

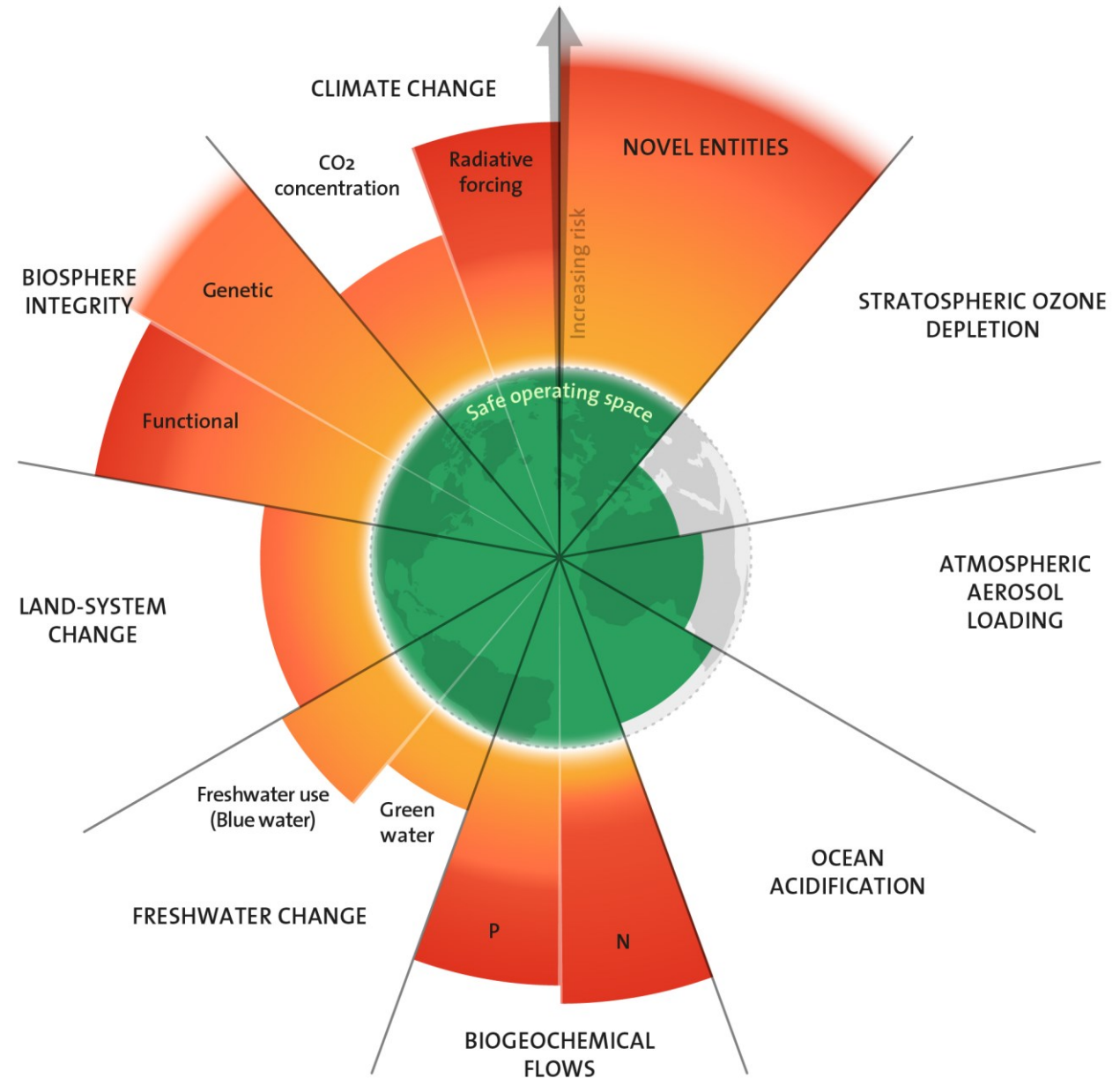
Risk Negotiation – Integrated risk analysis for One Health

Prof. Dr. med. vet. Sophia Jöhler, Dipl. ECVPH

Planetary Boundaries

6/9 boundaries are already crossed

=> Transformation of agro-food systems needed



United Nations SDGs & Agenda 2030



EU Green Deal

2030 Targets for sustainable food production

PESTICIDES



Reduce the overall use and risk of chemical and hazardous pesticides

NUTRIENT LOSSES



Reduce nutrient losses by 50% whilst retaining soil fertility, resulting in 20% less fertilisers

