climate change** adds further vulnerability and urgency to health issues. Our 2025 work programme shows how it is being taken into account in our scientific protocols and will increasingly feature in our future recommendations.

A KEY PLAYER IN HEALTH… AND SOCIETY

As a public service body, ANSES has a duty to stay connected with the world around it. Fully committed to promoting the role of science, this year we are supporting Universcience’s Critical Thinking Barometer, as well as promoting democracy in healthcare and a collective debate on desirable futures.

One of our priorities over the last few months has been to increase dialogue with decision-makers and society, without ever compromising our independence or our ambition, and including our 16 sites in mainland France and the overseas territories.



Patrick Dehaumont
Chair of the Board of Administrators

Sandrine Bize
Vice-Chair of the Board of Administrators

The Board of Administrators welcomes the fact that all the strategic choices it has supported during this term of office have been put into practice. Given its constrained budget, the administrators encourage the Agency to maintain a high level of agility and ambition by exploiting synergies between health agencies – and in this respect, they welcome the “One Health” agreement signed with *Santé publique France* – and by continuing to seek new funding for European projects. They will be keeping a keen eye on the debates of the International Scientific Board regarding the criteria for prioritising health topics in the Agency’s work schedule.

Choices made on the other side of the Atlantic are undermining the global scientific and health ecosystem. In France, uncertain steps have been taken to reform the administration.
In this difficult context, the Board applauds the Agency’s efforts to clarify the reality of its operations and results, particularly for elected representatives.

During the agricultural crisis, ANSES’s management was able to impart some valuable lessons – including to the Board itself – and help with the collective search for solutions, while at the same time reminding everyone of its role.”

ANSES in 2024
Key figures

HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

- **17 scientific expert groups** and **93 working groups** active.
- **Nearly 800 external experts.**
- **87 formal requests** (including 7 that were urgent) and requests for scientific and technical support received.
- **138 opinions and reports** published.

MARKETING AUTHORISATION (MA) APPLICATIONS

- **1498 decisions issued** for plant protection products, fertilisers and growing media; **173** for biocidal products; **2403** for veterinary medicinal products.
- **85% of MA applications processed** within the regulatory timeframes.

4 missions

SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE IN SUPPORT OF HEALTH

- **251 scientific publications** in major journals.
- **Around 80 PhD students supervised** or co-supervised by our teams.
- **66 national reference mandates** for France (70% of all national mandates); **12 reference laboratory or centre mandates** for the EU (over 20% of mandates); **29 international mandates** (for WOAH, WHO, FAO).
- **17 health crises** giving rise to an anticipatory response or management support.

ALERT AND SURVEILLANCE

- **7 vigilance schemes** coordinated by ANSES: nutrivigilance; toxicovigilance; phytopharmacovigilance; veterinary pharmacovigilance; the National Network for Monitoring and Prevention of Occupational and Environmental Diseases (RNV3PE); cosmetovigilance; tattoovigilance.

A Board of Administrators
made up of **5 colleges** and supported by **5 thematic steering committees**

An International Scientific Board
with **29 members**

A Committee for Ethical Standards and Prevention of Conflicts of Interest
with **8 members**

The people at ANSES
(as of 31 December 2024)

1513 employees
including 23 apprentices, at 16 sites in France (including Reunion Island)

68% women
32% men
Average age 43 years

National Research Programme for Environmental and Occupational Health

42 projects selected to receive funding of €7.78 million

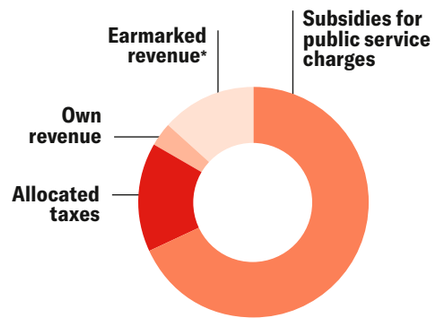
Total 2024 budget expenditure
€179M

Staff
€114.6M

Operation
€50.9M

Investments
€13.6M

Breakdown of revenue



* including €10.5M from the European Union and local authorities.

COUNTERING ANIMAL HEALTH CRISES

Globalised trade and climate change are fostering the emergence or resurgence of animal diseases, some of which also affect humans. While this is not a new phenomenon, it is intensifying, obliging the authorities to double their vigilance. In 2024 and 2025, ANSES's teams remained fully mobilised to assess and anticipate the threats facing us today and tomorrow. Its research and reference missions are a major asset in meeting this challenge. This context makes it more important than ever to adopt **a comprehensive, integrated and collective approach to health**.

Faced with the unpredictable, **anticipation** becomes our compass

Managing health crises mean being prepared to respond to something that has not yet emerged. At ANSES, this ability is based on a particular alchemy between the scientific research and reference missions, facilitated by the support provided by networks of players and researchers mobilised to face new health threats.

"Anticipation means working on subjects that currently have a low profile but that will be at the heart of tomorrow's crises," explains Gilles Salvat, Managing Director General of the Research and Reference Division. This means building up a strong skills base on viral families with high potential for emergence, developing detection methods for viruses that are not yet present in France, validating diagnostic tools in advance, and potentially laying the foundations for vaccinating against pathogens for which vaccination is not yet authorised, as was the case for avian influenza in the 2000s.

This culture of anticipation also infuses our risk assessment work: the Agency can issue internal requests to investigate weak signals and deploy groups of experts to analyse potential threats. For example, ANSES recently assessed the risk of introduction of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, linked to the presence in France of ticks of the genus *Hyalomma* that can transmit the virus responsible for this disease. It also carried out a specific expert appraisal on tick-borne encephalitis virus, with a view to preventing transmission due to tick bites and consumption of raw-milk products.

ANSES coordinates or takes part in national schemes that detect warning signals and enable action to be taken against diseases and harmful exposure. In animal health, these are the ESA epidemiological surveillance platform, the RESAPATH surveillance network on antimicrobial resistance in animals, and the veterinary pharmacovigilance scheme.

A RESPONSIVE AND AGILE SCIENTIFIC STRIKE FORCE

ANSES swings into action as soon as the first suspected cases are identified. Thanks to its reference laboratories, some of which have European or international mandates, it is able to confirm a diagnosis, adapt analysis protocols or roll them out to public laboratories, sequence viral strains, and assess and guide preventive measures in the field. In early 2025, new outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease were detected in Europe, which had been free of this disease since 2011. At the request of the European Commission, the Maisons-Alfort Laboratory for Animal Health, which is the European Union Reference Laboratory (EURL) for foot-and-mouth disease, took part in two missions to Hungary and Slovakia, in support of the local authorities.

As the EURL, ANSES is responsible for confirming virological diagnoses made by national reference laboratories in the affected countries. It also works to characterise the strains responsible for this epizootic (animal epidemic), providing invaluable information on the choice of vaccine strain to use and on the probable geographical origin of these introductions.

One of the Agency's unique features is the impressive mobility of its animal health scientists, whether they work in its laboratories, assessment units or at the French Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products. *"Our scientists can switch from one virus to another in a matter of days. This agility is invaluable in a crisis situation, as was confirmed during COVID-19,"* underlines Gilles Salvat. This responsiveness is key to supporting public decision-making, for example in the accelerated assessment of a veterinary drug or vaccine in an emergency situation.

5 of ANSES's nine research and reference laboratories work on animal health

NEW THREATS, NEW MEASURES

Climate disruption, globalised trade and changing ecosystems are leading to more frequent and more complex health crises, which sometimes occur simultaneously. Faced with these upheavals, ANSES is adapting its system, pre-empting the arrival of exotic pathogens, stepping up its monitoring of vectors and refining its modelling tools.

A prime example is epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus, transmitted by insects, which spread rapidly from the first cases in the Pyrenees in autumn 2023 to its detection in Brittany in 2024. ANSES had already validated the detection methods and alerted livestock farmers to the risk of transmission. Other illustrations include the emergence of West Nile virus in the Nouvelle-Aquitaine region and the spread of tick-borne encephalitis towards the west of France. *"Global warming is lengthening vector seasons. Diseases now appear where we were not expecting them, and are around for longer periods,"* observes Gilles Salvat.

A collective, integrated response: crisis management cannot be compartmentalised. Given that most emerging infectious diseases originate in animals, whether farmed or wild, it is vital that tools for monitoring the health status of humans, animals and the environment be harmonised and shared between scientific communities. For example, active discussions between the national reference centres for human health, coordinated by *Santé publique France*, and ANSES's national reference laboratories for animal health, are helping with the detection of early signals of emergence.

Moreover, in March 2025, ANSES, the ANRS-Emerging Infectious Diseases agency and *Santé publique France* launched the EMERGEN 2.0 platform, which broadens genomic surveillance from coronaviruses to new infectious agents, particularly those of animal origin such as influenza viruses.

Éric Cardinale
Scientific Director for Animal Health and Welfare

ANSES has all that is needed to implement the One Health approach. It's not just a posture: it's a reality on the ground, at the intersection of human, animal and environmental health."

Highlights

Launched in 2024 in four pilot regions, the SAGA avian flu surveillance protocol is strengthening the monitoring of HPAI viruses. Its goal is to prevent the risk of spread between animals and possible adaptations of the virus when it jumps the species barrier, including to humans. In 2025 it is being rolled out to the entire country.

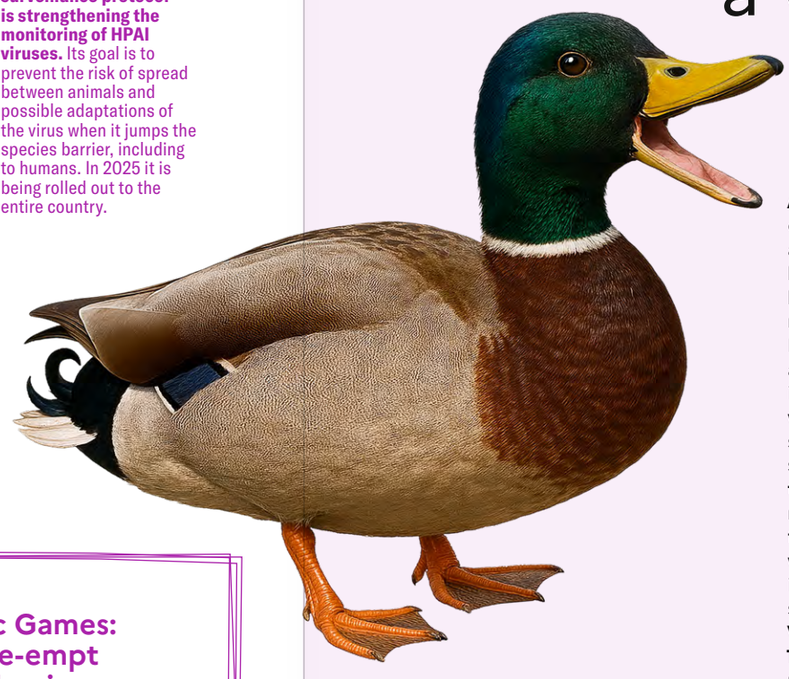
2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games: a specific organisation to pre-empt and manage potential health crises

For the Olympic and Paralympic Games held in Paris in the summer of 2024, ANSES was a major contributor to the **"health surveillance schemes" working group** coordinated by the Directorate General for Health and involving the Île-de-France regional health authority, *Santé publique France* and the Directorate General for Food. This group mapped the human, animal and environmental health risks associated with the Games and drew up the accompanying action plans. In terms of organisation, the Agency created an in-house operational unit to prepare for the 2024 Games, bringing together staff from the main departments and laboratories concerned, and set up a specific on-call system in these entities to respond to any alerts falling within its remit. These organisational arrangements are a legacy to be preserved for future similar events or for the investigation of major epidemics. Their effectiveness is due to our experience in supporting the management of major health crises.

ANSES is providing its expertise in the surveillance of zoonotic viruses and helping to harmonise the sequencing methods used for animal and human viruses. This is a key condition for early detection of mutations of concern, which could indicate a heightened risk of the species barrier being crossed.

ANSES is also coordinating the inter-agency working group for the One Health research programme, launched in 2025. It brings together 60 members from 37 institutions, and has been tasked with identifying the obstacles, successes, research needs and data to be pooled in order to make this approach fully operational.

