anses
French agency for food, environmental and occupational health & safety

Investigate, evaluate, protect

Foundation stone laid for the new building of the French Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products

15 January 2018

Press liaison: +33 (0)1 49 77 13 77 / 22 26 - presse@anses.fr
www.anses.fr
Follow ANSES on

Contents

The French Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products: an agency created in 1994 from the Veterinary Medicinal Products Laboratory

The development of French veterinary medicinal product regulations in the 1970s, along with growing concern about public health, led the Minister of Agriculture at the time, Michel Cointat, Member of Parliament and Mayor of Fougères, to establish a laboratory in Fougères tasked with assessing marketing authorisation applications for veterinary medicinal products and conducting research on the quality, effectiveness and safety of these products.

For the next twenty years, the Veterinary Medicinal Products Laboratory, inaugurated in June 1975, managed these two missions. The many studies carried out on the toxicity and pharmacokinetics of residues bolstered the Laboratory's experience in the sensitive area of public health protection and led to it being appointed national reference laboratory for control of drug residues in food in 1990, and then EU reference laboratory for residues of veterinary medicines with antimicrobial properties in 1991.

Its increasing competence and specificity necessitated the creation in 1994 of the French Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products (ANMV), along the lines of other agencies responsible for human medicinal products at the national level, and the European Medicines Agency (EMA) created at European level during the same period. The ANMV was sited within the French Centre for Veterinary and Food Research (CNEVA) at Fougères, next to the Veterinary Medicinal Products Laboratory.

The Agency began operations in January 1995, since when it has rapidly developed its activities in all its fields of competence. In 2005, following an audit by the General Inspectorate of Social Affairs, the ANMV's missions at Fougères were reinforced and a development plan was put in place involving the consolidation of its scientific team, with the intention of expanding and developing its work, especially at international level.

Today the ANMV has a workforce of 80 employees, who will all be brought together in the new building. Construction is scheduled for completion at the end of 2018.

The French Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products: at the heart of a centre of excellence in biotechnology

In 2005, the Ille-et-Vilaine Departmental Council pioneered the emergence of a development cluster named BioAgroPolis, in Javené. At the heart of this cluster, one building has been occupied jointly since 2008 by the Agro-Environment Health Institute (ISAE), which became Labocea, and the ANSES Fougères Laboratory. This architectural project has enabled infrastructure to be shared (fluids, controlled environment, autoclaves, *etc*.) and scientific and technical partnerships to be developed. In this framework, scientific partnerships were set up on EcoAntibio 2017 projects, for example.

Around the cluster formed by the two laboratories, the BioAgroPolis project also helped create a development tool for economic activities in the fields of animal health, food hygiene (health controls), the agro-environment (relating to sustainable development) and scientific support for organic agriculture.

The new premises of the French Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products are being built at the heart of the BioAgroPolis complex to enable all the ANMV's employees to work together under the same roof.

Construction of this new building, which has been entrusted to DLW Architectes, is part of a drive to improve the Agency's working tools. It is also in line with its environmentally-friendly approach (choice of materials, heating, ventilation, water management, orientation of the building inducing a highly favourable energy balance, *etc*.).

Funding

Région Bretagne	€1,000,000
Ille & Vilaine Le Département	€2,000,000
anses agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire alimentation, environnement, travail Connaître, évaluer, protéger	€3,000,000
Total	**€6,000,000**

More about the architect: DLW Architectes

The DLW Architectes agency has developed a strong culture in construction. Beginning with a focus on the real world, it places the human and environmental implications at the heart of every architectural or urban project.

DLW Architectes brings together three architects: François Dussaux, Aurélien Lepoutre and Vincent Wattier; all three graduated in architecture from INSA Strasbourg (formerly ENSAIS). Based in Nantes, the Agency develops its business in western France and now employs 14 people. It works in the areas of architecture and urban planning. Its proposals, often including public spaces, seek to build a rich and shared quality of life.

For the design of urban housing, DLW has developed an approach that links the inhabitants and their individual environments with the shaping of neighbourhood communal areas.