ANTIMICROBIALS



Reduce sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and aquaculture

ORGANIC FARMING



Increase the percentage of organically farmed land in the EU

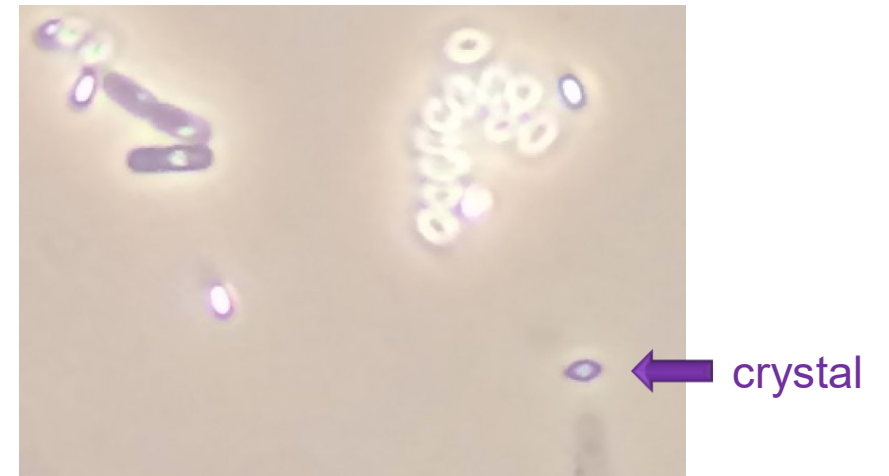
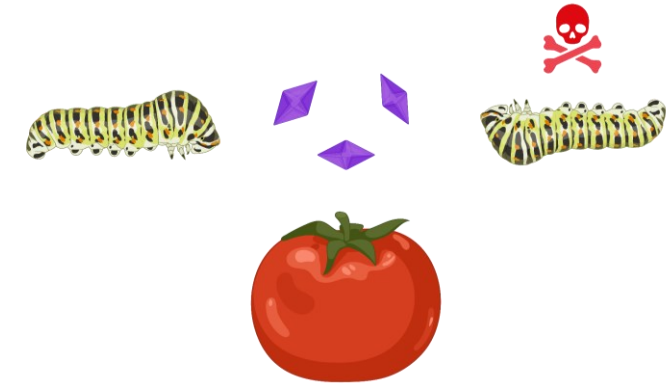
#EUFarm2Fork

#EUGreenDeal



Increased use of *Bacillus thuringiensis* biopesticides

- Most common biopesticide worldwide
=> forms insecticidal parasporal crystals
- EFSA scientific opinion¹:
Levels of *B. cereus* considered as a risk for consumers are also valid for *B. thuringiensis*



¹ EFSA BIOHAZ Panel. 2016. Risks for public health related to the presence of *Bacillus cereus* and other *Bacillus* spp. Including *Bacillus thuringiensis* in foodstuffs. *EFSA J.*

Bacillus cereus group

Members differ substantially in their ability to cause disease.

