

Veronica Lattanzio, Antonio Moretti, Nunzia Cito, Nathan Meijer, Ine van der Fels-Klerx

veronicamariateresa.lattanzio@cnr.it

COLLECTING MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES IN VIRTUAL LABS

The role of AI in unravelling and managing food safety risks in the next future has been explored in the **Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda for Food Safety** in Europe (SRIA) recently released by the FoodSafety4EU project.

This agenda, focused on priority challenges in emerging food hazards and risks, is the result of a **multi-stakeholder co-creation workshop series (Food Safety Operational Lab)**, involving more than 30 high level experts (from science/academia, industry, consumer associations, food safety authorities).

As a result of the pandemic, the **entire face-to-face lab process (24 months) was shifted to a virtual format**, that was proved to be highly effective. The so-called **Food Safety Operational Labs** were organised in learning cycles, each of them associated with a multi-actor workshop, hosting pilot actions.



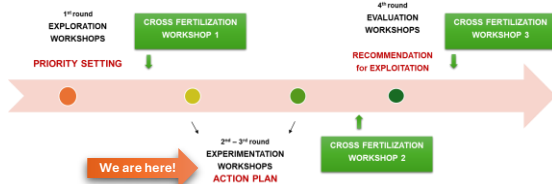
Virtual Social Lab guide here: <https://foodsafety4eu/knowledge/practices/kers/>



Also relying on the FoodSafety4EU experience the virtual living lab methodology was implemented in the **HOLIFOOD** project to activate a multi-actor co-design approach on:

- ✓ **AI-driven emerging risk identification (living lab 1)**
- ✓ **Holistic risk assessment and acceptance (living lab 2)**
- ✓ **AI-driven digital platform codesign (living lab 3)**

Read more here: <https://HOLIFOODproject.eu/citizen-and-societal/living-labs/>



ROLE OF AI IN THE FUTURE EU FOOD SAFETY SYSTEMS – NEEDS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT



SRIA condensed version here: <https://foodsafety4eu/knowledge/practices/kers/>

The FS4EU SRIA envisages a **key and cross-cutting role of AI** in the future EU food safety systems, that can be unfolded in several domains:

- **improving integrated risk assessment**, including the shift towards non animal methods;
- **fostering the integration of emerging technologies for traceability and rapid/early risk monitoring** along the food supply chain;
- **identifying, predicting, managing (re)emerging food safety risks** in relation to big drivers such as climate change, circularity of resources and transition towards sustainable food productions.

ENABLING FACTORS FOR A TRUSTED AI

- **AI expert groups and on-site training** along the food chain
- **Appropriate infrastructures for data processing and storage**
- **“User friendly” AI**: simplified and more intuitive interfaces hiding the technical complexities of machine learning
- **Adequate, and where possible, harmonized legislation** on data sharing and data protection, complemented by **harmonized and simplified data formats** and collection methods.

BENEFITS OF A TRUSTED AI

- AI can help food business operators to **adhere to strict regulatory standards and frameworks**, such as ensuring labelling accuracy and other critical quality standards
- AI can enable a **framework for safe and transparent data collection**
- A trusted AI can **boost a “data sharing culture”** encouraging industries to allow openness of data for use for the public good in **collaboration** with national agencies and research organization.

LL1 AI-driven emerging risk identification

- Goal: Co-design of an AI based early warning and emerging risks prediction models based on a systemic approach**, containing
- o Information on data sources,
 - o hazard types,
 - o potential improvement of performance by AI,
 - o requirements for success and trustworthiness
 - o risk identification with likelihood and time-scale (risk now or in 10 or 50 years)

Needs for further development:

- **Priority focus: understanding shift in risks, f.i. related to climate change**
- **Hazards covered/to be covered: heavy metals, pesticides, olive oil contaminants, environmental contaminants, microbiological hazards (bacteria, viruses, toxins)**
- Data from: environment, meteorology, cross-contamination, storage conditions
- Geographical and product specific models
- Confidence level in the data used – trusted case studies
- Use of existing data (data curation - interoperability)
- Feeding the models with new data – who? and what is the benefit in doing so?
- **Dialogue & Communication** - Translate AI findings in understandable language

LL2 Holistic Risk Assessment

- Goal: Co-design a framework to deliver validated, generic, responsive holistic risk assessment methods and tools** taking into account
- o specific scope of RBA and what-if scenarios for selected supply-chains
 - o how stakeholders (risk managers, risk assessors, producers and citizens) prioritize different risks and what citizens' willingness to pay for risk reduction
 - o formats for the holistic assessment outputs

Needs for further development:

- No real defined methodology for risk/benefit assessment of emerging risks, as starting point: identify best practices and further develop
- **Priority focus: microbial hazards, antibiotic resistance, heavy metals and pesticides**
- Define a priority list in terms of emerging risks (as they are emerging, data can be sparse)
- Define metrics to monitor them and influence of (big) drivers
- Use the drivers to build new scenarios
- Balance/adapt consumption to each consumer needs
- **Dialogue & Communication**: mitigate fears and incorrect information: zero risk does not exist -> RBA should provide balanced options in an informed way
- *!! AI can be a tool but cannot replace classical modelling*

LL3 AI-driven digital platforms

- Goal: Co-design of a model of an integrated infrastructure that supports food risk mitigation decisions and fits multiple stakeholders needs**, taking into account
- o existing digital infrastructures for interoperability/cooperation
 - o multi-stakeholder (end users) needs and expectations

Needs for further development:

- **Priority focus: federated AI engaging with target users of the infrastructure: industries**
- Anonymity of input data – accessibility of output data
- Availability/affordability to EFSA and risk assessors/public users
- User friendly interfaces
- Interoperability of tools and cope with GDPR issues, data protection law
- **Dialogue & Communication**: provide information on the trust in the outcomes by users

Do you want to get involved in the Holifood LL process? Get in touch with:
 Naomi Dam: naomi.dam@wur.nl for LL1
 Jeanne-marie Membre: jeanne-marie.membre@inrae.fr for LL2
 Mariëna Dimitrakopoulou: mariëna.dimitrakopoulou@agrionkrow.com for LL3