The technical programmes designed by the agency are characterised by their understanding of the functional challenges, their forthright inclusion in the landscape, the way they enhance the structure, and their effort to achieve a quality atmosphere in workplaces.

The approach adopted by DLW Architectes seeks to promote the public good and the local authority's image in the design of public facilities. The work designed by the agency especially strives to combine innovation and sustainability.

The DLW agency aims to achieve a high level of quality. Its strong commitment to project design and implementation has frequently won it awards.

Façade Ouest - Ech. 1:200

Façade Nord- Ech. 1:200

Façade Sud - Ech. 1:200

Façade Est- Ech. 1:200

Main organisations involved in construction

Prime contractor (representative)	DLW ARCHITECTES	10 rue Marmontel 44000 Nantes
Scheduling, management, coordination	OMEGA ALLIANCE	4 rue Le Guen de Kerangal - CS 30822 35208 Rennes cedex 2
Roads & utilities, green spaces	COLAS (consortium representative)	Agence Colas Rennes La Rougerais - Domloup BP25 - 35410 Chateaugiron
	SOTRAV	
Structural work	SAS HEUDE BATIMENT	27 avenue de la Libération 53500 Ernée
Framework	LES CHARPENTIERS DE L'ATLANTIQUE	Bellevue 85600 La Boissière de Montaigu
Roofing - waterproofing	SAS BELLIARD	ZI route de Fougères - BP 32 53120 Gorron
Zinc roofing	SAS BELLIARD	ZI route de Fougères - BP 32 53120 Gorron
Cladding	SAS HEUDE BATIMENT	27 avenue de la Libération 53500 Ernée
Aluminium joinery	JET ALU	30 rue de St Denis de Gastines – BP 55 53500 Ernée
Metalwork - steel joinery	OMNI METAL	
Wood joinery	HEUDE BATIMENT	27 avenue de la Libération 53500 Ernée
Modular partitions	SOFRADI SAS	14 avenue Descartes Parc d'Activités de Ragon 44119 Treillières
Plastering - insulation	SARL BREL	3 rue de l'eau de vive ZA de la côte du Nord 35133 Lecousse
False ceilings	SARL BREL	3 rue de l'eau de vive ZA de la côte du Nord 35133 Lecousse
Flooring - tiling	SARL HERVE GAEL	5 rue Clément Ader – BP 44208 35341 Liffré cedex
Soft flooring	LEBLOIS SAINT JAMES	8 rue Concise 50240 Saint James
Painting	SAS EMERAUDE PEINTURE	Rue des Mottais CS 31827 35418 Saint Malo cedex
Elevator	ORONA OUEST NORD	ZA Beauséjour 35520 La Mézière
High & low voltage electricity	EIFFAGE ENERGIE MAINE BRETAGNE	4 rue des Charmilles - BP 91458 35514 Cesson Sévigné Cedex
Heating, ventilation, plumbing, sanitary facilities	SAS CVP	Parc d'activités Rocomps 7 rue du sieur des Bouillons 35410 Chateaugiron

The French Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products: its missions

The French Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products (ANMV), part of ANSES, is the competent authority for the assessment and management of risks related to veterinary medicinal products in France. Its missions revolve around four themes: marketing authorisation of veterinary medicinal products, veterinary pharmacovigilance, monitoring of the market including inspection of pharmaceutical establishments, and quality control of medicinal products.

The ANMV carries out risk assessment and management missions for the protection of public health, animal health and welfare, and the environment. It takes part in debates on veterinary pharmacy and contributes to the drafting of numerous statutory and technical texts, as well as the assessment of European application dossiers.

It is particularly active at European level, in the work of the European Medicines Agency (EMA), and at international level, through its mandate as OIE collaborating centre for veterinary medicinal products, which it was awarded in 1995.