B. thuringiensis



B. anthracis



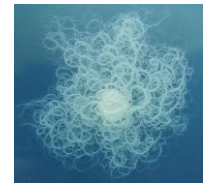
B. cytotoxicus



B. cereus sensu stricto



B. (pseudo-) mycoides



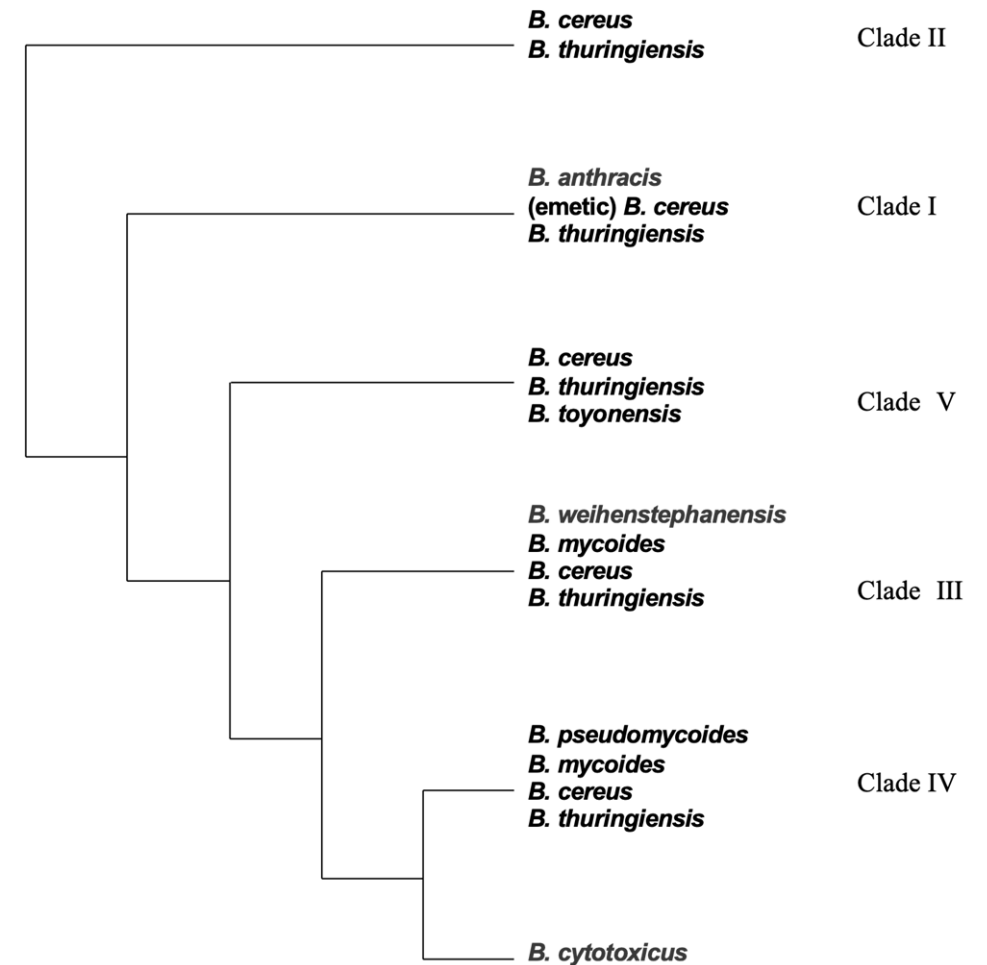
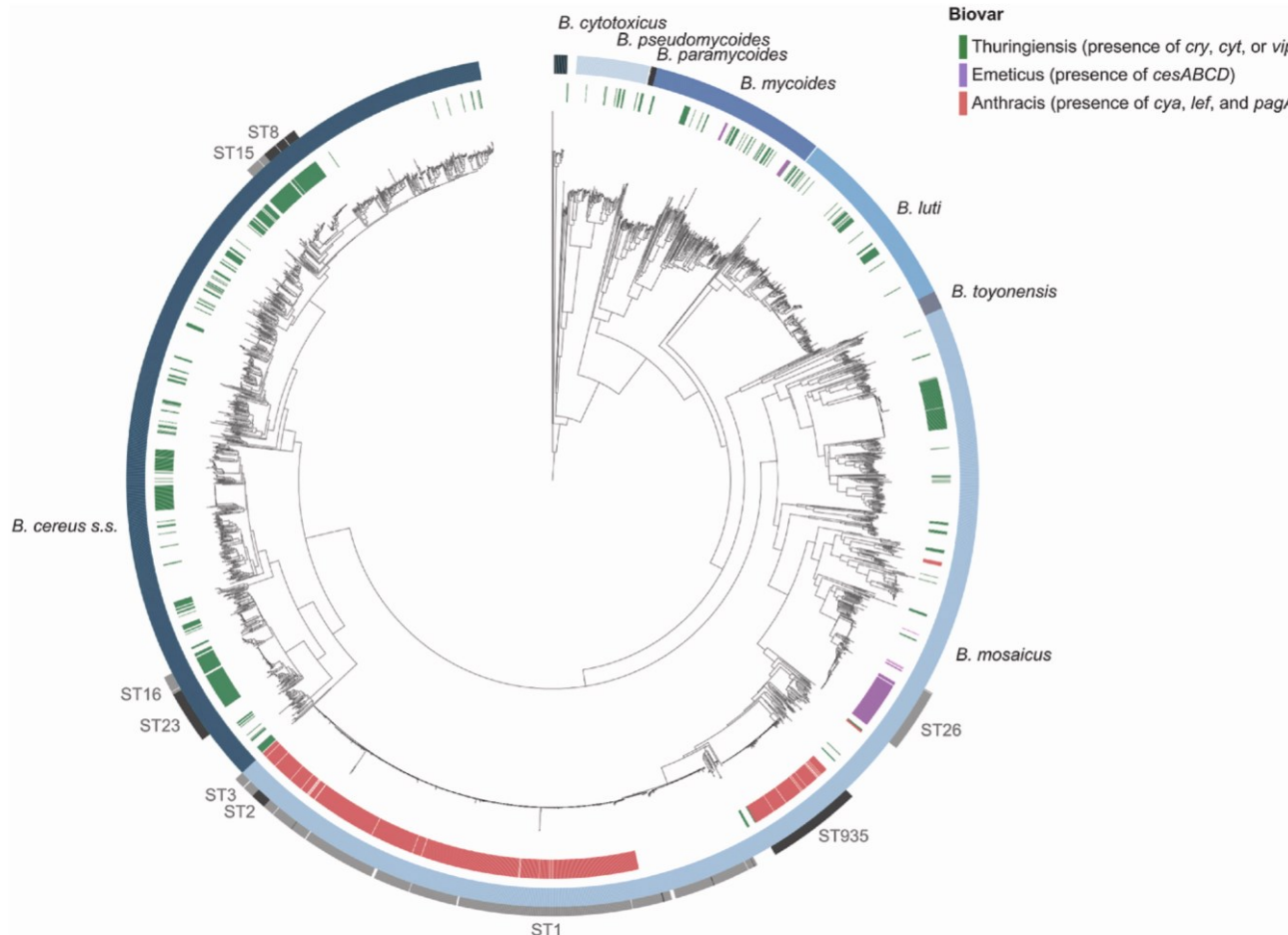
B. weihenstephanensis



B. toyonensis



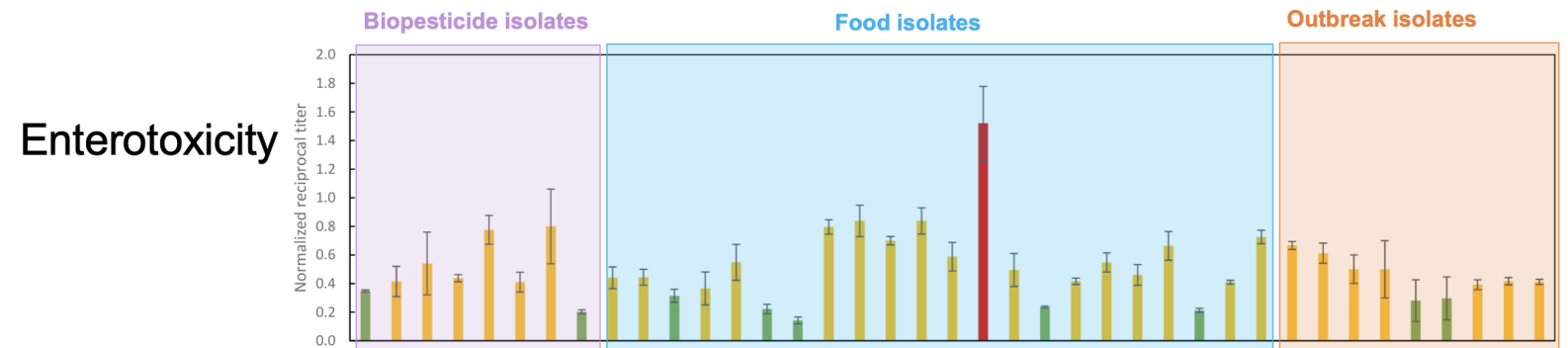
Population structure of *B. cereus* s. l.



