

# Annex 3 - 2022 - Openness

## In this guide

### [In this guide](#)

1. [About the Committees - 2022](#)
2. [COT Preface - 2022](#)
3. [COT evaluations - 2022](#)
4. [Committee Procedures - 2022](#)
5. [Ongoing Work - COT 2022](#)
6. [Other Committee Activities Joint Expert Groups and Presentations -2022](#)
7. [2022 Membership of the Committee on Toxicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment](#)
8. [Committee on Mutagenicity of chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment Annual Report 2022](#)
9. [Ongoing work - COM 2022](#)
10. [COM Evaluations - 2022](#)
11. [Horizon scanning: meetings and workshops - COM 2022](#)
12. [OECD guidelines - COM 2022](#)
13. [2022 Membership of the Committee on Mutagenicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment](#)
14. [Committee on Carcinogenicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment Annual Report 2022](#)
15. [COC Ongoing Topics - 2022](#)
16. [COC Joint ongoing topics 2022](#)
17. [COC Workshop - 2022](#)
18. [Joint session - COC 2022](#)
19. [Horizon scanning - COC 2022](#)
20. [Working Groups - COC 2022](#)
21. [Guidance statements - COC 2022](#)
22. [2022 Membership of the Committee on Carcinogenicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment](#)
23. [Annex 3 - 2022 - Openness](#)

# Introduction

1. The Committee on Toxicity (COT) and its sister committees the Committee on Mutagenicity (COM) and Committee on Carcinogenicity (COC) are non-statutory independent scientific advisory committees which advise the Chair of the Food Standards Agency and the Chief Medical Officers (for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) and, through them, the Government on a wide range of matters concerning chemicals in food, consumer products and the environment.
2. The Government is committed to make the operation of scientific advisory committees such as the COT/COM/COC hereafter referred to as “the Committee” more open and to increase accountability. The Committee is aware that the disclosure of information that is of a confidential nature and is communicated in circumstances importing an obligation of confidence is subject to the common law of confidentiality. There are some circumstances making disclosure of confidential information lawful for example, where the individual to whom the information relates has consented; where disclosure is in the public interest; and where there is a legal duty to do so. However, guidance is set out in the Freedom of Information Act 2000 which gives any person legal rights of access to information which is held by a public authority.
3. The Committee has agreed to hold open meetings as standard practice. Interest groups, consumer organisations etc can attend (subject to the appropriate procedures for handling commercially sensitive information and research not in the public domain, paragraphs 9-15 refer).
4. The Committee appoints lay/public interest member(s) to help to increase public scrutiny of Committee business.
5. The Committee has agreed to the publication of agendas, draft and finalised minutes, discussion papers and statements on the internet.
6. Statements will summarise all the relevant data, such as information regarding potential hazards/risks for human health in respect of the use of products and chemicals, and any recommendations for further research.
7. The Committee will be asked for an opinion based on the data available at the time of consideration. It is recognised that, for many chemicals, the toxicological information is incomplete and that recommendations for further

research to address these gaps may form part of the Committee's advice.

8. The release of documents (papers, minutes and statements) where the Committee has agreed an opinion on the available unpublished data but where further additional information is required in order to finalise the Committee's conclusions, needs to be considered on a case-by case basis.

The relevant considerations include the likelihood that such additional data would alter the Committee's conclusion, any representations made by a company about, for example, commercial harm that early disclosure could cause and also the public interest in disclosure.

## **Procedures for handling commercially sensitive information and research data not in the public domain**

### **Background**

9. The Committee operates on a presumption of openness. However, it is recognised that the nature of the work will at times provide the Committee access to information that is not in the public domain. Decisions on confidentiality will be exercised consistently with consideration to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and Environmental Information Regulations 2004.

10. Where there is a need to discuss matters that cannot be put in the public domain the Committee may hold a discussion in "Reserved Business". These items will be generally discussed either at the beginning or the end of an open meeting. It is expected that such cases will be infrequent and only in clearly justified circumstances. For the most part this comprises information which is commercially sensitive such as product formulations/specifications, methods of manufacture, and reports of toxicological investigations and company evaluations and safety assessment. It would also include pre-publication or unpublished research data.

11. "Reserved Business" items will be clearly indicated as such. The Committee will advise its reasons for withholding any information, and, if possible, an indication of when and where the information withheld may be published. Information subject to such restriction, including reserved sections of the minutes will be placed in the public domain as soon as practicable should the restrictions cease to apply at a later date.

12. Normal procedure is to publish a summary of the Committee's advice on their respective websites, in the Annual Report and where necessary to ask companies to release full copies of submitted reports for retention by the British Library at the completion of a review. Given the clear Ministerial commitment to the publication of detailed information regarding the activities of advisory committees, and in particular following the assessment of products which are already available to the general public, the Committee will publish statements via the Internet soon after they have been finalised.

13. Except in cases where there is legislation under which information has been submitted and which deals with disclosure and non-disclosure, the general principle of the common law duty of confidentiality will apply. This means that any information which is commercially sensitive, pre-publication or unpublished research data and has been obtained in circumstances importing a duty of confidence may not be disclosed unless consent has been given or there is an overriding public interest in disclosure (such as the prevention of harm to others).

14. The following procedure will be adopted which allows commercially sensitive information to be identified, assessed and appropriate statements to be drafted and published on the basis of a prior mutual understanding with the companies. There is scope for companies to make representations also after submission of the information and prior to publication regarding the commercial sensitivity of data supplied and to comment on the text of statements which are to be published. However, companies would not have a right of veto in respect of such statements.