Avian influenza, a virus under close supervision



Avian influenza is a tangible example of how ANSES anticipates, monitors and acts in the face of an evolving health threat. This disease, which has been around for several years now, continues to circulate in Europe, affecting poultry farms and wildlife. The Agency draws on its expertise to characterise this virus, warn of the possibility of the species barrier being crossed and support the development of long-term animal vaccine solutions. Its reference laboratory is responsible for confirming cases and sequencing viral strains, as well as assessing innovative vaccine solutions in support of the French Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products. These are all essential steps in understanding transmission chains and guiding action.

HEIGHTENED VIGILANCE REGARDING THE CROSSING OF THE SPECIES BARRIER

In 2024, cases of contamination were detected in cattle in the United States, associated with the massive presence of the virus in milk. Ewes in the UK were also affected. These developments led ANSES to adapt its methods for detecting the virus in milk and launch in-depth studies into the persistence of the virus in dairy products, particularly raw-milk cheeses. In this, ANSES works closely with stakeholders in human health and livestock farming. The SAGA protocol *(see Highlights, left)* was deployed in 2024 with *Santé publique France* and the Ministries of Health (Directorate General for Health and regional health agencies) and Agriculture (Directorate General for Food and departmental directorates for the protection of populations), in order to detect any human cases linked to outbreaks in animals.

PREPARING FOR TOMORROW

To remain one step ahead of these threats, ANSES also relies on innovation. It supports the development of new vaccine platforms capable of adapting to the rapid evolution of viruses (messenger RNA vaccines, recombinant proteins, etc.).

Gilles Salvat
Managing Director General of the Research and Reference Division

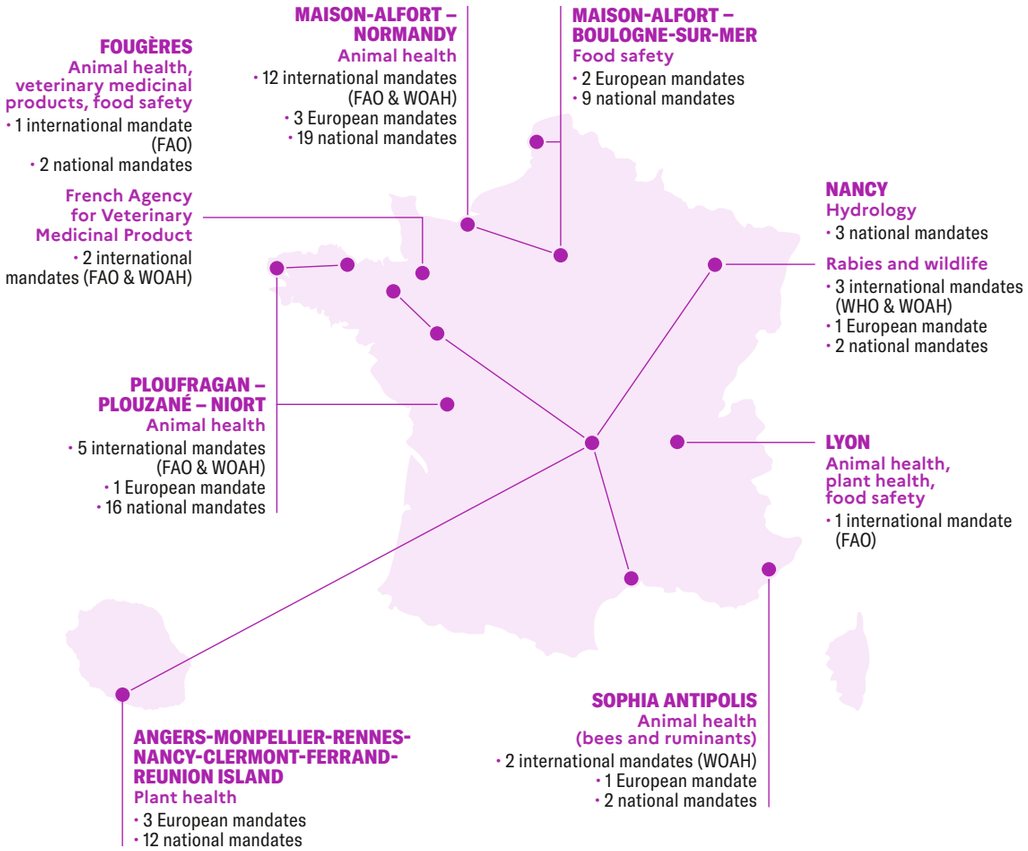
We began working on avian influenza vaccine strategies long before vaccination was authorised. This is what anticipation is all about."

ANTICIPATE IN ORDER TO CONTAIN: THE VACCINATION STRATEGY

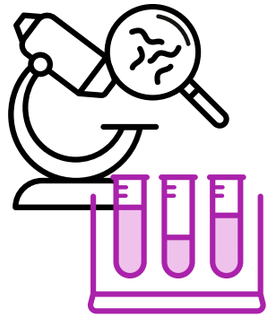
Since the 2000s, ANSES has been working on solutions for differentiating infected from vaccinated animals (DIVA), a prerequisite for authorising vaccines that ensure that vaccinated animals do not transmit the virus at a low level. Thanks to these efforts, in 2023, France was able to secure two vaccines with temporary authorisation, following their scientific assessment. A vaccination campaign targeting ducks was launched in the same year. The Agency helped define the priority species to be vaccinated, monitor the effectiveness of the system and oversee post-vaccination surveillance. This was a perfect example of anticipation benefiting a long-term management strategy.

Reference laboratories,

essential for preventing and limiting crises in plant health, animal health and food safety

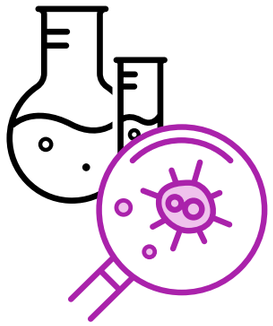


ANSES, June 2025



They guarantee the reliability of the health checks carried out by field laboratories

- Design and validate **reference analytical methods.**
- Store **collections of characterised samples**.
- Set up **laboratory networks** and verify their performance.



They help to anticipate emerging threats

- Conduct **in-depth analyses** in the event of difficulties with diagnoses in the field.
- Base their **research and development activities** on ANSES's research into new hazards.
- Work closely with the national reference centres (human diseases) on **zoonosis risks**.

They promote French reference expertise

- **66 national reference mandates** entrusted to ANSES – for pathogens, insects, mites, parasites and chemical contaminants.
- **12 European and 29 international mandates** to lead national networks and provide them with technical assistance.

MEETING THE HEALTH CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH WATER

Degraded by our lifestyles and by industrial and agricultural activities, water is bearing the full brunt of the combined effects of pollution and climate change. As resources become increasingly scarce and the risks evolve, controlling water quality has become a key issue. ANSES works closely with the public authorities to ensure the safety of drinking water and water used for human activities. It has also contributed to the development of wastewater surveillance as a tool for monitoring the population's state of health. Its role is to provide a **clear scientific understanding of the risks,** in order to support the necessary public action and protect our health and living organisms in the long term.

Preserving the **quality of water,** today and tomorrow

Safeguarding water means controlling chemical and biological pollution, adapting resource management to climate change and supporting the emergence of new uses.

This protective action is taking place against a backdrop of multiple pressures: increasing scarcity of resources, ageing infrastructure and changes in consumer practices, but also growing societal expectations in terms of transparency and safety. ANSES carries out extensive laboratory work and expert appraisals to better protect the quality of all types of water and aquatic environments intended for human use.

To continue improving water quality, the Agency also leverages new methodologies such as big data, artificial intelligence and advanced detection tools. These innovations enable it to achieve more refined expert appraisals, in order to anticipate emerging risks and protect the health of humans and ecosystems in the long term.

A key issue in water quality management concerns pesticide metabolites, the molecules produced when the active substances in plant protection products are broken down. They can end up in drinking water and pose health risks. ANSES identifies which of these should be given priority attention, and establishes quality benchmarks to guide testing.

The Nancy Laboratory for Hydrology, a long-standing operator in the area of water, runs the national network of approved laboratories for water quality monitoring. It also harmonises and ensures proficiency in analytical methods, and guarantees the production of robust, reliable data.

In some cases, at the request of the Directorate General for Health, ANSES establishes exceptional maximum health values (Vmax) to guarantee consumer health even when quality limits have been exceeded. For example, in 2024 and 2025, it carried out an expert appraisal to determine the Vmax in drinking water for the pesticide metabolite 1,2,4-triazole and the active substances chlordecone and glyphosate.

SPEEDING UP THE REUSE OF NON-POTABLE WATER

Given the increasing scarcity of water resources, France is encouraging the reuse of non-conventional sources of water – treated wastewater, industrial water (from the food industry), grey water, rainwater, etc. – to reduce the amount taken from the natural environment (Water Action Plan, March 2023). These fast-growing practices nevertheless raise questions about safety for health and the environment.

Sophie Lardy-Fontan
Director of the Nancy Laboratory for Hydrology

Quality water cannot be taken for granted: it is a living asset that reflects our lifestyles and bears the marks of all the pressures on the environment."

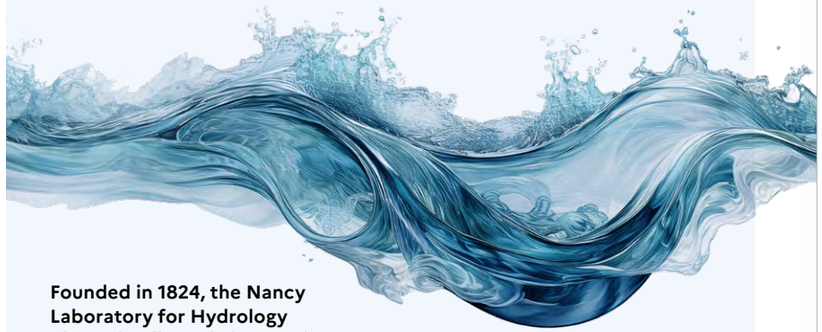
ANSES assesses the risks associated with each type of water and its intended uses, by identifying potential hazards to human health and the environment, since this water may contain pathogenic micro-organisms or potentially toxic organic or inorganic chemicals. For each configuration, the Agency issues recommendations on the quality levels to be achieved, the treatments to be applied, the conditions of use and the monitoring measures needed to ensure safe use.

In particular, its expert appraisal work has involved drafting a decree and ministerial orders regulating a number of specific uses: agricultural irrigation, watering of green spaces, flushing toilets, and other uses in homes or in the food sector.

Éric Vial
Risk Assessment Director

Today's growing challenges call for an integrated scientific approach. This is why ANSES is mobilising its collective expertise across the entire water cycle."

200 years of commitment to safeguarding water: the Nancy Laboratory for Hydrology



Founded in 1824, the Nancy Laboratory for Hydrology plays a leading role in ensuring water safety in France.

Right at the heart of water-related public policymaking, the Laboratory embodies both continuity and change. Founded in the 19th century as part of the hygiene movement, it has participated in all the major scientific, health and environmental transitions. Its centennial in December 2024 brought together its institutional and scientific partners to celebrate this commitment and its local roots in Nancy.

The Laboratory fulfils essential missions through its research, monitoring and methodological support activities: assessing the quality of drinking water, recreational water and natural mineral water in support of the health authorities; running national networks of specialist water testing laboratories; contributing to European work on water quality and monitoring, and on the standardisation of analytical methods.

Mandated as the national reference laboratory for drinking water and natural mineral water, it also has a national reference mandate for the detection of SARS-CoV-2 in wastewater, as part of the SUM'EAU network.

The Laboratory develops innovative analytical methods and conducts regular exploratory campaigns in drinking water to measure chemical compounds that are not (or only rarely) screened for during routine monitoring. The results of the current campaign will be available in late 2025, and will focus mainly on the PFAS class of substances.

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES: ON THE CLIMATE CHANGE FRONT LINE

Water is suffering from the effects of climate change, intensified uses and pollution. This degradation has an impact on the entire water cycle – including the most protected areas – and affects all living things: human health, aquatic fauna, the ecological balance, etc. In the French overseas territories, pressure on water resources is high and the consequences of climate change make these territories even more vulnerable.

ANSES supports the authorities in sensitive or exceptional situations. In 2024, the Nancy Laboratory for Hydrology was called to Mayotte, which was facing a dual water crisis due to drought and the impact of cyclone Chido. Its teams supported the authorities responsible for monitoring water quality in the field, providing methodological assistance to ensure reliable results during this health emergency. This mission typifies the agile expertise deployed by the Agency, both in the laboratory and in the field, under difficult conditions.

Since 2024, it has been working with the public authorities and local stakeholders to implement the DOM Water Plan to improve water and sanitation management in the French overseas territories.