- 1) M. Biggel, N. Jessberger, J. Kovac, S. Johler. 2022. Food Microbiology
- 2) M. Ehling-Schulz, T.M. Koehler, D. Lereclus. 2019. Microbiology Spectrum

Cause for concern?

- *Bacillus thuringiensis* strains can multiply in food¹
- Biopesticide strains express enterotoxins²
- Biopesticide strains were linked to cases of foodborne diarrheal disease based on phenotypic profiles (incl. FT-IR data)² and WGS³



¹ N. Heini et al. 2020. Temperature-dependent growth characteristics of *Bacillus thuringiensis* in a ratatouille food model. *J. Food Prot.*

² S. Johler et al. 2018. Enterotoxin production of *Bacillus thuringiensis* isolates from biopesticides, foods, and outbreaks. *Frontiers in Microbiology*

³ M. Biggel et al. 2022. Whole genome sequencing reveals biopesticidal origin of *Bacillus thuringiensis* in foods. *Front. Microbiol.*

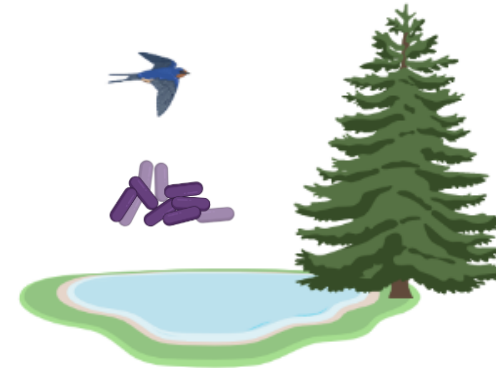


Artemiy Dimov

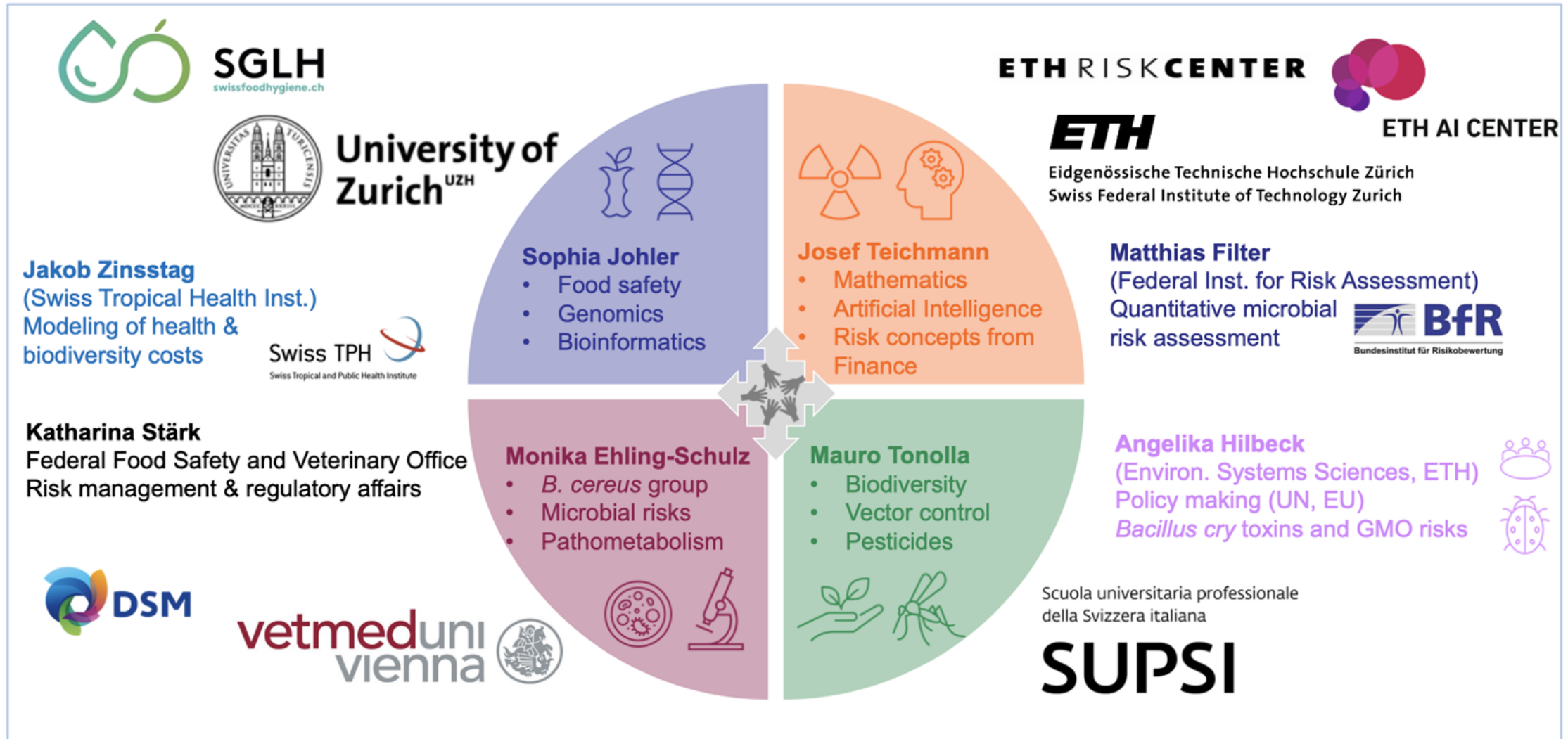
Spillover of *Bt* from vector control to food?