The ANMV contributes to the protection of human, animal and environmental health by ensuring the safety of the veterinary medicinal products sector, from authorisation to usage. To achieve this, it:

- **assesses**
  - national and European marketing authorisation applications for veterinary medicinal products
  - European dossiers related to maximum limits of veterinary drug residues in foodstuffs of animal origin
- **authorises**
  - the marketing of veterinary medicinal products
  - clinical trials of veterinary medicinal products
  - the opening of pharmaceutical establishments involved in the manufacture, use, wholesale distribution and export of medicinal products
  - the import, temporary use and export of medicinal products
- **monitors**
  - the quality of veterinary medicinal products
  - the risk of adverse effects from veterinary medicinal products
  - veterinary pharmaceutical establishments
  - advertising relating to veterinary medicinal products

The ANMV takes part in debates on veterinary pharmacy and contributes to the drafting of numerous regulatory texts, in conjunction with or in support of the French Ministries of Health and Agriculture. In particular, it is an active participant in the work currently being conducted by the Council of the European Union to revise the European regulations on veterinary medicinal products.

It is also involved in the fight against **antimicrobial resistance**. In this regard, in 1999 it set up annual monitoring of veterinary antimicrobial sales. Along with bacterial resistance monitoring, the information gathered is indispensable for assessing the risks associated with antimicrobial resistance, establishing risk management measures and monitoring their effectiveness.

Cross-disciplinary missions at the ANMV

Faced with the emergence of new risks (development of technologies, placing on the market of new products, developments in the world of work, climate change, *etc*.) and the problem of cumulative exposure, the Agency has identified a need for a more cross-cutting approach to meet society's ever-increasing expectations and requirements.

It has therefore determined six cross-functional themes to strengthen scientific leadership, coordination and synergies between the Agency's different units and laboratories: animal health, plant health, food safety, antimicrobial resistance, exposure to and toxicology of contaminants, and epidemiology & surveillance.

Its missions enable it to support the work carried out in the framework of these themes, particularly on the subjects of:

- **animal health (expert appraisals on medicinal products, pharmacovigilance, development of medicinal products for bees, *etc*.),**
- **antimicrobial resistance (monitoring of sales of antimicrobials, ANSES expert appraisal on the assessment of the risks of emergence of antimicrobial resistance associated with patterns of antimicrobial use in the field of animal health, research into alternatives to antibiotics, *etc*.),**
- **toxicology of contaminants (through its work on veterinary drug residues, in particular on maximum residue limits or on the ecotoxicological assessment of medicinal products in the environment, *etc*.).**

Assessment of a marketing authorisation application dossier

The ANMV assesses national and European applications for marketing authorisation (MA) of veterinary medicinal products, for amendments to marketing authorisations or for import authorisations. These authorisation applications are assessed in several stages:

- **Administrative admissibility**

The ANMV first assesses the regulatory compliance of the administrative documents it receives (application form, format and content of the dossier, manufacturing authorisations, *etc*.). It also assesses the pharmacovigilance system proposed by the applicant.

- **Assessment of the pharmaceutical quality of the medicinal product**

The aim is to ascertain the manufacturer's ability to guarantee the constant quality of the medicinal product from one production batch to another and to check its stability over time. Then the qualitative and quantitative composition, the nature and size of the packaging, the shelf life and storage precautions, and physico-chemical incompatibilities are verified.

- **Assessment of the safety of the medicinal product**

The safety of the medicinal product is assessed on the basis of the results of studies conducted by applicants:

- **For the target animal**: the acute or chronic toxicity and the carcinogenic and mutagenic effects of the substances are studied in order to identify the risks; the contra-indications, adverse effects and precautions to be taken to ensure the safest possible use of the product are also determined.
- **For the user**: the doses to which users (veterinarians, breeders, owners and other people in proximity to the animals) are likely to be exposed are identified and compared with the doses that are toxic to humans.
- **For the environment:** in the case of collective treatments, the risk to the environment must be assessed. This involves comparing the environmental exposure doses (soil and water) to toxic doses defined for flora and fauna.