Highlights

March 2025
Signature of an agreement with the French Bureau of Geological and Mining Research (BRGM) to study water and soil quality.

June 2024
Signature of a partnership with the French Biodiversity Agency (OFB), including a component on water and ecosystems.

Sophie Lardy-Fontan
Director of the Nancy Laboratory for Hydrology

Today, our monitoring is better, earlier and covers a broader spectrum. But it's the scientific rigour that gives it real meaning: it enables us to interpret the signals faithfully and inform public decision-making."

SUM'EAU, MONITORING VIRUS CIRCULATION IN WASTEWATER

Numerous pathogens – such as viruses, bacteria and parasites – can contaminate water intended for various uses (drinking, recreation, agriculture, etc.). Monitoring their presence helps not only to guarantee water quality, but also to anticipate the spread of disease. Monitoring, detection of weak signals: health surveillance of water has become more strategic than ever.

This is the challenge facing the SUM'EAU network, managed by the Directorate General for Health up until 1 January 2025 and since then by ANSES and *Santé publique France*. This SARS-CoV-2 surveillance scheme has been testing wastewater since 2021, in order to track circulation of the virus in the population. The Agency develops detection methods, manages analyses – from sampling through to data standardisation – and harmonises laboratory practices.

This scheme, which was extended to 54 sewage treatment plants in 2024, can forecast epidemic peaks 8 to 10 days ahead, and has already detected seven waves of virus circulation.

The network has become a key tool for epidemiological monitoring and its approach is set to be strengthened with the new EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, which came into force in January 2025. This requires Member States to set up a structured surveillance scheme, thereby establishing a regulatory framework for nationwide monitoring.

The Nancy Laboratory for Hydrology, which carries out this work for ANSES, also actively contributes to European initiatives such as EU-Wish on wastewater surveillance. In November 2024, it coordinated an inter-laboratory test designed to assess virus detection capabilities in wastewater across the EU.

Thanks to the Laboratory, ANSES is able to keep abreast of these developments by adapting its analysis and control methods. It relies on increasingly powerful detection tools, capable of quantifying minute concentrations of contaminants. Extended sampling and the possibility of a posteriori analysis of data already collected enable it to refine knowledge of the fate of chemicals in the water cycle. This increase in scientific power strengthens the Agency's ability to provide insights to decision-makers.

Highlights

February 2025
To mark the signature of their new 2025-2028 framework agreement, ANSES and *Santé publique France* strengthened their cooperation on the SUM'EAU network
by extending surveillance to include other pathogens, such as those responsible for seasonal epidemics like influenza and bronchiolitis, as well as new infectious risks such as measles and polio in the future.

RESPONDING TO THREATS TO PLANTS

Plant health is being undermined by globalised trade flows, climate change and, in some cases, changing practices. Faced with growing risks, and debates on the use of plant protection products, ANSES documents emerging phenomena, assesses threats and supports transitions, **as part of a One Health approach**. In 2024 and 2025, its work strengthened the collective ability to anticipate and act.

Plant health in a changing world

Philippe Reignault
Scientific Director for Plant Health

Plant health is essential to all aspects of our health. It determines not only our production capacity and therefore food security, but also the balance of ecosystems."

Greater levels of international trade and climate disruption are intensifying and diversifying the risks to plant health. In 2024, ANSES responded to several alerts concerning emerging or spreading pests: Panama disease on banana crops in Mayotte, the oriental fruit fly and Japanese beetle threatening mainland France, and a resurgence of canker stain of plane trees, a fungal disease with a high environmental impact.

The Agency also assessed the risks associated with a new tomato virus, Tomato fruit blotch virus (ToFBV). The expert appraisal published in May 2025 illustrated the agility of the alert scheme and the Agency's ability to promptly investigate cases based on signals that were nevertheless initially weak.

The continuing increase in the volume, frequency and diversity of trade in plants is contributing directly to these dynamics.

These flows, whether they concern seeds, plants or consumer products, facilitate the movement of pests – identified or not – to new regions where they can become firmly established and cause economic or environmental damage.

While current European regulations govern these movements and have brought tighter border controls, they are not always sufficient to prevent the establishment of parasites or pests in environments made more favourable by climate change.

In this context, scientific expert appraisal becomes an essential tool for anticipating risks and limiting impacts. In 2024, as part of a scientific collaboration between ANSES and CIRAD, an in-depth genetic study was carried out on Huanglongbing disease, which threatens citrus crops. The analyses were used to reconstruct different epidemiological scenarios for the French Caribbean and Reunion Island, revealing the dynamics specific to each territory. On another front, the Agency developed a PCR test to accurately distinguish the fungus responsible for citrus black spot from another fungus that is still absent from Europe. This operational tool should now strengthen detection capabilities and prevent any accidental introduction into Europe.

PLANT ADAPTATION UNDER PRESSURE FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is disrupting ecological balances and making plants more vulnerable by reducing their ability to defend themselves against pathogens and pests. At the same time, the range of many pests is expanding, and these overlapping dynamics are heightening the risks to plant health.

In 2024, ANSES assessed several signals of this phenomenon, including the detection of exotic insects at potential sites of entry (ports, airports, etc.).

Among the species identified, eight beetles from the Cerambycidae and Curculionidae families – some of which had never previously been reported in France – were recorded by the national monitoring programme. The Agency categorised them in order to assess the potential hazard. It recommended that *Xyleborus affinis* be classified as a quarantine pest at European Union level, in order to pre-empt its spread.

The effects of climate change are also manifesting themselves more surreptitiously, in the very make-up of the different environments. In partnership with INRAE, ANSES published a ground-breaking study in Ecology Letters on changes in field margin vegetation on 500 agricultural plots in France. In 10 years, the average temperature has risen by 1.2°C, while soil moisture has fallen by 14%. The result is that plant communities are changing in favour of species that are better adapted to heat and drought, but less resilient to changes in agricultural practices. *"This research shows that plant health is not just about protecting crops, it is also an indicator of the health of environments and their ability to adapt,"* emphasises Philippe Reignault.

These changes raise the question of the sustainability of farming systems. To preserve the ecological functions of environments, ANSES reiterates the importance of mitigation measures – plant cover, agroforestry, reducing the use of inputs, etc. – to support the adaptation of flora and maintain functional biodiversity.

Émilie Gay
Scientific Director for Epidemiology and Surveillance

Climate change acts as a catalyst. It increases plant vulnerability and creates new opportunities for pests to become established. Our role is to determine these changes so that we can tailor the responses."

As part of the implementation of the France 2030 investment plan, ANSES signed an agreement with the General Secretariat for Investment and the Ministry of Agriculture's Directorate General for Food, to encourage the emergence and deployment of biocontrol plant protection products in France.

ADAPTING PRACTICES, INNOVATING WITH CONTROL

Against the backdrop of the agro-ecological transition, there is a need for pest control to evolve. The decreasing effectiveness of certain plant protection products, due to resistance phenomena, is reinforcing the urgent need to develop more sustainable and diversified approaches.

ANSES is working to understand these phenomena in order to adapt treatment strategies. In 2024, it published a study on the mechanisms of resistance in the *Myzus persicae* aphid, the vector of beet yellows, to neonicotinoid insecticides. The persistence of genetic resistance in pests suggests that any debate about the use of these products should include the issue of the longevity of their efficacy.

At the same time, the Agency is supporting the deployment of alternative solutions, in particular biocontrol, by making it easier to place them on the market (by giving priority to marketing authorisation applications for these products).

In-house seminar in Montpellier on 1 and 2 April 2025

This **cross-disciplinary seminar** brought together staff working on plant health and protection, whether in the fields of research, regulation or risk assessment. It covered issues such as the One Health approach, climate change and sustainable development.

Plant protection products, ten years of responsibility for decision-making

In the 2014 Act on the future of agriculture, food and forests, ANSES was designated as the national competent authority for issuing marketing authorisations (MAs) for plant protection products. It was already responsible for assessing the efficacy and risks of these products.

The decisions on plant protection products issued by ANSES are those of a health agency, i.e. they seek to best protect human health and the environment, in compliance with the uniform criteria for decision-making set out in Regulation (EC) No 546/2011. While context on these decisions is provided by an analysis of the crop protection needs of the agricultural sector, this does not allow the legal criteria to be bypassed.

In 2015, the Agency set up a specific organisation and undertook specific projects:

→ **guidelines** to ensure transparent, clear and consistent handling of decisions, with:
- explanatory and informative notes drawn up, published and updated as necessary on anses.fr;
- the creation of forums for discussion with all stakeholders through a dedicated dialogue platform, the MA Monitoring Committee, as well as regular meetings with professional unions and technical institutes;

→ **work to simplify and modernise procedures,** with an overhaul of the official CERFA forms for MA applications and their explanatory notes, fully digitised submission of dossiers, and online submission of applications.

→ **the creation of a dedicated department** for marketing authorisations, which now has an organisation and tools precisely tailored to its many missions.

→ **a rigorous ethical framework** for all decision-making, whether it involves granting, amending or withdrawing MAs for plant inputs. This organisation, coordinated by the Managing Director General for Regulated Products, ensures the separation of activities, thus preventing the decision-making activity from having any influence on scientific assessment. It also guarantees the independence of our work from all external pressures, while taking account of the technical constraints of producers, industry sectors and distributors in the contextualisation of our decisions.

In 10 years of operation, we have examined around 21,000 dossiers and issued almost 19,000 decisions.

Highlights

Each year, ANSES publishes **a specific activity report on plant protection products,** fertilisers and growing media.

Charlotte Grastilleur
Managing Director General of the Regulated Products Division

In 10 years, we have consolidated a high level of expertise, able to ensure the safety of products placed on the market in line with European criteria, while keeping pace with developments in agriculture. The fact that this task is carried out by an independent health agency confirms that these decisions are based solely on science, in the interests of the rational, safe and justified use of products. In 2024, ANSES reiterated its role and missions, and the framework in which they take place, in particular through the Solutions Committee and parliamentary work on the agricultural crisis."

Ohri Yamada
Head of the Phytopharmacovigilance Unit

We need to exploit all available knowledge, including weak signals, to make the use of plant protection products safer. Being able to reconsider – or even withdraw – authorisations when unexpected risks are demonstrated should be a necessary condition when authorising such products.”

MONITORING EFFECTS TO IMPROVE REGULATION

Plant protection products are part of the arsenal deployed to safeguard plant health. Even with prior authorisation and when limited to the essential, the use of such products can have an impact on human health and ecosystems.

Since 2015, ANSES’s phytopharmacovigilance scheme has been documenting these effects. This scheme, unique in Europe, is based on extensive data collection, including environmental measurements, literature monitoring, epidemiological surveys and reporting from the field.

In 2025, as part of this, the Agency analysed the results of Inserm’s collective expert review on the human health effects of pesticides.

This work highlighted several strong health signals, particularly concerning pyrethroids, a class of insecticides still widely used in plant protection products, biocides and veterinary medicines. It noted associations with neurodevelopmental disorders in children, sperm damage and certain types of cancer. In general, ANSES recommends that substances be regularly re-assessed in light of these data from research and vigilance.

Prosulfocarb: authorisation maintained subject to conditions

Authorisations for prosulfocarb products, the second best-selling **herbicide class** in France, had been maintained by ANSES in late 2023 subject to the provision of additional data. Trials have shown that the use of anti-drift nozzles effectively reduces dispersion outside targeted areas, which enabled ANSES to announce that authorisations for certain products would be maintained until April 2025.

EXPLORE our 2024 thematic activity reports

ANSES’s thematic reports are published each year at the same time as the annual report. They provide an annual review of the Agency’s various activities, particularly with regard to plant protection products, biocidal products and biotechnologies.

PROVIDING GUIDELINES FOR HEALTHIER EATING

In 2024 and early 2025, ANSES conducted numerous scientific expert appraisals to **provide insights on food choices** and guide public policymaking. Whether this was to propose new guidelines for meeting nutritional needs or to prevent diet-related chronic diseases, the Agency mobilised its expertise to provide reliable bases, protect public health and support changes in behaviour.

Scientific expert appraisals, at the heart of prevention

Eat better in order to protect health: ANSES is committed to translating this ambition into rigorous expert appraisals to benefit public health. It assesses the health risks associated with food and guides the choices made by the public authorities on the basis of all the relevant scientific data.

All food-related diseases are considered, including major chronic diseases such as obesity, type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

Aymeric Dopter
Head of the Nutritional Risk Assessment Unit

> The aim is to provide decision-makers and the population with reliable guidelines, based on a critical and transparent assessment of scientific knowledge."