Spillover Modeling

- Use of *Bt* in mosquito control
- Example:
 - Helicopter spraying of Natural Reserve Bolle di Magadino
 - Treatments started 20 years ago



MicRISK Consortium



Objective



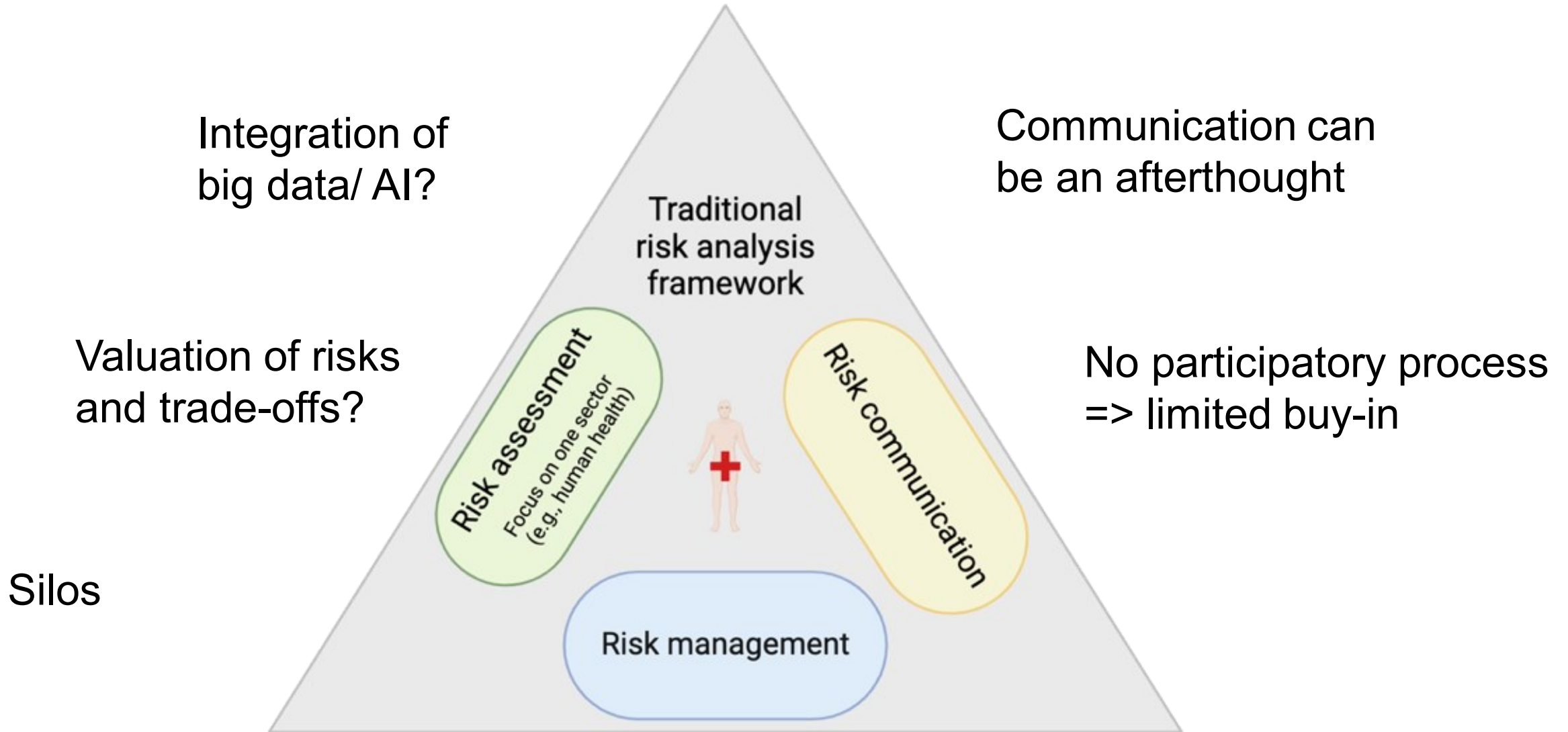
Improve the currently used classical microbial risk analysis framework to meet the challenges of future food systems as part of a circular economy.

=> Using the *B. cereus* group as a model, develop an overarching risk analysis scheme enabling FBOs, policy makers and risk managers to minimize food waste while protecting human health, biodiversity, and ecosystems.

