

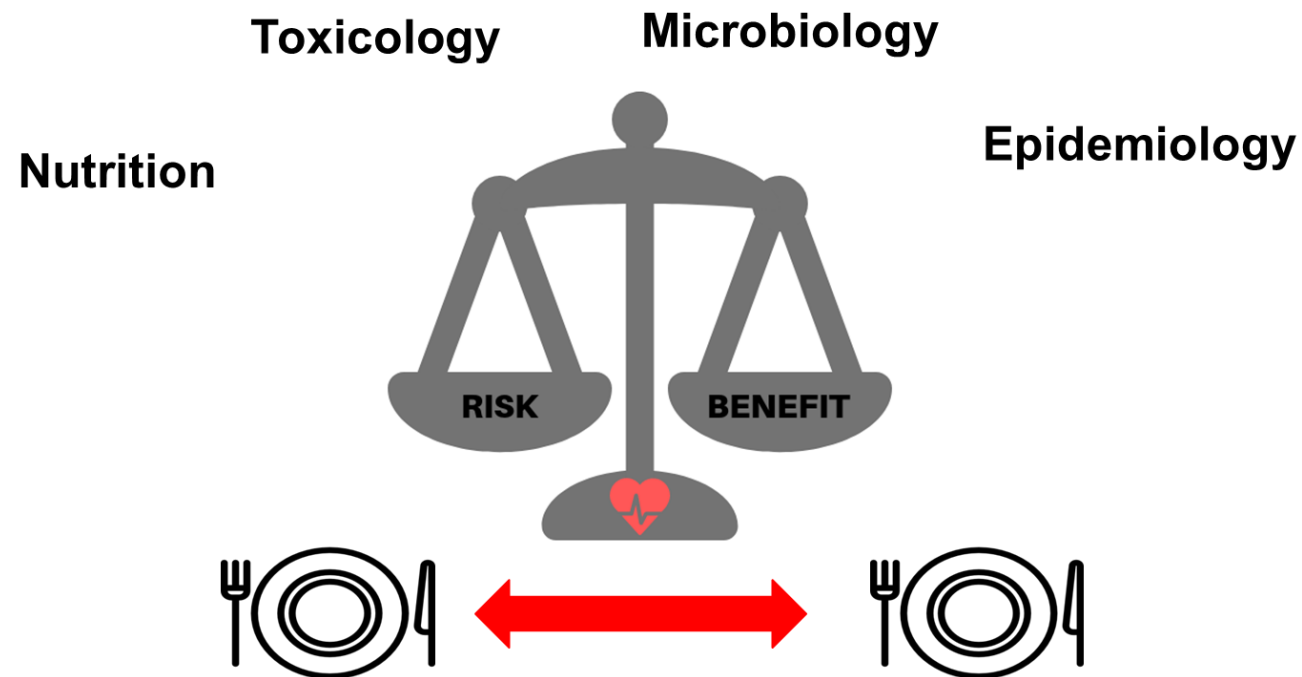
98<sup>th</sup> AF meeting: 3-4 December 2025