ULTRA-PROCESSED: A CONCEPT NEEDING CLARIFICATION, AND RISKS TO BE ASSESSED IN GREATER DEPTH

In recent years, increasing attention has been paid to "ultra-processed" foods. Following a formal request from the Ministry of Health in 2022, ANSES conducted an expert appraisal to assess the risks associated with their consumption, and was faced with an initial problem: *"While there is growing mistrust of so-called ultra-processed foods, there is no agreed scientific definition,"* explains Aymeric Dopter, Head of the Nutritional Risk Assessment Unit.

Basing its work on a review of the international literature and the most widely used classification of foods according to their degree of processing (Nova), the Agency nevertheless concluded in 2024, with a limited weight of evidence, that greater consumption of these foods was associated with a higher risk of mortality and certain chronic diseases.

To explain this situation, ANSES called for attention be paid not only to the processing but also to the formulation of the food: it is not so much the accumulation of processing steps that makes a food potentially unhealthy, but other factors such as the addition of so-called cosmetic additives, designed to modify palatability. These can encourage over-consumption of these foods and adversely affect nutritional balance. Given the persistence of diet-related chronic diseases, it is more urgent than ever to apply the dietary guidelines proposed by ANSES under the National Nutrition and Health Programme (PNNS). *"Before developing new guidelines, it is important to ensure that existing recommendations are being properly applied,"* insists Aymeric Dopter.

French Food Observatory (oqali.fr)

Run by ANSES and INRAE, OQALI monitors changes in the **quality of the food supply** to better understand its influence on nutrition, improve food composition and guide public policy. This model has attracted interest elsewhere in Europe: over the last few years, more than 20 European countries have launched initiatives to monitor and improve the food on offer, based on the French OQALI model.

AT WHAT TIMES AND HOW OFTEN SHOULD WE EAT EVERY DAY?

As a follow-up to its scientific support for the PNNS, in 2024 ANSES took a closer look at how food intake was distributed throughout the day. Its opinion showed that scientific data on chrononutrition remain limited, but that a high energy intake in the evening could increase the risk of obesity. The Agency also assessed the benefits of serving breakfast in schools: this initiative could increase the risk of overweight if it is not tailored to children's needs. ANSES therefore called for a holistic approach based on nutritional balance and children's living conditions.

VITAMIN B9: A TARGETED EXPERT APPRAISAL TO PROTECT NEWBORNS

Following a formal request from the Ministry of Health, in 2024 ANSES recommended that wheat flour be systematically fortified with folic acid (a synthetic form of vitamin B9), in order to prevent neural tube defects in newborns. It also called for greater awareness among healthcare professionals and women planning a pregnancy of the importance of adequate vitamin B9 status and, where appropriate, folic acid supplementation during the periconceptional period.

The Agency drew on a review of the literature, accompanied by an initial socio-economic analysis of the issues, to ensure that every dimension was considered, from health data to the implications of food fortification.

Highlights

The opinion on vitamin B9 included **a socio-economic analysis** for assessing the various prevention options, including flour fortification, and guiding public decision-making.

Adding more dimension to expert appraisals through a rigorous approach

Based on a selection of studies by experts, **assessments are now based on systematic reviews of the international literature where relevante.** This method enables all the available data to be examined, minimising selection bias. Each result is then weighted according to the strength of the evidence. Lastly, the conclusions are assigned a level of confidence (low, moderate or high), depending on the scientific robustness of the available data.

This analysis stressed the need for further assessment of the various prevention options, in particular by consulting the players concerned on the technical, economic and social issues involved. "*We interviewed hospital practitioners, who are regularly confronted with these defects, as well as representatives of the milling industry, to identify the constraints throughout the chain, from food production to consumption practices,*" explains Aymeric Dopter.

THE NEED FOR EVIDENCE TO BACK UP FOOD CHOICES

Amidst changing consumption and production practices, ANSES is pursuing its mission to provide reliable, science-based guidelines to prevent health risks. In 2025, the Agency updated its work on vegetarian diets in order to provide insights and support for people who choose this diet.

To develop tailored guidelines, ANSES used a mathematical tool to optimise food intakes, taking account of a number of constraints, such as nutritional requirements, consumption habits, epidemiological data and exposure to contaminants. "*This optimisation tool enabled us to develop precise, realistic dietary guidelines that promote healthy eating,*" explains Perrine Nadaud, deputy head of the Nutritional Risk Assessment Unit. Thanks to this approach, in 2024 ANSES published new dietary guidelines specifically for adult vegetarians and vegans. These highlighted the difficulty of meeting certain nutritional requirements (vitamins D and B12, omega-3, etc.) and provided a clear scientific basis for guiding public policymaking and informing the public.

At the same time, ANSES carried out an expert appraisal to assess the effects of these diets on health. Its analysis concluded, with a moderate level of evidence, that vegetarian diets were associated with a lower risk of type 2 diabetes. Other protective effects – particularly against ischaemic heart disease, certain types of cancer and ovulatory disorders – were observed, although the weight of evidence was low. On the other hand, the expert appraisal pointed to a less favourable nutritional status with regard to iron, iodine, vitamin B12 and vitamin D, and a poorer calcium and phosphorus balance in vegetarians compared with non-vegetarians. The same applied to vegans, furthermore with a poorer nutritional status in terms of vitamin B2. These results underline the importance of nutritional support to meet requirements, with, if necessary, the use of fortified foods or food supplements.

Also in 2024, ANSES updated its expert appraisal on isoflavones (natural substances with oestrogenic properties) in soy. For the first time, it defined two separate health-based guidance values: one for sensitive populations (infants, prepubertal children, pregnant women and women of childbearing age) and the other for the remainder of the population. Its research showed that half of regular soy consumers exceeded these thresholds, exposing children in particular to an increased risk of hormone disruption.

It also stressed that, apart from soy, dietary exposure to isoflavones remains marginal. These findings, published in January 2025, led ANSES to recommend that soy-based preparations not be served to children, and to advise against their use in mass catering establishments to prevent meals taken in these settings from contributing to the risk of the limits being exceeded. The Agency also recommended that manufacturers improve their processes to better control levels of isoflavones in the products they distribute.

EXPERTISE AND FORESIGHT

Alongside this work, ANSES identifies and assesses the risks associated with food practices through its nutrivigilance scheme, which has become a European reference for its effectiveness in detecting and preventing risks. In 2025, the expert appraisal carried out on the plant *Garcinia cambogia* Desr. led to its use in food supplements being suspended.

The Agency is continuing its vigilance in 2025, in particular with two expert appraisals: one on the risks associated with the consumption of liquorice, and the other on Japanese mushrooms (shiitake, maitake and reishi). In addition, to ensure that its expert appraisals fit into a broader health framework (in line with the One Health principle), the Agency is working to take environmental parameters into account, in order to combine human health, resource conservation and respect for the environment.

Highlights

Nutrivigilance: the French vigilance scheme is at the heart of a European project seeking to identify emerging risks in food supplements. ANSES is leading this project, which brings together 22 countries.

Food supplements, science and myths

According to Universcience's 2025 Critical Thinking Barometer on food, in which ANSES was a partner, 37% of French people mistakenly believe that food supplements compensate for a poor diet. Their use appears to be commonplace, despite the fact that it can entail serious risks.

Through its nutrivigilance scheme, ANSES rigorously assesses their safety to protect the public. In early 2025, the Agency sounded the alarm about the *Garcinia cambogia* Desr. plant, which is used in slimming supplements even though the prescription of medicines containing it is banned in France. Identified through reports of adverse effects, including a fatal case of hepatitis, it underwent an in-depth study: analysis of French and international cases, review of the literature, etc. The results led ANSES to strongly advise against its consumption. Following this opinion, the French authorities prohibited the marketing of such food supplements.

To raise public awareness, in March 2025 ANSES took part in Universcience's Springtime of Critical Thinking, in partnership with the National Agency for Medicines and Health Products Safety (ANSM). The aim was to remind people that food supplements are not medicines, and that they should always be used with caution.

Fanny Huret
Manager of the nutrivigilance scheme

Consuming food supplements is never without danger, as it can have serious effects on health. France will continue to share its expertise at European level to improve consumer safety."

SHEDDING LIGHT ON THE HEALTH IMPACT OF WORK

Whether it concerns accidents, diseases due to prolonged exposure or the impact of its organisation on mental health, work can entail a wide range of risks, sometimes invisible and often cumulative. To improve prevention, ANSES produces independent scientific expert appraisals on the links between occupational activities and health. Faced with the persistence of certain hazards and changes in the world of work, it has developed a global, multidisciplinary approach that is also **receptive to emerging issues.**

Occupations, **risks** and answers

ANSES plays a role in three aspects of occupational health: assessment, prevention and compensation. Its expertise covers all occupational risks and enables it to provide recommendations to the public authorities and, more broadly, to stakeholders such as occupational health services, trade unions and employers' organisations. Its work contributes to the development of regulations, whether national (e.g. occupational exposure limits, carcinogenic processes) or European (REACH and CLP Regulations), and supports collective protective strategies in this field.

The expert appraisal published by ANSES in 2024 on the revision of the occupational disease tables in France is a key example. Today, occupational diseases suffer from under-reporting and a lack of recognition. A number of existing tables are obsolete.

ANSES's work therefore sought to raise awareness of and explain the need to adapt the tables to current scientific and medical knowledge. By analysing diagnostic methods, elapsed time between exposure and medical diagnosis, and activities posing a risk, the Agency drew up recommendations to revise the tables and ultimately facilitate recognition of and compensation for occupational diseases. It also identified around 40 diseases with a proven or probable link to occupational exposure that are not currently covered by any table.

The Agency has positioned itself as a relay for concerns about emerging risks. By issuing internal requests to investigate new topics or responding to requests from civil society, it sheds light on the health issues linked to changes in the world of work. This means that its results can be used to change practices and regulatory provisions.

In 2024, several of its opinions provided a better characterisation of these occupational exposures, whether long-standing or recent, associated with the environment, production processes or work organisation methods.

CONSIDERING OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS

Rather than thinking in terms of a sector or status (salaried, self-employed, etc.), the Agency bases its expert appraisals on specific work situations. It develops a 360° view of all the risk factors – toxic substances, conditions, organisation, mental health, etc. – in order to examine the effects of multiple exposure. This methodological choice implies a collective effort, bringing together skills from complementary disciplines such as sociology, economics, medicine, law and psychology.

Henri Bastos
Scientific Director for Occupational Health

Understanding the determinants of exposure, in all their complexity, is fundamental to identifying the best levers for prevention. This integrated approach enables us to take better account of what is known as the occupational exposome."

LEVERS FOR BETTER PROTECTION FROM PERSISTENT EXPOSURE

In 2024, the Agency published an opinion on the risks for workers exposed to road traffic pollution. Little was known about the effects of this pollution on professionals working close to major roads: drivers, delivery riders, refuse collectors, road sweepers, maintenance workers, etc. Three exposure profiles were defined: outdoors, inside a vehicle or in hybrid situations.

The results showed a higher level of exposure than that of the general population, particularly in enclosed environments such as vehicle interiors, where pollutants can accumulate. Three substances are of particular concern: nitrogen dioxide, fine particulate matter and black carbon. Prolonged exposure has been shown to increase the risk of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases.

ANSES therefore called for these risks to be better integrated into occupational health approaches, in particular by setting or revising occupational exposure limits for the pollutants in question. It also invited employers to consider this environmental exposure as an essential component of their occupational risk assessments, in the same way as physical constraints or chemical agents. *"This study highlighted a reality that is still not adequately taken into account: environmental exposure can lead to an occupational risk when related to work activity, and should be fully included in prevention approaches,"* concludes Henri Bastos.

Funding research to devise appropriate preventive measures

The world of work is evolving rapidly, bringing fundamental changes in occupational risks, whether physical, organisational or psychosocial. Every year, the **National Research Programme for Environmental and Occupational Health (PNR EST),** coordinated by ANSES, funds projects aimed at gaining a better understanding of the links between working conditions and workers' state of health and, ultimately, designing appropriate preventive measures. Five occupational health projects were funded by the PNR EST in 2024.

One type of historical exposure is still relevant today: asbestos, which remains a problem for professionals working on old buildings and infrastructure. It is still encountered in many workplaces, particularly with construction and maintenance activities. The Agency regularly conducts assessments on this topic, in order to draw attention to the persistence of exposure and the associated health issues. An example is its recent opinion on short asbestos fibres.

Highlights

What is the procedure for recognising an occupational disease?