Traditional framework for microbial risk analysis



Drawbacks



MicRISK Sounding Board



Prof. Sophia Johler
UZH -> LMU



M. Ellouze
(Nestlé)



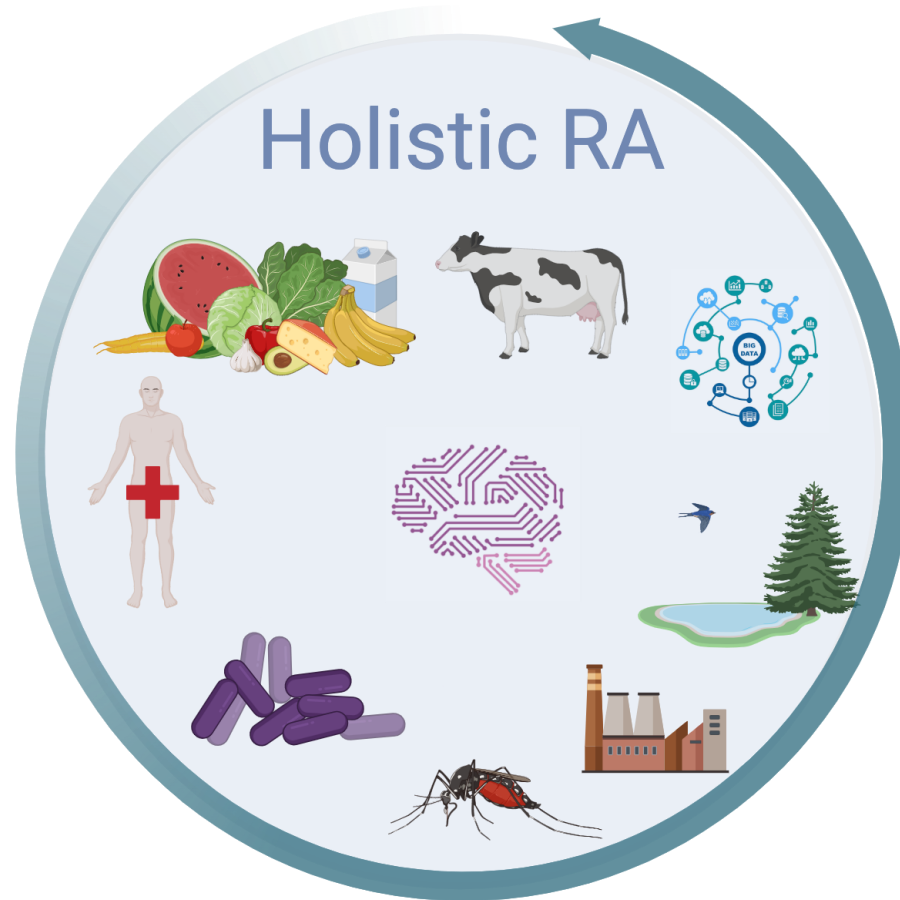
K. Koutsoumanis
(Univ. of Thessaloniki)



K. Stärk
(Food Safety & Vet. Office)



M. Wiedmann
(Cornell Univ.)



Prof. Monika Ehling-Schulz
VETMED Wien



Prof. Josef Teichmann
ETH



Prof. Mauro Tonolla
SUPSI/ Univ. Geneva



Angelika Hilbeck
ETH



Matthias Filter
BfR



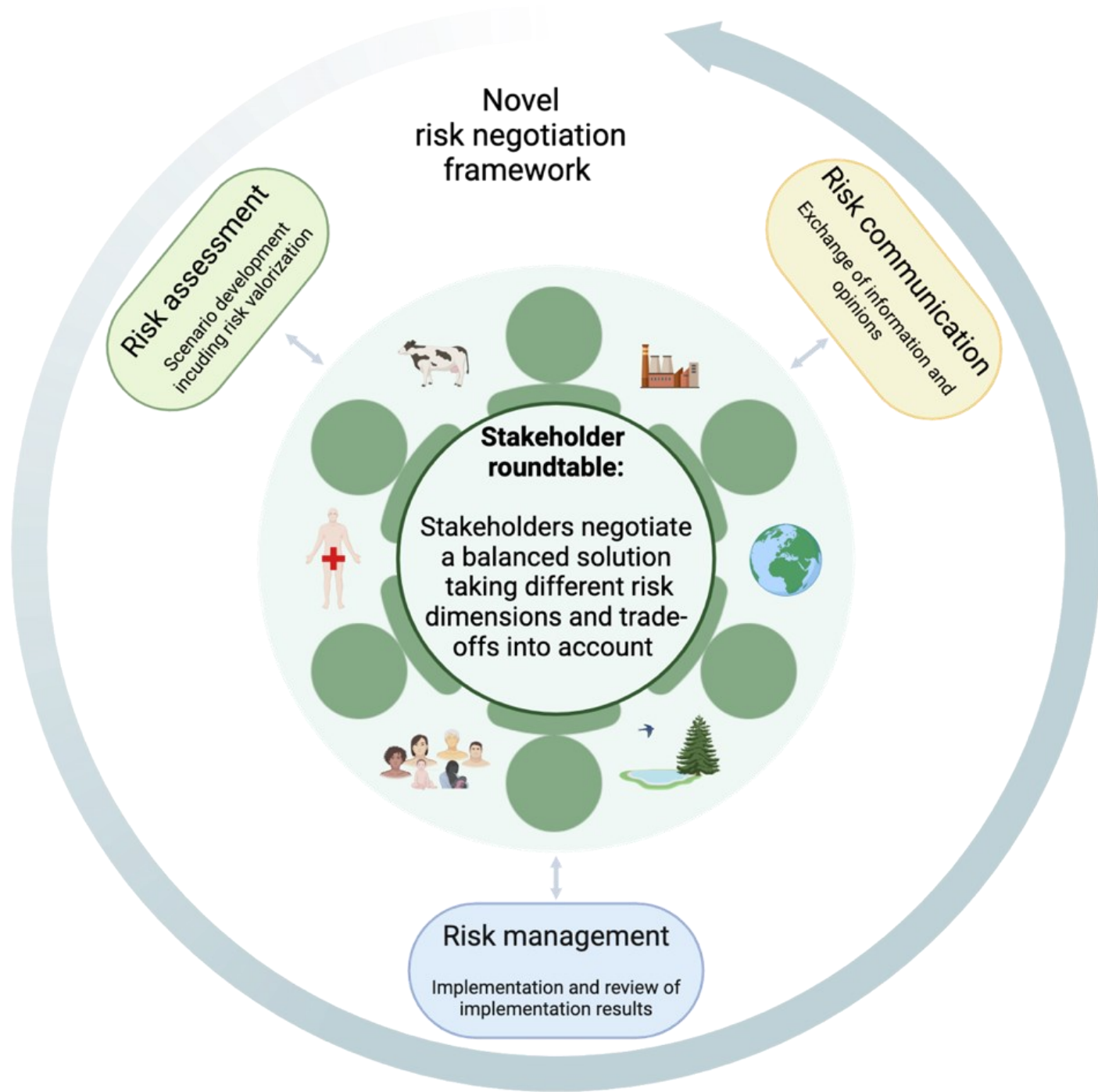
Prof. Jakob Zinsstag
Swiss Tropical Public Health Inst.