# **The Application of Risk-Benefit Assessment in a Regulatory Context: Insights from DTU Food**

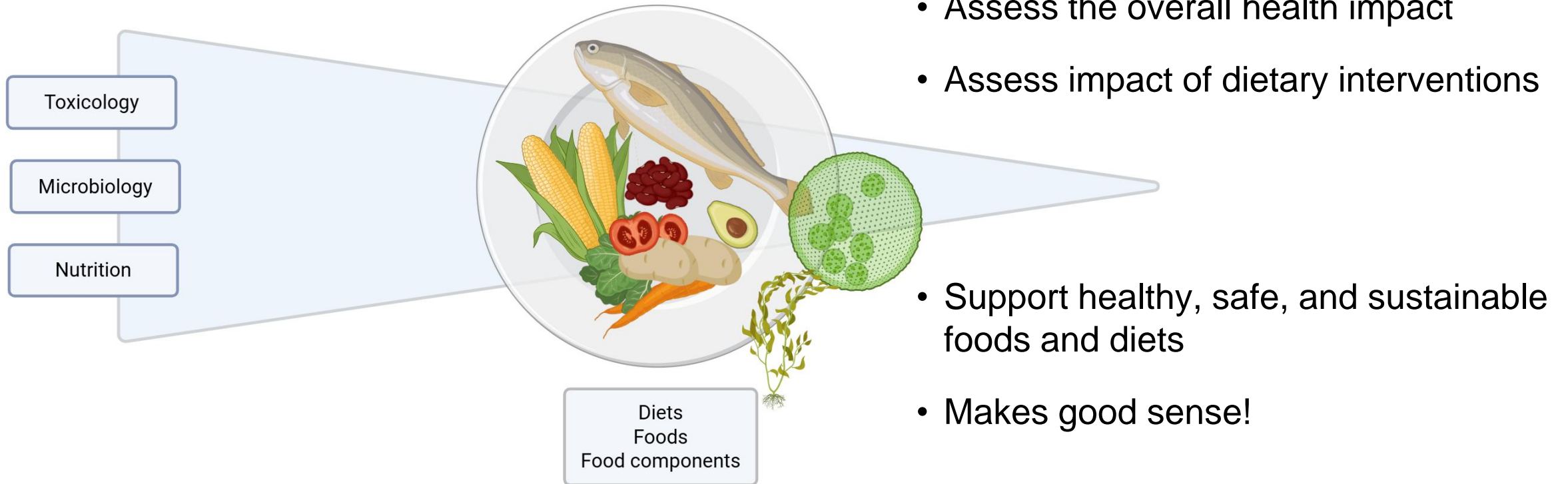
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# Risk-Benefit Assessment of foods

**Quantitative comparison** of **human health risks** and **benefits** of foods and food compounds based on a **common scale of measurement**

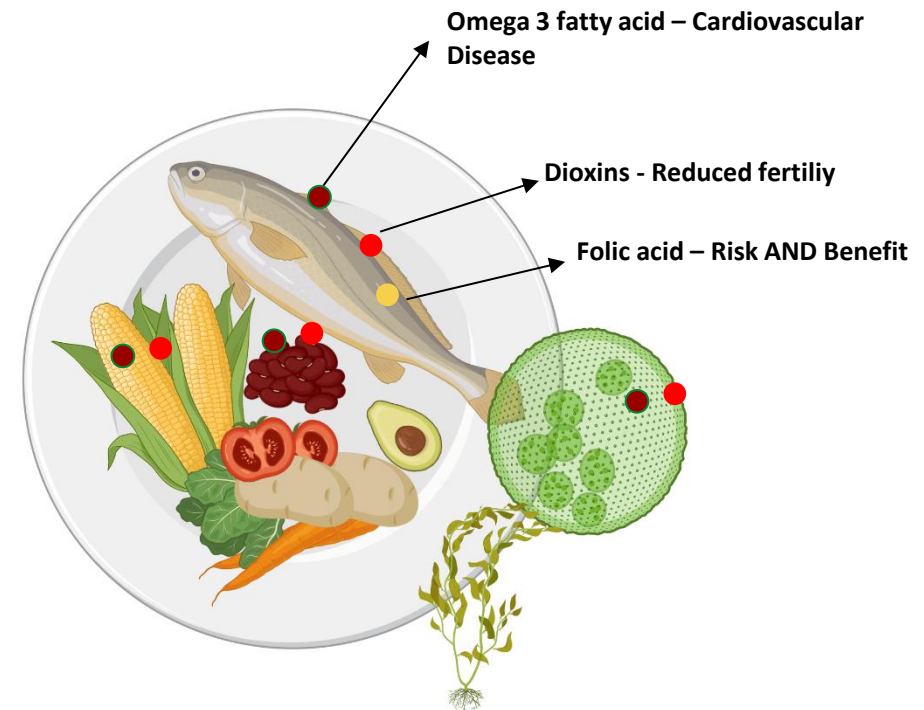


# Why Risk-Benefit Assessment?



# Risk-Benefit Assessment of Foods

- A decision support tool
- A relatively new research discipline
- Do not replace risk assessment
- Requires an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach



# The Risk-Benefit Research Group at DTU

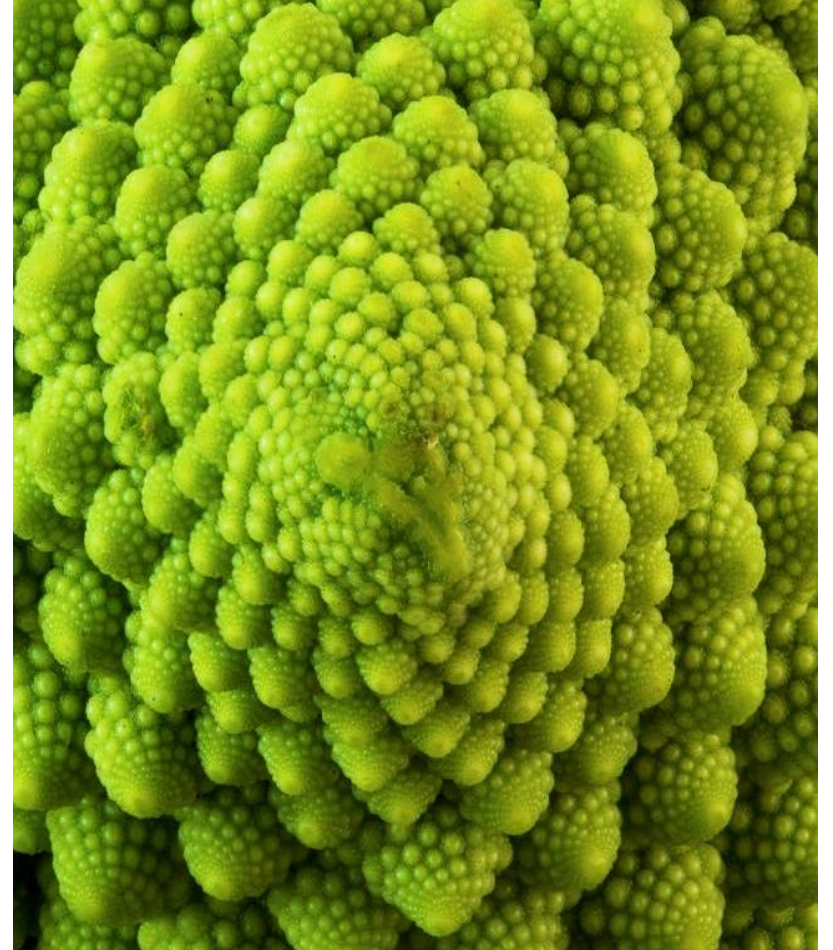
## Background:

A multidisciplinary research group (Toxicology, Epidemiology, Nutrition, Microbiology, Mathematical Modelling) founded in 2015 with the aim to perform interdisciplinary research.

## Research aim:

Quantifying health effects associated with food consumption and the environment, which include

- Evaluate health impacts using **Risk-Benefit Assessment**
- **Risk Ranking** based on burden of disease estimates
- **Integrate Sustainability** Assessment



# The Risk-Benefit Research Group at DTU - 2025



# RBA is a valuable tool in forming dietary guidelines – can estimate the health impact of..

- Eating up to **30 grams of nuts/day**?
- Decreasing **dairy consumption from 500g/day to 250g/day**?
- Increasing **iodine fortification** of salt?
- **Substituting** some of our **meat** consumption **by insects**? Or by **pulses**?
- **Increasing fish** and **decreasing meat** consumption?

# And the more complicated questions...

- What is the optimal fish consumption pattern that fulfils nutritional requirements and safe hazard exposure limits?
- (...) and food price constrains?
- What are the integrated health and sustainability impacts of (specific) dietary transitions?



# Use of Risk-Benefit Assessment in a regulatory context

## - What are the challenge

Food Safety and Nutrition are traditionally separated domains – both in way of thinking and physically!

How to translate RBA findings (DALY) into food-related decisions and policies

Lack of harmonized RBA approach

Comprehensive amount of data (and time) needed

Communication – outcome, assumptions and uncertainties

# Use of Risk-Benefit Assessment in a regulatory context – Our experience

The RBA approach is accepted by the authorities, but....