In France, recognition is based on regulatory tables defining three criteria: the disease, elapsed time between exposure and medical diagnosis, and the activities likely to have caused it. If the conditions are met, the link between the disease and the occupational activity is presumed. ANSES makes recommendations to guide the updating of these tables.

LOOKING BEYOND SUBSTANCES TO IDENTIFY HIGH-RISK PROCESSES

Other work analysed the risks associated with certain work processes. For example, a specific expert appraisal was carried out on occupational cancers. Some types of exposure are not caused by a single substance, but by an entire work process, a dimension that is still only rarely taken into account in current regulatory assessments.

To address this shortcoming, in 2024 ANSES published a method for identifying carcinogenic processes, based on investigations by the International Agency for Research on Cancer and other international bodies. This approach aims to characterise the hazards associated with a process, specify the target organs and estimate the level of evidence for the causal link.

Three priority processes have already been assessed: work involving exposure to cytotoxics (used in certain cancer treatments), welding fumes and, more recently, emissions from frying. The Agency recommended that each of these be included in the list of carcinogenic processes covered by the French Labour Code, on the basis of data establishing a proven or probable risk.

Protecting workers exposed to frying emissions

More than 1.4 million people work in the catering and agri-food sectors in France every day. In 2024, ANSES warned of the carcinogenic risks associated with frying emissions, particularly when cooking at high temperatures.

These emissions expose people to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, fine particulate matter and various volatile organic compounds. The Agency's analysis confirmed that they are probable carcinogens, particularly for lung cancer.

It also drew up a list of 15 additional processes to be analysed, prioritising those involving exposure to solar and ultraviolet radiation, activities carried out by firefighters and night work.

The aim is to extend knowledge in order to provide input for regulatory debates and prevent exposure that is still not sufficiently recognised. This work is part of a broader occupational health approach that takes account of the diversity of exposures, delayed effects and situations of multiple exposure.

ANTICIPATING EMERGING RISKS

Changes in the world of work call for greater vigilance on new forms of exposure. The Agency has developed analyses focusing on the very organisation of work, which is a major determinant of health. Its forthcoming expert appraisal on the cleaning sector, which is characterised by job insecurity, atypical working hours and physical constraints, is a case in point. Its work is also increasingly taking account of the impact of working conditions on mental health.

Its 2018 expert appraisal on taking global warming into account at work continues to be cited as a reference.

This methodological development draws on collective approaches, based on listening carefully to society, in conjunction with occupational health services, workers' representatives, associations, etc. It enables new study subjects to be identified and prevention to be strengthened in areas that are still poorly documented. These discussions took place within the framework of the Thematic Steering Committee, which brings together stakeholders in occupational health.

Occupational health and mental health

- Mental health has been identified as an **occupational health issue in its own right.**
- **ANSES incorporates this dimension into its opinions,** in connection with different working conditions, types of organisation and forms of exposure.
- It is an essential step towards **better understanding combined effects** and preventing emerging risks.

Food delivery riders working for digital platforms, a new form of occupational risk

The rise of digital platforms has been accompanied by new forms of work organisation and new health issues for workers, in particular food delivery riders. In 2025, ANSES published a specific expert appraisal on this population, analysing the unique way in which their work is structured (algorithmic management, urban settings, financial insecurity).

The specific features of this occupation – self-employed status, limited access to social protection – generate considerable economic uncertainty. Added to this are the rhythms imposed by the algorithm, the constant pressure to make deliveries and the often harsh conditions: heavy traffic, bad weather, isolation, low social status.

These factors have cumulative short-, medium- and long-term effects on both physical and mental health. The Agency also warned of the risks of accidents, musculoskeletal disorders, chronic stress and psychological exhaustion. By cross-referencing data from the scientific literature, feedback from the field and sociological analyses, it painted a comprehensive picture of the risks and stressed the urgent need for better supervision of these work situations.

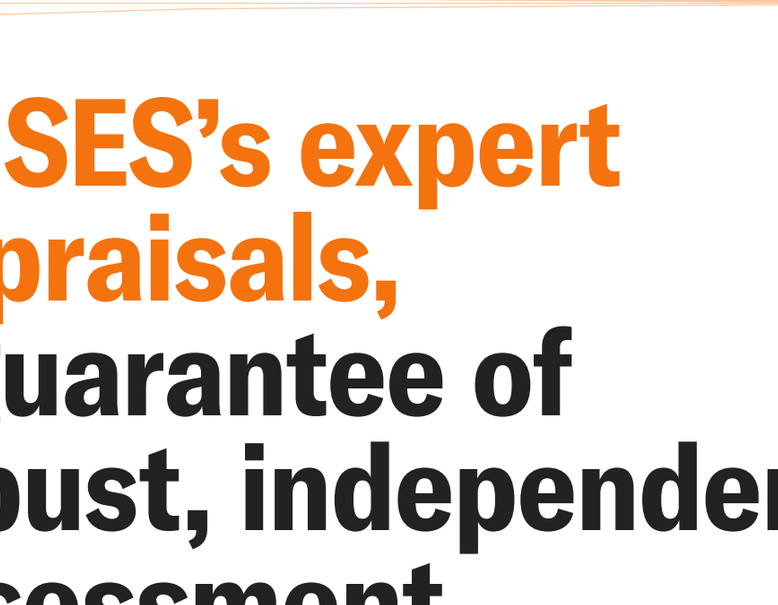
In particular, it recommended that the health and safety rules set out for employees in the French Labour Code be applied to delivery riders, that data be collected to continue documenting the health effects of their work, and that this evidence be incorporated into the French transposition of the European Directive adopted in 2024. *"By analysing the organisation of work as a risk factor, this expert appraisal paves the way for a broader assessment of the health determinants, adapted to the contemporary realities of the working world,"* emphasises Henri Bastos.

In summary

Faced with numerous risks to the physical and mental health of food delivery riders working for digital platforms, **ANSES recommends making it mandatory to apply the same regulatory provisions as for salaried employees** concerning health, safety and the collection of statistical data on the health of these workers.

ANSES's expert appraisals, a guarantee of robust, independent assessment

- Agronomy
- Veterinary medicine
- Biology
- Physical chemistry
- Chemistry
- Human medicine
- Toxicology
- Ecotoxicology
- Epidemiology
- Ergonomics
- Human and social sciences
- ...



All the different points of view are expressed in order to form a conclusion.

The evidence is debated in light of the scientific knowledge and related uncertainties.

To produce its expert appraisals, ANSES relies on groups of experts, formed on the basis of public calls for applications. Each expert completes a public declaration of interests.

ANSES RECEIVES A REQUEST REGARDING A HEALTH QUESTION

From an authorised body or on its own initiative

ANSES MOBILISES ITS EXPERT GROUPS

Depending on the question to be investigated, ANSES mobilises one or more of its expert committees (CESs). The expert appraisal is sometimes entrusted to an ad hoc working group, in support of the CESs.

- **Over 800 French and foreign experts**
- **17 expert committees (CESs)**
- Emergency collective expert appraisal groups (GECUs)
- Thematic working groups (WGs)

The experts draw on the available scientific data and hearings with stakeholders

Work lasting from a few days to several years

WHO PRODUCE SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

ANSES coordinates the work according to the NF X50-110 standard.

ON THE BASIS OF WHICH ANSES ISSUES AN OPINION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Its opinions and reports are made public on **anses.fr**.

Public authorities
Scientific community
Professionals
Citizens

GUIDING THE REGULATION OF CHEMICALS

Chemicals are found in many everyday products and are therefore omnipresent in our environment. They are governed by European regulations, which implies extensive collective work between Member States, European institutions and health agencies. ANSES plays a particularly active role in this area: making proposals, assessing risks and, when necessary, issuing alerts. In 2024, its mission was extended to include cosmetic products, strengthening **its overall view of exposure** to chemicals.

Providing **French leadership** at European level

Protecting health and the environment requires rigorous regulation of chemicals. The use of these substances is governed by a complex European regulatory system based on two pillars: REACH, which governs the marketing of substances, and CLP, which defines the rules for hazard classification, labelling and packaging. Other "sectoral" regulations apply according to the uses, for example, plant protection products, human and veterinary medicines, biocidal products and cosmetics. The entire regulatory system strives to reconcile economic activity with safety to human and environmental health.

In this two-tier system, the European Union sets the rules, and Member States are responsible for applying them and contributing to their development. In France, ANSES assesses risks and hazards, recommends management measures, provides input for consultations and submits proposals for classification or restriction at EU level. These expert missions rely on close dialogue with the ministries concerned – in particular the Directorate General for Risk Prevention and the Directorate General for Labour – and with the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA).

Its cross-cutting knowledge of exposure via food, air, water, consumer products and the workplace makes ANSES a key player when it comes to informing public choices and supporting the implementation of national strategies, such as the one on endocrine disruptors.

The main European procedures contributing to chemical regulation

- **ASSESSMENT (REACH Regulation)**
Public adversarial expert appraisal of applications submitted by economic players, with a view to characterising the different forms of substance toxicity.

- **RMOA (Regulatory Management Option Analysis)**
Analysis following assessment to propose the best management option: classification, restriction, identification as a substance of very high concern (SVHC), etc.

- **CLASSIFICATION (CLP Regulation)**
Notification of a substance's hazards (e.g. carcinogen reprotoxic, endocrine disruptor). Requires warning labels to be affixed to products.

- **RESTRICTION (REACH Regulation)**
Restriction or even prohibition of certain substances for specific uses, even if they are not subject to authorisation (e.g. microplastics in cosmetics).

- **AUTHORISATION (REACH Regulation)**
Mandatory mechanism for SVHC. A company must prove that the risks are controlled or that the socio-economic benefits outweigh the risks in the period prior to its substitution.

In 2024, its vigilance and risk assessment missions were extended to cosmetics and tattoo products. This transfer of skills therefore consolidated a coherent assessment chain, ranging from the identification of signals through to assessment and the proposal of regulatory measures for all substances, regardless of their uses.

"*The European framework establishes a common regulatory base, while giving Member States some scope for initiative. When a substance raises concerns, a country can initiate its assessment by including it in the Community Rolling Action Plan. The French ministries rely on ANSES for this,*" points out Matthieu Schuler, Managing Director General of the Science for Expertise Division.

IDENTIFYING HAZARDS TO BETTER PROTECT PROFESSIONALS AND CONSUMERS

ANSES acts ahead of regulatory decisions designed to control the substances of greatest concern. In 2024 and early 2025, it drew up three classification proposals under the CLP Regulation, respectively for resorcinol, galaxolide and cannabidiol (CBD).

Resorcinol, which is found in cosmetics, adhesives and certain medicines, may be classified as an endocrine disruptor for human health. ANSES, which was behind the proposal published in February 2025, had demonstrated its harmful effects on the thyroid. The recent introduction of this hazard class in the CLP Regulation provided the means for making this classification visible.

Similarly, in March 2025, the Agency proposed reprotoxic classifications for galaxolide – a widely used synthetic musk – and for CBD, a substance whose use is growing rapidly in many areas.

ECHA submitted these three dossiers for public consultation to enable stakeholders to provide additional scientific information. At the end of the consultation period, ECHA's expert committees will issue their opinions, paving the way for updated classifications. This will provide professionals and consumers with information on the intrinsic hazards of these substances.

"*This work under the CLP Regulation enabled suspected effects to be documented, such as the impact of galaxolide on fertility or cannabidiol on offspring, even in the absence of dossiers registered under the REACH Regulation, as was the case for CBD,*" explains Matthieu Schuler.

Matthieu Schuler
Managing Director General of the Science for Expertise Division

Chemical risk assessment is becoming more integrated, more responsive and more open. We are building cross-disciplinary approaches that will enable us to anticipate uses, assess hazards and define relevant thresholds, while constantly striving for scientific consistency."

In 2024, ANSES continued its work on lithium and its salts: it submitted a proposal (currently being studied at European level) classifying lithium as a reprotoxic substance and carried out an RMOA analysis based on this result. The analysis, put out to consultation by the Ministry of Ecology, is considering additional measures such as the assessment of risks to workers, the general public and the environment associated with lithium extraction activities or water retention zones near lithium battery storage areas, in the event of fire or explosion.

Shedding light on risk control also means setting scientific benchmarks that provide all stakeholders with useful reference points. In 2024, ANSES updated its methods for calculating health reference values (HRVs). These are used to determine concentration limits in air, water or food. This methodological harmonisation, applied to several areas, improves the consistency and robustness of the benchmarks drawn up.