In the case of medicinal products intended for food-producing animals, the safety to **the consumer** of potential residues of the drug must also be verified. This is because administering veterinary medicinal products to food-producing animals can lead to the presence of residues in the foodstuffs (meat, fish, milk, eggs and honey) obtained from these treated animals. For marketing authorisation applications, a withdrawal period must be determined for these products.

- **Assessment of the efficacy of the medicinal product**

When assessing the marketing authorisation application, the ANMV verifies that the medicinal product's mode of action and pharmacokinetic profile, and the precautions to be taken to limit the development of resistance and drug interactions, are well characterised.
It then ensures that the medicinal product's indications and the doses at which it is effective have been determined.

- **Risk-benefit assessment**

All of these assessments help determine the medicinal product's risk-benefit ratio, especially the ratio between the clinical benefit associated with its effectiveness against a disease and the identified risks (toxicity to animals, risks to users). The marketing authorisation is accompanied by a Summary of Product Characteristics, which is made available to the public and provides information on the benefits (target species, dosage, instructions for use) and risks (adverse effects, conditions of use, environmental risk management measures) associated with this medicinal product.

The ANMV and veterinary drug residues

Administering veterinary medicinal products to food-producing animals can lead to the presence of residues in the **foodstuffs** (meat, fish, milk, eggs and honey) obtained from these treated animals. In order to ensure consumer safety, thresholds are defined for the active substances contained in veterinary medicinal products for all foodstuffs of animal origin.

These regulatory thresholds, called **maximum residue limits** (**MRLs**), are thus defined by taking into account the substance's toxicity and the possible exposure of the food's consumer. If this threshold is exceeded, marketing of the foodstuff is not authorised.

In 1990, by adopting Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90, the European Union established a centralised procedure whose conclusions would be imposed on all the Member States. This framework, which was ground-breaking at the time, has since been adapted in various areas for the assessment of chemicals that may have an impact on public health. However, back in 1990, this framework revising and re-examining the assessment of commonly-used substances was innovative. The objective was twofold: firstly, to offer the same protection for all European consumers by having identical MRLs throughout the European Union, and secondly, to provide a framework for intra-EU trade in foodstuffs of animal origin.

The management and coordination of this work were entrusted to the then new European agency in charge of medicinal products, created in 1995. It took over this role from the European Commission's Directorate General DG III. The initial goal of assessing all active substances used before the end of 1996 ultimately took more than 10 years. Following this, the marketing authorisations were revised accordingly, leading to a number of them being withdrawn.
As the French competent authority, one of the ANMV's very first missions was to manage the assessment of certain substances according to a distribution pattern drawn up by the EMEA (former name of the European Medicines Agency, EMA).

Today, all the existing active substances have been assessed and work now focuses on the possibility of extending these older MRLs to other species and on studying new substances. Maximum residue limits are still established by decision of the **European Commission,** based on a scientific opinion issued by the EMA. An MRL is regulatory and applies to an active substance for a specific foodstuff in an identical fashion throughout Europe. This value is then used to establish modes of administration and in particular a withdrawal period for each medicinal product. The producer of the foodstuff is criminally liable regarding compliance with these values. The ANMV monitors MRL procedures for veterinary medicinal products.

The **withdrawal period,** defined in each marketing authorisation for a medicinal product, is the period between the last administration of the medicinal product and the availability for consumption of foodstuffs derived from the treated animals. It ensures, through the studies conducted, that the foodstuffs derived from treated animals do not contain residues in quantities above the MRLs.

Many official controls are carried out annually in all European Union Member States. Analytical progress is continuously being made, ensuring that ever-lower levels of residues can be detected in foodstuffs.

Monitoring sales of veterinary antimicrobials in France

Antimicrobial resistance is a major public health issue concerning both human and veterinary medicine. In France, many measures have been taken to promote the responsible use of antimicrobials: National EcoAntibio 2017 Plan, Act on the future of agriculture, food and forestry, raising awareness in many sectors on good practices and the prudent use of antimicrobials, European Antibiotic Awareness Day, *etc*.