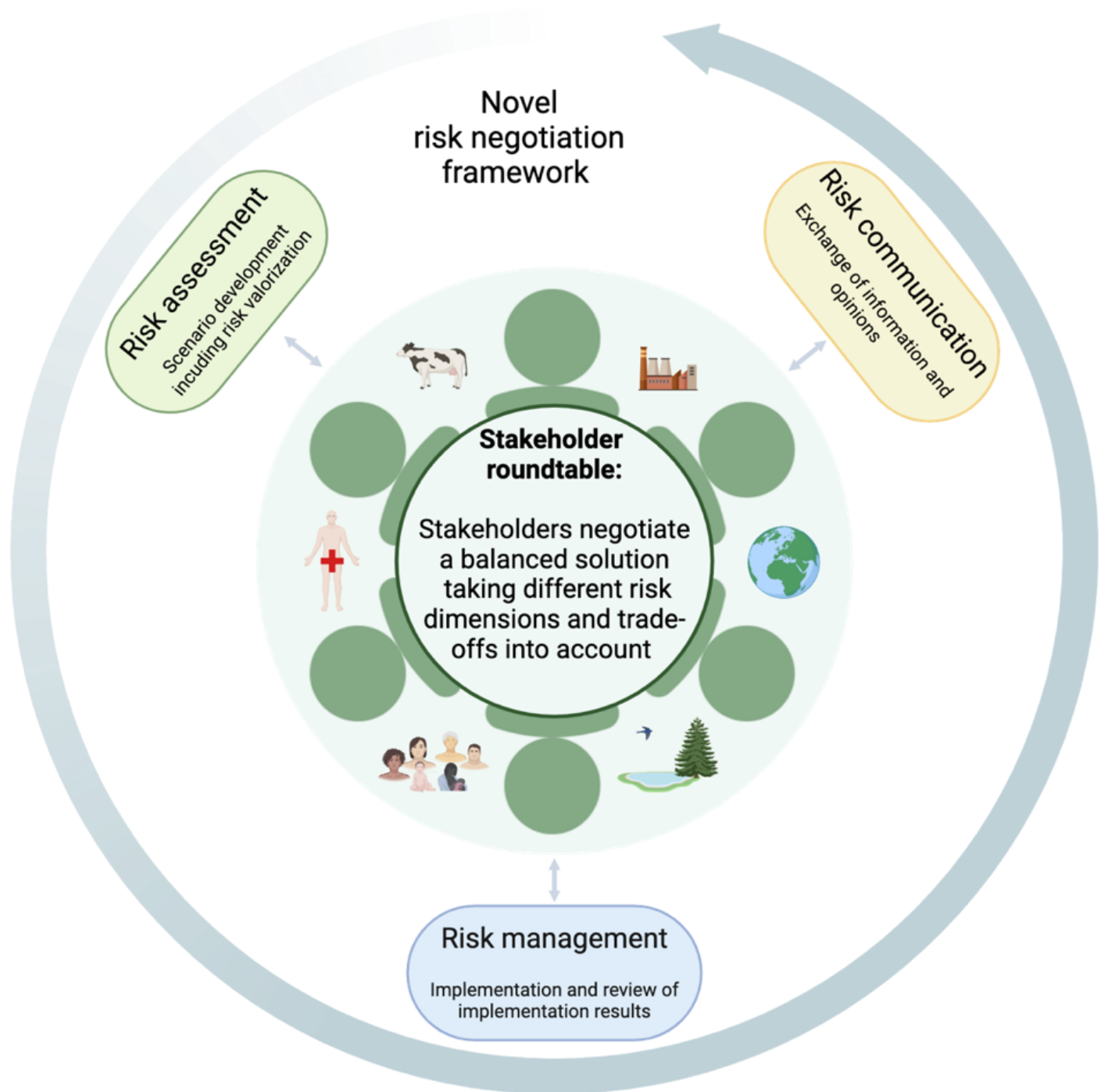
Bigger picture

How could a novel overarching risk analysis framework look like that takes into account risks and trade-offs from multiple sectors?