As a practical example, the Agency drew up new threshold values for benzene, a carcinogen that is ubiquitous in indoor air and occupational environments. In a "first", it also produced toxicity reference values (TRVs) for fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in ambient air, including black carbon, based on epidemiological data. Following a formal request from the ministries, it carried out extensive work on PFAS.

In 2025, it completed its first key projects, aimed at documenting contamination, prioritising assessments of the substances found most commonly in the environment and establishing toxicity reference values for at least two of them.

INNOVATING TO BETTER ANTICIPATE RISKS

ANSES is actively contributing to the drive to modernise scientific approaches. In particular, as part of the European Partnership for the Assessment of Risks from Chemicals (PARC) (see Highlights opposite), it is participating in the development of new approach methodologies (NAMs) to reduce the need for animal testing and better identify certain complex hazards. These approaches are based on computer modelling (*in silico*), cell cultures (*in vitro*) and the identification of molecular mechanisms of action.

Lastly, ANSES is promoting the Europe-wide "One substance, one assessment" initiative, which aims to simplify the current situation and avoid having to assess a substance several times under different regulations.

In 2024 and 2025, it applied this approach to two symbolic substances: CBD and BHA (a potentially endocrine-disrupting antioxidant that is also used as a food additive and in skincare products). This joint work strengthens the harmonisation of regulatory decisions.

Highlights

PARC, a European ambition in support of health. Coordinated by ANSES, the European PARC programme brings together more than 200 organisations from 29 countries to develop chemical risk assessment. Funded by equal contributions from the European Union and the Member States, it aims to develop new methods, strengthen surveillance and better anticipate emerging risks.

ANSES's missions extended to cosmetics

Since 1 January 2024, ANSES has been in charge of vigilance and expert appraisal relating to cosmetics and tattoo products, activities that were previously carried out by the National Agency for Medicines and Health Products Safety (ANSM).

ANSES is thus consolidating its expertise to better understand chemical risks. It can now assess the risks associated with the use of certain ingredients in cosmetics, and produce benchmarks to guide management measures and support the authorities. It also oversees the cosmetovigilance and tattoovigilance schemes designed to identify and analyse any reported adverse effects.

In the first year of this new mission, two topics illustrated its added value. With regard to sunscreen products, the Agency drew up a note to support the revision of the European recommendation on safety and efficacy claims for sunscreen products, issued to industry in 2006.

ANSES called for the recommendation to be made clearer and more restrictive in order to better inform consumers, clarify efficacy claims, simplify labelling and prohibit claims that were unsuitable for children. Another example was how the Agency confirmed the risks associated with glyoxylic acid used in hair-straightening products. Following a report of acute kidney injury, the Agency analysed the toxicological data available and recommended revising the conditions for use of this substance in hair care products, and possibly even banning it.

This work is fully in line with ongoing discussions at European level, whether on the revision of the Cosmetics Regulation or the updating of recommendations to manufacturers. ANSES makes an active contribution by submitting its proposals to groups of experts at European level.

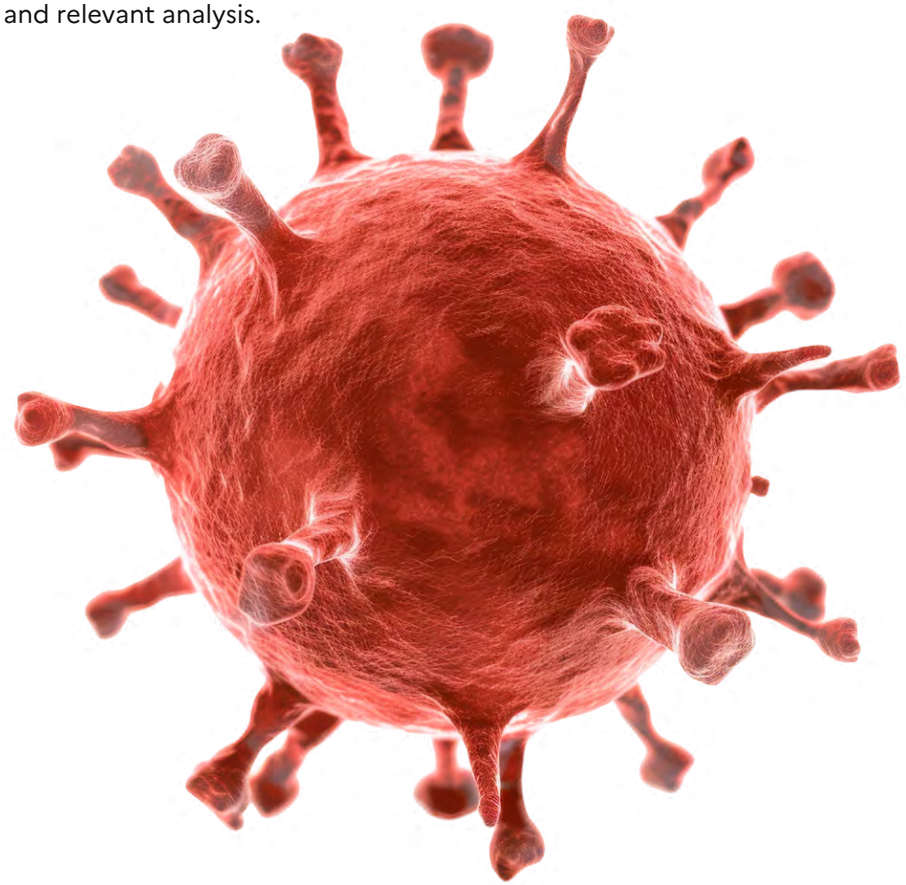
FOCUS

Céline Druet
Deputy Director for Risk Assessment

This mission strengthens the Agency's ability to coordinate all the regulatory provisions, and enables it to assess weak signals earlier and ensure overall consistency of health benchmarks for all uses of chemicals."

BROADENING OUR VIEW OF RISKS

Preparing for the future also means rethinking the way we assess risks. To better respond to tomorrow's health and environmental challenges, ANSES is making changes to its methods and partnerships. In 2024 and early 2025, the Agency strengthened its analysis tools, structured new interdisciplinary approaches and expanded its data sources, aiming for increasingly accurate, agile, open and relevant analysis.



Change the scale, change the angle: **reinvent expert appraisal** to tackle complexity

Matthieu Schuler
Managing Director General of the Science for Expertise Division

To be accurate, assessments need to break down scientific silos. Everyone – whether toxicologists, epidemiologists, biologists, veterinarians, doctors, ergonomists or sociologists – has a role to play in understanding and controlling risk. The complexity of exposure requires us to broaden our outlook and methods."

Assessing risk is first and foremost a way of looking at the world. After focusing for so long on clearly identified impacts on humans, animals or the environment, health-related expert appraisals are now evolving. The comprehensive approach to risk – as expressed through the One Health concept and the notion of the exposome – have become the guiding principles of assessment.

"The work carried out on avian and swine influenza illustrates this change: beyond the virology dimension, the Agency drew on numerous indicators – climate, ecological, health – to anticipate all the risks. By combining different angles of analysis we can avoid underestimating a major impact," explains Matthieu Schuler.

Climate change, globalised pollution and disease, and the proliferation of weak signals now require us to adopt a cross-disciplinary approach, question methodologies and be open to other determining factors. ANSES committed to this shift several years ago. It was amplified in 2024, with the aim of profoundly overhauling risk assessment so that it remains a useful tool for public decision-making. The Scientific Board, which became international in 2023, is supporting the implementation of this decompartmentalised vision.

In 2024, it helped to broaden the scientific foundation and structure discussions on best practice with ANSES's foreign counterparts.

ANSES also relies on strong partnerships, such as the one with *Santé publique France*. The two agencies have long-standing ties organised around their complementary approaches: observation of human populations for one, analysis of risk factors for the other. For zoonoses, the national reference centres coordinated by *Santé publique France* work with ANSES's national reference laboratories.

The most recent agreement signed in late 2024 anchors this collaboration in a broader and more systematic framework. This is reflected in the Albane survey, designed and conducted jointly. Each survey cycle, with the first scheduled for launch in June 2025, will document the population's state of health, exposure to pollutants, diet and lifestyles. By combining biomonitoring data with health and behavioural indicators, Albane will provide a better understanding of the interplay between the determinants of chronic diseases and help guide prevention policies.

STRUCTURING, CONNECTING AND MAKING SENSE OF DATA

Assessing a risk means first of all organising knowledge. ANSES mobilises, structures and analyses information from research across the world, from its laboratories, from vigilance schemes and from the field. It cross-references heterogeneous sources, identifies gaps and uncertainties, interprets them in light of its weighing up of the available evidence and, on that basis, develops recommendations for action.

In addition to supporting research, ANSES works to make better use of the data available. In a context of multiple contaminations, multiple exposures and global crises, the ability to supplement and structure information becomes key.

In 2024, ANSES formalised a data strategy for all its activities. This incorporates the challenges of artificial intelligence, governance, accessibility and quality. This momentum will be reinforced in 2025 with the Agency's involvement in the coordination of Green Data for Health, a major action of the Fourth National Environmental Health Plan. This platform, supported by several ministries, aims to better connect environmental and health data, in order to clarify the origins of certain chronic diseases, document the exposome, better anticipate multiple exposures and accelerate knowledge production.

ANSES adopts an open approach, based on the pooling of resources and the involvement of an extensive network of public players. In the longer term, the integration of data on animal and plant health is one of the options to be explored.

The example of PFAS, which are persistent and ubiquitous substances, illustrates the potential of this type of approach. Up until now, the assessment of their effects has been based on lengthy studies involving toxicological, epidemiological and environmental research. *"Better structuring the masses of data measured in the field would enable health effects on a regional level to be detected or estimated at an earlier stage, and would help support the public response,"* says Matthieu Schuler.

This need for useful, accurate and accessible data has also been expressed in the vigilance schemes. This lack of data reduces their ability to detect the origin of certain signals. The PestiRiv study, conducted with *Santé publique France*, illustrates the efforts made to determine exposure to pesticides in wine-growing areas, by combining biological analyses, environmental information, questionnaires and contextual information. The results will be published in autumn 2025.

FAIRER EXPERT APPRAISALS, ROOTED IN SOCIAL REALITIES

ANSES is working to take account of human, social and economic factors when carrying out risk assessments. Some expert appraisals include a socio-economic analysis that seeks to understand the context and any controversies, identify the socio-economic determinants and analyse opportunities for action.

In 2024, the first reference systems for expert groups were produced to provide a framework for socio-economic analysis, for example, by providing methodological references for the economic assessment of the health burden, the analysis of policy options or the study of controversies.

This work should result in more comprehensive, scientifically rigorous expert appraisals that are aware of the socio-economic issues, such as the economic costs of disease, regional dynamics and pressures on the healthcare system.

Brice Laurent
Director for Social Sciences, Economics & Society

Dialogue is essential for expert appraisal: it provides other points of reference, contextualises knowledge, sheds light on controversies and helps to root assessments in realities on the ground."

When socio-economic analysis sheds light on epidemic management

In 2024, faced with the growing risk of epidemics due to the tiger mosquito in mainland France, ANSES carried out an expert appraisal of arboviral diseases such as dengue, chikungunya and Zika, at the request of the French Ministry of Health. From its inception, the assessment incorporated health, social and economic aspects, using an interdisciplinary approach. The aim was to better anticipate the systemic impact of an epidemic, from the strain on healthcare services through to the worsening of health inequalities.

The analysis was based on field data, in particular feedback from the regional health agencies, using methods from health economics and offering a qualitative analysis of the issues. The purpose was to anticipate all possible sources of stress: saturation of surveillance and control schemes, pressure on the healthcare system, impact on tourism, worsening of inequalities in access to prevention.

The experiences of the French overseas territories, which had been confronted with this type of crisis much earlier, enhanced the work and provided a wealth of knowledge on which to build in pre-empting future crises in mainland France.

"Socio-economic analysis enables us to broaden risk assessment: to gain a better understanding of the determinants of exposure, but also to inform management choices and contribute to public debate," explains Brice Laurent, Director of the Social Sciences, Economics & Society Department.

This expert appraisal marked a turning point: beyond the scientific analysis of health risks, it fully incorporated the understanding of their systemic effects. By shedding light on the health, social and economic consequences of a possible epidemic, it illustrated the value of moving towards a more comprehensive assessment, better equipped to inform public action in a changing world.

LISTENING, WORKING TOGETHER, DEBATING: SOCIETY AS A PARTNER

Ever since its creation, ANSES has been organising dialogue with stakeholders – associations, trade unions, professionals – to enhance its work and better meet society's expectations.