Monitoring of sales of antimicrobials is one of the important sources of information used for the assessment and management of risks related to antimicrobial resistance. Veterinary antimicrobial sales have been monitored annually by the Agency since 1999. This is carried out in conjunction with the French Union for the Veterinary Medicinal Product and Reagent Industry (SIMV). The monitoring of veterinary antimicrobial sales is a simple tool making it possible to evaluate their use and monitor changes in antimicrobial therapy practices for different animal species. Along with bacterial resistance monitoring, the information gathered is indispensable for:

- Assessing the risks related to antimicrobial resistance
- Establishing risk management measures
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the measures put in place

In the last few years, a decline in the use of antimicrobials in veterinary medicine has been observed. This was confirmed yet again in 2016: 530 tonnes of antimicrobials were sold, a 41.8% decrease compared to 2011, the year in which the EcoAntibio 2017 Plan was launched.

Over the last five years, overall animal exposure to antimicrobials has decreased by 36.6%. This decline was observed for all species compared to 2011:

- cattle: -4.3%,
- pigs: -41.5%,
- poultry: -42.8%,
- rabbits: -37.6%,
- cats & dogs: -19.4%.

Exposure to antimicrobials regarded as critical has also declined in recent years: exposure to newer-generation cephalosporins fell by 81.3% in 2016 compared to 2013, and exposure to fluoroquinolones declined by 74.9%, all species combined.

The decline in antimicrobial use in veterinary medicine confirms the positive impact of the various measures taken regarding the prudent use of antimicrobials. These positive results reflect the effective commitment of all the stakeholders in the fight against antimicrobial resistance. The various measures taken by farmers and veterinarians (limiting the use of cephalosporins in the pig sector, training modules for farmers, good practice guides, interprofessional charters, regulatory measures, *etc*.), accompanied by the EcoAntibio 2017 Plan, have helped achieve the various objectives. It is important however to remain mobilised for this progress to be sustained, in order to preserve the therapeutic effectiveness of antimicrobials, in both veterinary and human medicine.

Veterinary pharmacovigilance

Veterinary pharmacovigilance consists in monitoring unexpected effects in relation to the pre-MA assessments of veterinary medicinal products, once they have been placed on the market. Its aims are to:

- Identify **serious or unexpected effects** in animals in the actual conditions of use in the field (a large number of animals, of different breeds, in different types of farms, of different ages, *etc*.), in the **people handling them** or exposed to them, and in the people in contact with the treated animals;
- Highlight **incompatibilities** when different medicinal products are combined;
- Contribute to **consumer protection** by ensuring that, in the normal conditions of use of the medicinal product, residue levels in foodstuffs derived from treated animals are lower than the authorised maximum residue limits;
- Help **improve knowledge of the effectiveness of veterinary medicinal products** in their actual conditions of use by collecting data related to any **lack of efficacy**;
- Help improve **environmental protection** by detecting effects on flora and fauna resulting from the use of veterinary medicinal products.

The scheme for monitoring the adverse effects of veterinary medicinal products has been in place since 2002, and has offered an online reporting service since 2010. Every year, ANSES publishes its pharmacovigilance report for the previous year.

Since 2011, the number of reports received has continued to rise (+46%). In 2017, the ANMV recorded 4159 cases of adverse effects in animals, 51% of which were considered serious. More than 90% of these reports were sent by veterinary practitioners, while those submitted by animal owners and breeders accounted for nearly 8%.

As for every previous year, the vast majority of the adverse effects reported in 2017 involved domestic carnivores, with around 80% of reports concerning dogs or cats.

Pharmacovigilance also concerns suspicions of lack of efficacy, information about potential environmental risks, and information about the validity of withdrawal periods for veterinary medicinal products.

These different developments testify to greater awareness of pharmacovigilance among veterinarians and farmers, thanks in part to the communication and training measures implemented in recent years by the ANMV.