Characteristics of a novel risk analysis framework:

- Participatory and interdisciplinary
- Valuation of risks
- Big data & AI enabled

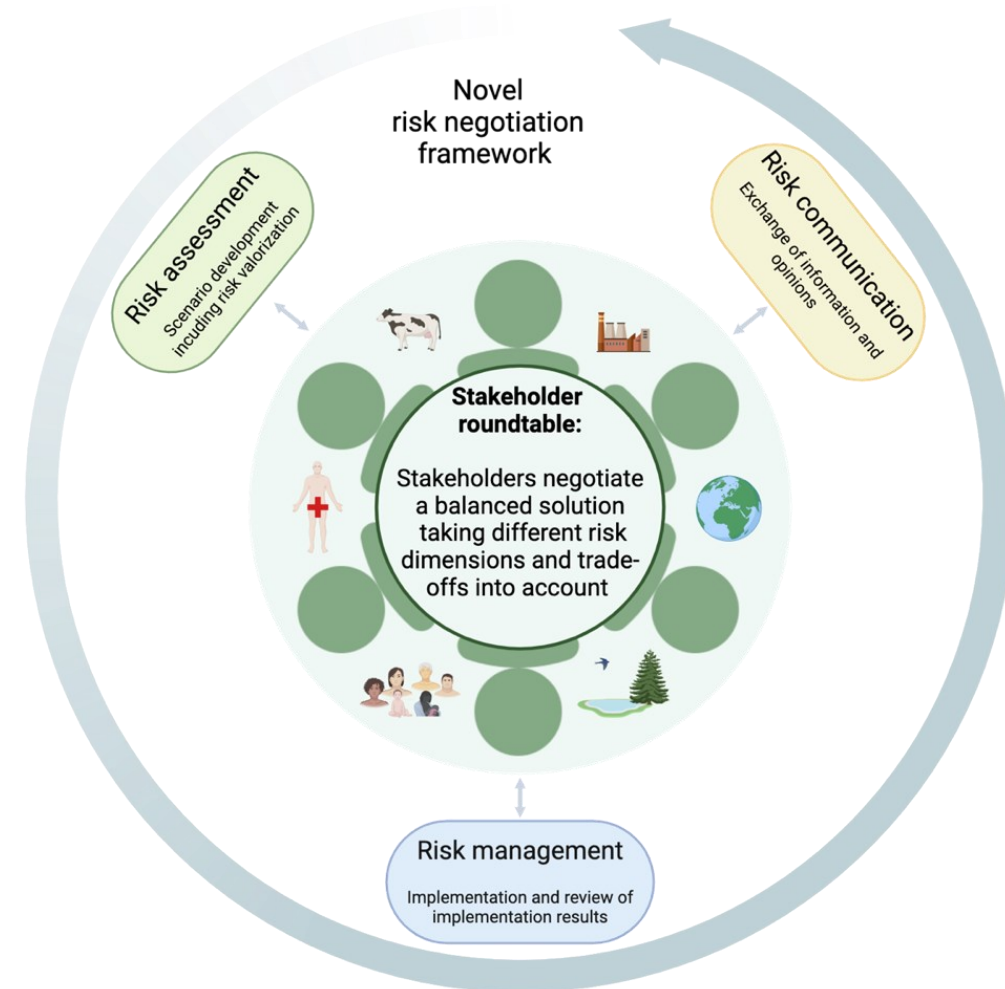




Risk Negotiation

Steps

- 1) Establishment of stakeholder roundtable
- 2) Problem formulation
- 3) Risk assessment and valuation
- 4) Risk negotiation
- 5) Communication and implementation
- 6) Outcome evaluation and risk re-negotiation



Risk Negotiation

Steps

- 1) Establishment of stakeholder roundtable
=> Could be done following OECD guidelines
- 2) Problem formulation
=> could be aided by LLMs
=> containing LLMs in protected environments (e.g. using open source LLMs from Huggingface) can aid in overcoming privacy concerns
- 3) Risk assessment and valuation
=> Risk assessors undertake a multi-dimensional, evidence-based risk assessment and consider different action options and trade-off analyses.

Risk Negotiation

Steps

4) Risk negotiation

=> Agent-based risk negotiation

=> AI can

i) serve as artificial stakeholder or mediator

ii) suggest decisions to the roundtable stakeholders by identifying equilibria of maximized benefits and minimized risks

iii) simulate the consequences of decisions (for individual stakeholders or the entire roundtable) and devise actionable solutions by using a human-in-the-loop approach

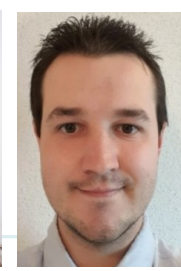
5) Communication and implementation

6) Outcome evaluation and risk re-negotiation

Acknowledgments



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MicRISK Team

Monika Ehling-Schulz (Vetmed Vienna)

Mariem Ellouze & Jason Mann (Nestlé)

Matthias Filter, Iurii Savvateev & Racem Ben Rhomdane
(BfR)

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Martin Wiedmann (Cornell University)

Jakob Zinsstag (Swiss Tropical Public Health Institute)

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