## **Procedures prior to committee consideration**

### **Initial discussions**

15. Upon referral to Committee the Secretariat will liaise with the relevant company supplying the product in the UK to:

- Clearly state the policy of Committee openness (summarised above).
- Identify and request the information needed by the Committee (e.g., test reports, publications etc).

## **Commercially sensitive information**

- The company will be asked to clearly identify any commercially sensitive information and the reason for confidentiality.

## **Pre-publication and unpublished research data**

17. The Committee and Secretariat will respect the confidentiality of authors of (unpublished or pre-publication) research data.

## **Handling confidential data**

- The procedures by which the Committee will handle commercially sensitive information, pre-publication or unpublished research data and the public availability of papers, minutes, conclusions and statements where reference is made to such data will be discussed with the company or author prior to submission of papers to the Committee and is outlined in paragraphs 9-15 above. Companies will be informed that confidential annexes to Committee papers (e.g. where detailed information supplied in confidence such as individual patient information and full study reports of toxicological studies) will not be disclosed but that other information will be disclosed unless agreed otherwise with an individual company.
- The following is a suggested list of information which may be disclosed in Committee documents (papers, minutes and statements). The list is not exhaustive and is presented as a guide:

- a) name of product (or substance/chemical under consideration),
- b) information on physico-chemical properties,
- c) methods of rendering harmless,
- d) a summary of the results and evaluation of the results of tests to establish harmlessness to humans,
- e) methods of analysis,
- f) first aid and medical treatment to be given in the case of injury to persons,
- g) surveillance data (e.g. monitoring for levels in food, air, or water).

## **Procedures during and after Committee consideration**

- The timing of release of Committee documents (papers, minutes and statements) where the item of business involved the consideration of confidential data would be subject to the general provisions outlined in paragraphs 9-15 above. Documents would not be released until the Committee statement is available.
- The most important outcome of the Committee consideration is likely to be the agreed statement. Companies will be given an opportunity to comment on the statement prior to publication and to make representations (for example, as to commercial sensitivities in the statement). The Chair would be asked to consider any comments provided, but companies would not be able to veto the publication of a statement or any part of it. Companies will continue to be asked to release full copies of submitted reports for retention by the British Library at the completion of a review.

## **Dissenting views**

16. The Committee should not seek consensus at the risk of failing to recognise different views on a subject. Any significant diversity of opinion among the members of the Committee that cannot be resolved should be accurately reflected in the minutes or report. Committee decisions should always include an explanation of where differences of opinion have arisen during discussions, specifically where there are unresolved issues and why conclusions have been reached. If however member(s) feel they cannot support the Committee conclusions they may declare a 'minority report' identifying which member(s) are making the minority report and setting out their position.

## **COC/COM/COT papers**

17. Committee papers are available on the respective website. Papers will not include commercially sensitive documents, pre-publication, unpublished or material in the public domain. Where possible a cover page with weblinks (current at the time) will be provided.

## **Remuneration and Committee finance**

18. In the financial year 2022/23 the budget for the COT, excluding Secretariat resources was £114,000. Costs were met by the Food Standards Agency (FSA).

## **Review of fee rates**

19. Fees in respect of the COT are set by the FSA and for COC and COM by the Department of Health. The FSA will review and revise COT rates every 2 years with the intention that rates should rise in line with the recommendations of the Senior Salaries Review Board with regard to pay in the Senior Civil Service. The FSA will also take into account comparisons with rates paid in similar advisory bodies in the UK.

## **Travel and other expenses**

20. Committee members are entitled to reimbursement of reasonable travel and subsistence expenses necessarily incurred on official committee business. Members must seek value for money and are encouraged to use the most cost effective and environmentally sustainable options for travel and accommodation.

## **Working Groups**

21. The Committee may establish Working Groups to consider particular topics in depth or to make brief assessments of particular issues and advise the main Committee on the possible need for further action. Such Groups contain a number of Committee members (supplemented, as necessary, by external expertise in the particular subject being considered). A Committee Chair will play a leading role in deciding which Committee members should be invited to join such groups, which may meet on a number of occasions in a particular year. Committee members may claim an allowance for participating on a Working Group.

## **Terms and conditions of appointment**

22. Appointments of members may be staggered so that only a proportion retire or are re-appointed each year, to help ensure continuity. (Note: The COC/COM/COT Chairs are ex officio members of General Advisory Committee on Science (GACS) for the term of their appointment as the COC/COM/COT Chair. COC and COM Chairs are ex officio members of each other's Committees.)

23. COC and COM members are usually expected to attend 3 meetings in a year. COT members are expected to attend 7 meetings in a year. Members should allow appropriate preparation time. Meetings will usually be in London.

24. The COC/COM/COT Chair must also be available for a number of other activities including: attending, with the FSA Chief Scientist, the FSA Board's annual discussion of the Agency's science; engaging with the media on any high-

profile relating to the Committee's work, and discussion with the Agency Chief Scientist and GACS Secretariat in planning and developing the Committee's work (including discussing and agreeing with the Agency's Chief Scientist a framework for providing assurance on the work of the Scientific Advisory Committees in providing advice to the Agency). It is expected that these additional activities might require 5-10 days input per year.

## **Feedback on performance**

25. The COT Chair and members are asked to provide brief feedback on their experience on the committee each year to help the Agency ensure that the Committee operates effectively and identify any areas for improvement.

26. Committee members are normally appointed for a term of 3 years (a maximum 10 years/3 terms per member). The COT uses the feedback self-assessment form as one of the tools used to determine whether or not a committee member should be reappointed at the end of their (3 year) term.