**Whole-grain**, linseeds, **fish**/meat, **nuts**, brown vs white rice,  
Vitamin D, smoked salmon, iodine, transition to a plant-based diet

Issues regarding data and time

The authorities has increased interest in holistic assessment  
including sustainability

# How to improve the Risk-Benefit Assessment framework

**Increase the speed** by use of AI in literature search and use of the FSKX-platform (RAKIP-initiative) for more efficient model sharing and data handling

Use of a harmonized approach / **guidance**

Do not expect a **new metric** that will cover everything, so far Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY) seems to be the preferred choice

Case studies and networking to **expand knowledge capacity**

Better use of **communication tools** e.g. dashboards

# How to improve the Holistic Assessment Framework

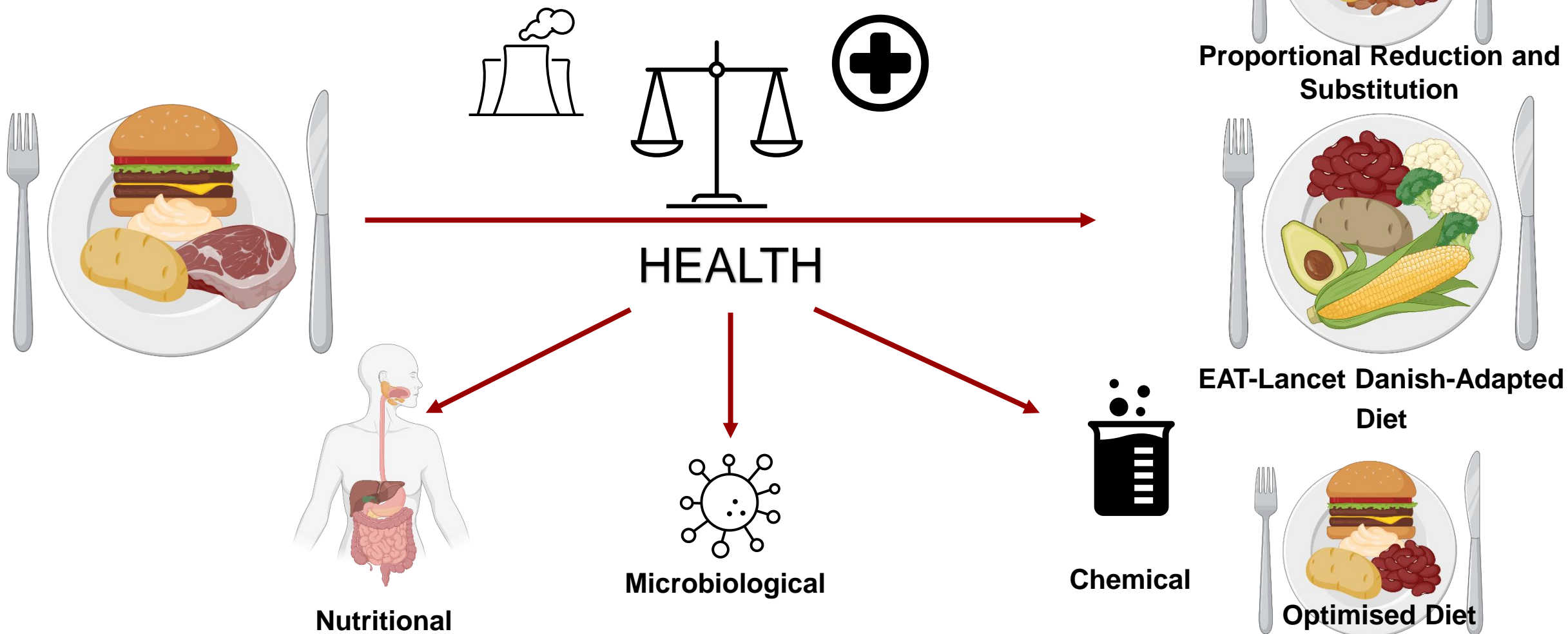
- it is not just about health - and the more complicated cases

The assessment of **dietary transitions** are difficult as it include both health, sustainability, economy and societal acceptance – DTU Food have three ongoing PhD-projects on this

**Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)** - Decision-support tool that tackles problems with a high degree of complexity

Expand **collaboration** and initiate case studies

# Health Impacts of Sustainable Diet Transitions in Denmark



# Thank you

## Acknowledgement

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