In 2024, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding charter signed with the other public establishments tasked with research, expert appraisal and assessment of health and environmental risks, it drew up an assessment and recommendations for developing its practices in terms of openness to society. The aim of this approach is to structure exchanges in assessment processes, take account of other forms of knowledge and improve the quality of public debate around health issues.

Dialogue takes several forms at ANSES: dedicated committees (on biotechnologies, radiofrequencies, nanomaterials), structured interactions during risk assessment work, and support for participatory research projects. In environmental health, schemes such as CiTIQUE, *Signalement Moustique and TIQUoJARDIN* enable members of the public to contribute to the production of data on insect vectors.

In 2024, the Agency also strengthened the links between stakeholders and researchers through workshops for jointly identifying scientific priorities. These initiatives are fully in line with the development of expert appraisals supported by ANSES: more open, more understandable, ethically just as strict and tailored to current issues.

FOCUSING ON ISSUES AFFECTING OUR DAILY LIVES AND OUR FUTURE

As an agency responsible for all types of health – human, animal, plant and environmental – ANSES now incorporates **major environmental, health and societal issues** into its activities and internal operations.

To better understand and anticipate health risks in a context of increasing pressure from human activity and climate change, the Agency has adopted a comprehensive approach to risk in its research and expert appraisal work. The One Health dimension, the notion of the exposome, the analysis and cross-referencing of masses of data, as well as the impact of climate change, are key aspects of many of its projects and partnerships.

In 2024, ANSES continued these transformations and broadened their scope, particularly in terms of taking account of climate change and its consequences. It rolled out a cross-disciplinary approach and developed a roadmap to include these issues more fully in all its scientific activities.

A specific goal of the Agency's goals and performance contract (COP) concerns data governance and strategy. In 2024, the Agency began defining an integrated strategy, supported by the arrival of a Data Project Manager, to address both the data generated by the Agency's activities (in connection with its platforms, observatories and studies) and the need to access data for expert appraisals, or data mining for its vigilance work.

Using data to leverage action and impact

In late 2024, ANSES adopted an ambitious policy on data, algorithms and source codes, which is at the heart of the Agency's strategic priorities: mobilising data to leverage action, innovation and prevention.

In a context where multiple exposure has a lasting impact on human, animal and plant health, access to interoperable, reliable and shared data has become essential. With this policy, ANSES confirms its ambition to become a major player in the organisation of health and environmental data, both in France and Europe, in conjunction with national hubs such as the Health Data Hub and Green Data for Health (which it now hosts), as well as within the framework provided by strategic partnership initiatives in this area, to which it is actively contributing.

It has five main priorities: to build a secure and ethical management framework, promote the openness and re-use of data, integrate technological innovations – particularly artificial intelligence – develop a shared data culture, and structure ANSES's participation in national and European ecosystems.

The roadmap currently being finalised will include the creation of a centralised catalogue of all the data sources managed by ANSES, the deployment of a toolbox for open science, the implementation of a programme to foster acculturation to the challenges, the coordination of a community of data stakeholders and the development of a policy on the use of artificial intelligence that is in line with the Agency's missions.

Antonio Sequeira
Data Project Manager

"We wanted to build this data policy according to a collaborative approach, in order to reflect the diversity of ways in which the Agency uses data. This policy is the result of an internal dynamic, which is continuing today with the creation of the future roadmap, which will detail specific priority actions for ANSES in the coming years."

ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHALLENGES

ANSES's in-house sustainable development approach, initiated when the Agency was founded, is progressively being strengthened. Designed to minimise the ecological footprint of its activities and increase the positive social impact of its organisation, this approach is based on three pillars: environmental accountability, internal social responsibility and the Agency's societal responsibility.

In 2024, practical steps were taken to promote eco-friendly practices and foster a sustainable and inclusive working environment:

- **APRIL** Launch of online training on climate change and sustainable development for all employees. This e-learning was accompanied by a roadshow that visited the Agency's 16 sites;
- **JULY** The Olympic flame was welcomed to the Maisons-Alfort campus on 21 July. This was an opportunity for the Agency to reiterate its campaign against sedentary behaviour;
- **OCTOBER** Creation of a network of ecological impact focal points, 20 members of staff who lead and coordinate local eco-friendly action plans in line with the national sustainable development approach.

On a day-to-day basis, rules and actions to promote sustainable mobility, preservation of biodiversity, energy savings and waste reduction are also communicated. In addition, ANSES's laboratory units can mobilise tools to organise their own initiatives, such as *Labos 1point5* on climate change mitigation.

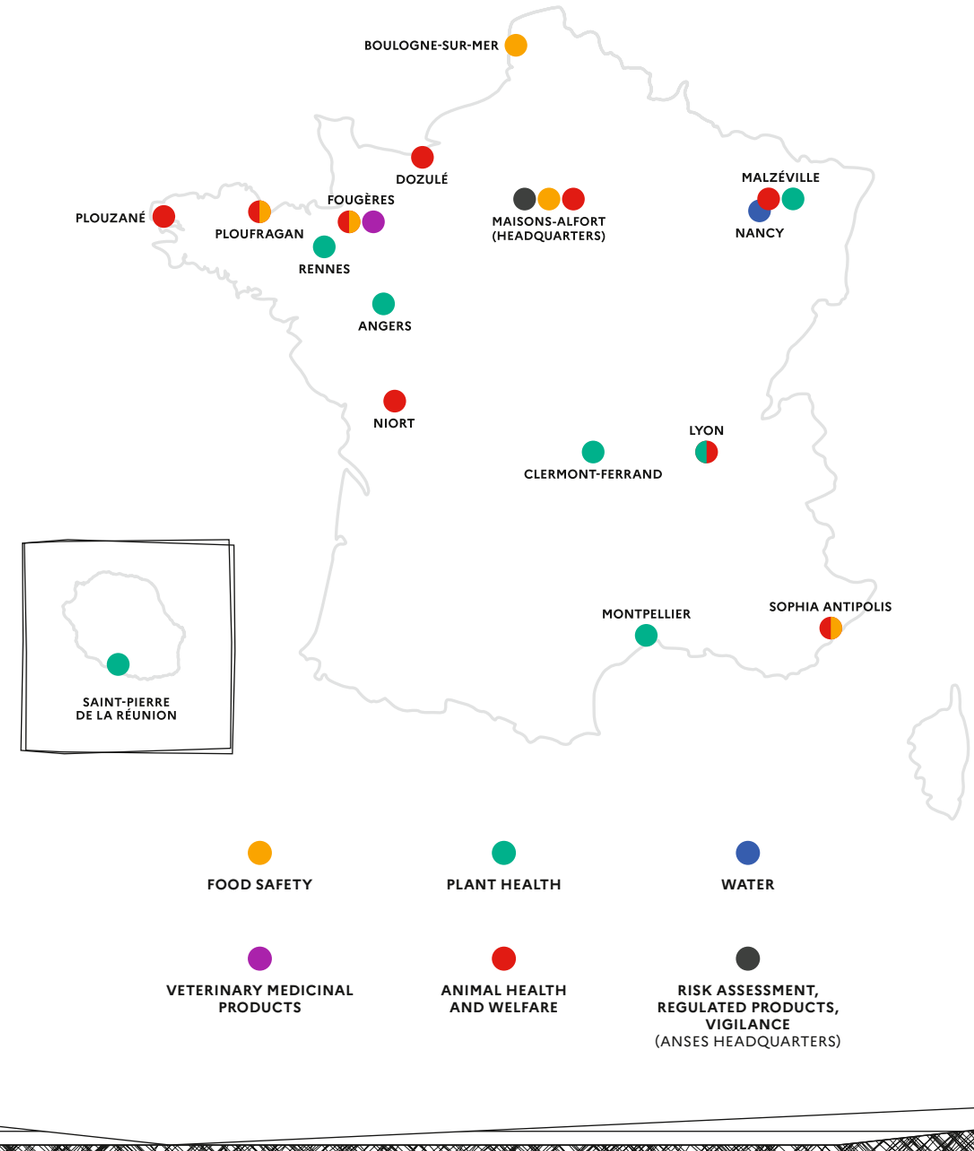
In 2024, ANSES continued its efforts to recruit staff with disabilities and support them in their jobs, and to promote a better work-life balance. It also made the prevention of discrimination and the fight against harassment one of its priorities in terms of quality of life at work.

The Paris Paralympic Games provided an opportunity to focus on disability issues, for example with the organisation of a parasport day on the Maisons-Alfort campus on 19 September, in partnership with the Alfort National Veterinary School and the National Forestry Office (ONF).

57 employees were declared as disabled workers in 2024

100 % of employees received at least one training course in 2024

Our presence throughout the country



ANSES Organisation Chart

anses

Board of Administrators

Scientific Board

Committee for Ethical Standards and Prevention of Conflicts of Interests

GENERAL DIRECTORATE

- European and International Affairs Department
- Department of Communication and Institutional Relations

Accounting Agency

GENERAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

- Health, Safety & Security Unit
- Quality & Internal Audit Department
- Human Resources Department
- Legal Affairs Department
- Administration & Financial Affairs Department
- Technical Affairs & Information Systems Department

REGULATED PRODUCTS DIVISION

- Regulated Products Assessment Department
- Market Authorisations Department
- French Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products

SCIENCE FOR EXPERTISE DIVISION

- Social Sciences, Economics & Society Department
- Health Alerts & Vigilance Department
- Research Funding & Scientific Watch Department
- Risk Assessment Department

RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION

- Strategy & Programmes Department
- Fougères Laboratory
- Nancy Laboratory for Hydrology
- Lyon Laboratory
- Ploufragan-Plouzané-Niort Laboratory
- Laboratory for Rabies and Wildlife
- Laboratory for Animal Health
- Plant Health Laboratory
- Laboratory for Food Safety
- Sophia Antipolis Laboratory

7 cross-functional scientific themes

- FOOD SAFETY
- ANIMAL HEALTH & WELFARE
- PLANT HEALTH
- EPIDEMIOLOGY & EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE
- CHEMICAL CONTAMINANT EXPOSURE & TOXICOLOGY
- ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE
- OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

List of opinions and reports published in 2024

JANUARY

- Opinion on a marketing authorisation application, under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, for genetically modified soybean MON 94313, developed to be tolerant to herbicidal substances (glufosinate-ammonium, dicamba, 2,4-D and mesotrione), for import, processing and food and feed uses of this GMO (application EFSA-GMO-NL-2022-176).
- Opinion on a marketing authorisation application, under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, for genetically modified maize DAS1131 developed to be tolerant to glyphosate and resistant to certain lepidopteran pests, for import, processing and food and feed uses of this GMO (application GMFF-2021-1530).
- Opinion on the assessment of a gliadin-free savoury cake mix, presented as a foodstuff intended for special medical purposes to meet the nutritional requirements of people over 3 years of age suffering from hereditary amino acid metabolism disorders requiring a reduced protein diet.
- Opinion on a request to assess a product presented as a foodstuff intended for special medical purposes to meet the nutritional requirements of infants born prematurely or with a low birth weight, as a supplement to the consumption of female milk.
- Opinion on the assessment of a gliadin-free substitute for pasta in Provençal sauce, presented as a foodstuff intended for special medical purposes to meet the nutritional requirements of people over 3 years of age suffering from hereditary amino acid metabolism disorders requiring a reduced protein diet.
- Revised opinion and report on the analysis of the health risks associated with exposure to caterpillars with stinging hairs, and the formulation of management recommendations.
- Opinion on the re-examination of whether the metabolite desphenyl-chloridazon should be classified as relevant in drinking water.
- Opinion on the re-examination of whether the metabolite methyl-desphenyl-chloridazon should be classified as relevant in drinking water.
- Scientific and technical support note on the request for comments regarding the annual report (2022) on environmental monitoring of the cultivation of genetically modified maize MON 810 in Spain and Portugal.
- Scientific and technical support note on the management of the small hive beetle (*Aethina tumida*), following its detection on Reunion Island in July 2022 – Answer to the question on prevention of the small hive beetle.
- Scientific and technical support note on a marketing authorisation application for the food supplement “Physiomance Iron Magnesium”.
- Opinion and report on the assessment of the vector control (VC) strategy on Reunion Island.