In April 2017, the ANMV launched an updated version of its veterinary pharmacovigilance online submission website. This site, whose purpose is to collect all reports of adverse effects related or potentially related to the use of a veterinary medicinal product, offers new features that facilitate its use, for improved performance in detecting adverse effects.

Post-MA market surveillance

Once marketing authorisation has been issued, and in addition to the veterinary pharmacovigilance scheme, the ANMV organises surveillance of the veterinary medicinal products market in various ways.

Firstly, it authorises and monitors the establishments involved in producing, importing, distributing and wholesaling veterinary medicinal products. This monitoring is based on inspections undertaken by ANMV inspectors or assigned inspectors in the French Regional Health Agencies or Departmental Directorates for the Protection of Populations, and among other things aims to check compliance with the good practices in force in each sector.

It also carries out **quality control** of authorised veterinary medicinal products. Every year, based on a risk analysis, samples of medicinal products are taken from the market and analysed by the ANMV laboratories to confirm that they correspond to the specifications validated by the marketing authorisation. Any difficulties in use noted in the field (solubility, re-suspension, *etc*.) can also be tested in laboratory conditions. **Inserts and labels** for authorised medicinal products, as well as updates, are also checked according to an annual monitoring programme.

Marketing authorisation holders must report any defects observed in the medicinal products on the market. These defects are assessed and may in some cases lead to **batch recalls** at various stages of distribution.

The information on veterinary medicinal products disseminated by the pharmaceutical companies is also monitored by the ANMV. For example, **advertisements** for veterinary medicinal products must systematically be submitted to the ANMV and some must receive prior authorisation.

Due to its specialisation, the ANMV is regularly called upon to classify products on the market and verify whether they qualify as veterinary medicinal products (**classification of** "borderline" products). Furthermore, the ANMV has developed a counterfeiting control policy and is implementing a plan to **combat the falsification** of veterinary medicinal products.

Lastly, it conducts monitoring of the availability of veterinary medicinal products.

In 2017, the ANMV monitored 510 establishments. Its inspectors visited 63 establishments, including 32 manufacturers of veterinary medicinal products, 14 wholesalers of veterinary medicinal products, and 10 veterinary medicinal product operators. Of these 63 inspections, eight were conducted without prior warning.

Eighty-five reports of quality defects were received at ANSES and 26 batch recalls monitored. Control of labelling concerned 46 commercial products, while 1239 advertising documents were examined. Reports of market disruptions mainly concerned vaccines and antibiotics.

National, European and international recognition

In Europe

The ANMV is part of the Coordination Group for Mutual Recognition and Decentralised Procedures - Veterinary (CMDv), made up of representatives from each competent national authority. The European Coordination Group examines all issues relating to decentralised and mutual recognition procedures. France, through the ANMV, led 12% of all European procedures in 2017. An employee of the ANMV was elected Chair of the CMDv for a three-year mandate.

Furthermore, within the network of European Heads of Medicines Agencies (HMA) in charge of human and veterinary medicinal products, the ANMV:

- chairs the task force on improvement of legislation;
- co-chairs, with the EMA, the steering group on vaccine availability;
- participates in the working group on antimicrobial resistance, the BEMA (benchmarking) steering group and the working group on the surveillance of veterinary medicinal products (ESS), and represents veterinary agencies on the EMA's strategic committee on IT projects and the working group on the preparation for the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union.

Within the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines, the ANMV contributes to the network of official medicines control laboratories (OMCLs). The ANMV also chairs the European Pharmacopoeia Group 15V dealing with veterinary vaccines.

The Agency is represented on the Committee for Medicinal Products for Veterinary Use (CVMP) at the European Medicines Agency, which is responsible for preparing opinions for the European Agency on all matters relating to veterinary medicinal products. It also takes part in working groups on a variety of topics, such as:

- environmental risk assessment
- scientific opinions
- pharmacovigilance
- immunology
- antimicrobials
- effectiveness
- safety
- quality
- inspection
- new therapies

The ANMV is especially involved in the reform of IT governance, in the European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption (ESVAC) project in collaboration with the EMA, and in the Antimicrobial Advice Ad Hoc Expert Group (AMEG) that it chairs. The AMEG is the CVMP working group responsible for issuing opinions about the impact on public and animal health of antimicrobial use in animals.