FEBRUARY

- Opinion on a support document for the guidelines in the ministerial order of 7 March 2011 relating to the assessment of the antimicrobial efficacy of processing aids used as decontamination agents for foodstuffs of plant origin.
- Opinion on the assessment of the substances included in the Agency’s 2021 work programme in the framework of the Second National Endocrine Disruptor Strategy (SNPE): Melamine (CAS no. 108-78-1).
- Opinion on the state of knowledge on the influence of teleworking on workers’ health.
- Scientific and technical support note on a marketing authorisation application for the food supplement “D-Dyn 3000 IU”.
- Revised opinion on the assessment of the substances included in the Agency’s 2022-2023 work programme in the framework of the assessment of substances under REACH: 1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylindeno[5,6-c]pyran (EC no. 214-946-9; CAS no. 1222-05-5).

MARCH

- Opinion on the identification of triphenyl phosphate (TPP) as a substance of very high concern (SVHC) for its endocrine-disrupting nature for species in the environment.
- Opinion and report on methods for assessing the health and environmental risks and socio-economic challenges associated with plants obtained using certain new genomic techniques (NGTs).
- Revised opinion on the updating of a data sheet on foodborne biological hazards for *Aspergillus flavus* and other aflatoxin-producing moulds.
- Opinion on a request for the assessment of four natural substances for biostimulant use: willow, field horsetail, wild mint essential oil and leonardite.
- Scientific and technical support note on a marketing authorisation application for the food supplement “Supradyn Energy gummies”.
- Opinion on the prioritisation of places frequented by imported cases of arboviral diseases for the purposes of carrying out entomological prospection and vector control measures.
- Opinion on Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever.
- Opinion on the analysis of regulatory management options for octocrylene (CAS no. 6197-30-4) under the REACH Regulation.
- Report on the assessment and trends in the use of sweetening ingredients or ingredients conveying sweetness in processed products – OQALI cross-sectional study.
- Report on soft drinks – Changes in supply and nutritional quality between 2010, 2013 and 2019 – OQALI sector study.
- Opinion and report on the expert appraisal for setting occupational exposure limits for chemical agents – Assessment of health effects and methods for measuring levels of workplace exposure for nitrous oxide (CAS No 10024-97-2).
- Scientific and technical support note on the survey of existing drinking water reference values (RVs) for the 20 PFAS listed in Directive (EU) 2020/2184.
- Opinion and report on a request for an express risk assessment (ERA) associated with the introduction of *Bactrocera dorsalis* for metropolitan France

APRIL

- Revised opinion on a request to amend Part B of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/354 of 4 March 2020 establishing a list of intended uses of feed intended for particular nutritional purposes, concerning the particular nutritional purpose “stabilisation of the physiological digestion”.
- Revised opinion on the updating of reference standards for assessing human remains pouches and coffin liners, hermetically sealed coffins and gas purification devices.
- Toxicovigilance report on cases of accidental exposure of children to toxic substances – Study of data from several health service sources between 2014 and 2020.
- Toxicovigilance report on accidents due to product decanting – Study of cases reported to poison control centres between 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2021.
- Opinion on the expert appraisal work carried out by the Agency in 2023 on classification activities for chemicals governed by the REACH Regulation in the context of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, known as the “CLP Regulation”.
- Extract from the ANSES opinion on a request for authorisation to use a process implementing “TORAY TEP-HA” low-pressure reverse osmosis membranes for removing 26 pesticides and metabolites with a view to the production of drinking water.
- Revised opinion on the development of TRVs by the respiratory route for perchloroethylene (CAS No 127-18-4).
- Opinion and report on the establishment of a ranked list of processes to be investigated for possible inclusion in the French ministerial order establishing the list of carcinogenic substances, mixtures and processes.

MAY

- Opinion on a request for an opinion on the draft decree laying down the conditions for using used edible oils as fuel.
- Opinion and report on guidelines for the establishment of an animal welfare labelling reference framework.
- Opinion on the categorisation of *Euplatypus hintzi*.
- Opinion on the re-examination of whether the chlorothalonil metabolite R471811 should be classified as relevant in drinking water and on determination of a maximum health value (Vmax).
- Opinion on the examination of whether the chlorothalonil metabolite R417888 should be classified as relevant in drinking water.
- ANSES revised opinion and report on control strategies against canker stain of plane trees (*Ceratocystis platani*).
- Opinion on a marketing authorisation application, under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, for genetically modified maize MON 94804 developed to have a decreased gibberellic acid content in order to limit the height of maize plants, for import, processing and food and feed uses of this GMO (application GMFF-2022-10651).
- Opinion and report on the updating of the PNNS guidelines: temporal distribution of food intake.

• Scientific and technical support note on nutrition recommendations for breakfast and the expected impact of serving breakfast in schools – Part 2: health risks associated with not eating breakfast.

JUNE

• Opinion and report on updating the indoor air quality guideline alues for tetrachloroethylene (CAS No. 127-18-4).

• Scientific and technical support note on surveillance and control methods against *Salmonella Typhimurium* variants: review of results of confirmations carried out on strains collected since 2011.

• Extract from the ANSES opinion of 11 December 2023 on an application for authorisation to use food packaging materials subjected to ionisation treatment, with a view to their inclusion on the list of materials and articles registered in application of the ministerial order of 12 August 1986, as amended.

• Opinion on the risks associated with the use of *Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal preparations in food supplements.

• Opinion on the assessment of a product presented as a foodstuff intended for special medical purposes to meet the nutritional requirements of people over 1 years of age suffering from hereditary amino acid metabolism disorders (phenylketonuria, etc.) requiring a reduced protein diet.

• Opinion on the assessment of the substances included in the Agency's 2023-2024 work programme in the framework of the assessment of substances under REACH: Butanoic acid, 4-amino-4-oxosulfo-, N-coco alkyl derivatives, monosodium salts, compounds with triethanolamine (EC no 308-662-5; CAS no 98171-53-0) and Reaction mass of p-t-butylphenyldiphenyl phosphate and bis(p-t-butylphenyl) phenyl phosphate (EC no. 939-505-4).

• Opinion on the analysis of regulatory management options for carbon disulphide (CAS No 75-15-0) under the REACH Regulation.

• Opinion on the amendment to the formal request on the categorisation of eight species of exotic insects including *Xylotrechus chinensis*.

• Scientific and technical support note on assessing the feasibility of a restriction targeting mineral oils in inks under the REACH Regulation.

• Opinion on a request to amend Part B of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/354 of 4 March 2020 establishing a list of intended uses of feed intended for particular nutritional purposes, concerning the particular nutritional purpose "long-term supply of grazing animals with trace elements and/or vitamins" for ruminants with a functional rumen.

• Scientific and technical support note on the review of instructions in the event of large-scale vegetation fires for the protection of public health, and on the establishment of a core list of substances and measurement methods for monitoring smoke plumes from large-scale vegetation fires.

• Extract from the ANSES opinion of 8 September 2023 on a marketing authorisation application, under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, for genetically modified maize DP910521 developed to be tolerant to glufosinate-ammonium and resistant to certain lepidopteran pests, for import, processing and food and feed uses of this GMO (application EFSA-GMO-NL-2022-174).

• Extract from the ANSES opinion of 7 November 2023 on a marketing authorisation application, under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, for genetically modified maize DAS1131 developed to be tolerant to glyphosate and resistant to certain lepidopteran pests, for import, processing and food and feed uses of this GMO (application GMFF-2021-1530).

• Extract from the ANSES opinion of 6 July 2022 on an application to extend the marketing authorisation for glyphosate-tolerant genetically modified oilseed rape GT73, issued under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, to include isolated seed protein for food (application EFSA-GMO-RX-026/2).

• Opinion on an application for authorisation to use a catalase derived from a non-genetically modified strain of *Aspergillus tubingensis* for the production of citrus peel fibre.

JULY

• Opinion on an application for authorisation to extend the use of rosin as a processing aid, as a decontamination agent for products of plant origin when processing beet in sugar refineries.

• Scientific and technical support note on a marketing authorisation application for the food supplement "Orzax Selenium".

• Opinion on the analysis of regulatory management options for 1,3-diphenylguanidine (CAS no. 102-06-7) under the REACH Regulation.

• Opinion on the draft decree relating to reused water in companies in the food sector and concerning various provisions on the safety of drinking water, and the draft ministerial order relating to the authorisation to produce and use reused water for the preparation and storage in food companies of all foodstuffs and goods intended for human consumption.

• Opinion on the "Jourdain" project to reuse treated wastewater for filling a reservoir intended for drinking water production (Vendée).

• Opinion on a request for an opinion on a request for authorisation to use treated wastewater under Article R. 211-131 of the French Environment Code, submitted by the Life ReWa consortium of the City of Montpellier.

• Opinion and report on short asbestos fibres in the workplace.

• Opinion on the draft decree and ministerial order relating to the use of non-potable water for certain domestic purposes.

• Opinion on a case of hallucinations due to consumption of the food supplement Novanuit® Triple Action.

• Opinion on the residual cannabidiol content in hemp-based foodstuffs with a history of consumption. Part 1: Seeds and derived products.

• Revised scientific and technical support note on the assessment of the food risks associated with the industrial fire at the Lubrizol plant in Seine-Maritime, considering the results of the reinforced surveillance implemented during phase 2 of post-accident management.

• Opinion on the assessment of a product presented as a foodstuff intended for special medical purposes to meet the nutritional requirements of patients over 3 years of age in the event of amino acid metabolism disorders, in particular phenylketonuria.

• Opinion on the assessment of a foodstuff intended for special medical purposes to meet the nutritional requirements of patients over 3 years of age in the event of amino acid metabolism disorders, in particular phenylketonuria.

• Opinion and report on updating the indoor air quality guideline values for benzene (CAS No. 71-43-2).

• Opinion and report on the updating of short-, medium- and long-term TRVs by the respiratory route for benzene (CAS No. 71-43-2).

AUGUST

• Opinion on the determination of maximum health values (Vmax) for desphenyl-chloridazon and methyl-desphenyl-chloridazon, metabolites of chloridazon, in drinking water.

SEPTEMBER

• Opinion and report on the proposal for occupational exposure limit values for chemical agents – Assessment of measurement methods for nanoscale titanium dioxide (TiO2 NP, P25) (CAS no 13463-67-7).

• Opinion on a request for a 180-day exemption for the use of the biocidal product "Termidor SC" to control termites.

• Opinion on a marketing authorisation application, under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, for genetically modified soybean DBN8002 developed to be tolerant to glufosinate-ammonium and resistant to certain lepidopteran pests, for import, processing and food and feed uses of this GMO (application GMFF-2022-11530).

• Opinion on the assessment of tris(4-nonylphenyl, branched) phosphite and its identification as a substance of very high concern (SVHC) under REACH.

• Opinion on the categorisation of *Amasa parviseta*.

• Opinion on a case of acute kidney injury associated with consumption of the product Matcha Slim®.

• Opinion and report on epidemics caused by an arbovirus transmitted by the Aedes albopictus mosquito in mainland France: probability of occurrence, extent of transmission and health, economic and social impacts.

OCTOBER

• Scientific and technical support note on the analysis of the data provided in connection with the assessment of titanium dioxide (TiO2) in cosmetic products.

• Opinion and report on the identification of processes or work to include in the Ministerial Order listing carcinogenic substances, mixtures and processes. Expert appraisal on processes or work involving exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

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• Opinion on the assessment of the risk of transmission of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex to humans via the consumption of raw-milk products from an infected goat farm.

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• Opinion on the control of biting midges in the French Caribbean and French Guiana in the event of circulation of the Oropouche virus.

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• Opinion on the assessment of a foodstuff intended for special medical purposes to meet the nutritional requirements of tyrosinaemia patients over 3 years of age.

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• Toxicovigilance study report "Review of cases recorded by poison control centres between 1 July 2023 and 31 December 2023 of accidental mushroom poisonings in metropolitan France".

• Opinion and report on the assessment of the risks to public health and animal health associated with interspecies transmission (human-animal and animal-human) of influenza viruses in pig farming and the surveillance and prevention measures to be implemented.

• Opinion and report on the establishment of long-term oral TRVs for 2,3-dinitrotoluene (CAS No 602-01-7), 2,4-dinitrotoluene (CAS No 121-14-2), 2,5-dinitrotoluene (CAS No 619-15-8), 2,6-dinitrotoluene (CAS No 606-20-2), 3,4-dinitrotoluene (CAS No 610-39-9) and 3,5-dinitrotoluene (CAS No 618-85-9).

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• Opinion and report on updating the state of knowledge on folates for the prevention of neural tube defects.

• Toxicovigilance study report – Essential oils. Summary of cases reported to poison control centres between 2011 and 2021 and cases recorded by the RNV3PE between 2001 and 2021.

• Opinion and report on processes for generating water for human consumption from condensates.

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