Regulatory review

The ANMV provides the ministries concerned with the technical, scientific and legal information necessary to establish the French position on draft European regulations on veterinary medicinal products and medicated feed, with respect to animal health and public health issues. In addition to the preparation of the French positions, an ANMV expert participates in the discussions of the European Council's Working Party of Veterinary Experts (Animal Health), in support of the French delegation. In 2017, 23 expert meetings took place in Brussels.

- **At international level**

As part of its missions and in the framework of its ISO 9001 certification, the ANMV is required to provide international expertise and development aid in the area of governance of veterinary medicinal products.

Since 1995, the ANMV has been a collaborating centre for the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) in the field of veterinary medicinal products.

It is responsible for training national focal points for veterinary products, appointed by representatives of each member country of the OIE, who then help implement the OIE strategy for veterinary products.

It also represents the OIE in international bodies:

- Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods
- International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VICH)

In terms of its expertise mission, the ANMV:

- participates in the OIE ad hoc groups on the use of antimicrobial agents and antimicrobial resistance, and proposes guidelines for inspections (vaccines)
- helps organise conferences and write publications
- takes part in OIE twinning programmes

In addition, the Agency works with many countries on training or development aid, including Serbia, Ukraine, Algeria, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Cameroon, Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire, China and Thailand.

Development aid: support with the establishment of a laboratory for quality control of chemical veterinary medicinal products within the Lanavet in Garoua (Cameroon)

Since 2013, the ANMV has been helping the National Veterinary Laboratory (Lanavet) set up a quality control laboratory for veterinary medicinal products. After providing support and advice for the acquisition of the necessary equipment, the ANMV trained the Lanavet staff and two inspectors from the Cameroon Veterinary Services Directorate. The aim is to provide advice and support for the commissioning of the laboratory, including the drafting of procedures, the qualification of equipment and the accreditation of staff.

The French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety

The French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (ANSES) is a scientific body working in the areas of food, the environment, work, animal health and welfare, and plant health.

Collective and independent expert appraisals

Through its monitoring, expert appraisal, research and reference activities, ANSES assesses all the risks (microbiological, physical or chemical) to which a person may be exposed, intentionally or otherwise, at all ages and times of their life, including at work, while travelling, while engaging in leisure activities or via their food.

This is based on the deployment of independent, pluralistic scientific expertise by expert groups, also taking into account the economic and social dimensions of a risk.

To carry out its various missions, the Agency relies on a network of eleven reference and research laboratories, spread out across the country, that contribute to health surveillance. The Agency also works in partnership with numerous external organisations, both national and international.

ANSES assesses the effectiveness and risks of veterinary medicinal products (conducted by the French Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products), plant protection products, fertilisers, growing media and their adjuvants, as well as biocides, in order to issue marketing authorisations. It also carries out the assessment of chemical products in the framework of the REACh Regulation.

An agency open to society

The Agency is committed to openness to society and works closely with its stakeholders (public authorities, professional bodies, trade unions, consumer associations, environmental associations, associations representing occupational accident victims, elected officials, qualified individuals).

The Board of Administrators, which consists of the five colleges of the *Grenelle* environmental round table, has set up thematic steering committees that help determine ANSES's policy orientations and work programme priorities, by making it aware of the main concerns of civil society.

Lastly, on subjects that are key issues for society, the Agency is also able to set up specific dialogue committees with stakeholders, whose mission is to inform the Agency about society's expectations in terms of risk assessment and research.

ANSES systematically publishes its work on its website www.anses.fr and organises or participates in some twenty scientific events each year.

Follow the Agency on Twitter @Anses_fr

Next event

Come and see ANSES at the Paris International Agricultural Show from 24 February to 4 March 2018.

Pavilion 4 - Aisle D - Stand 097