

Steffen Foss Hansen

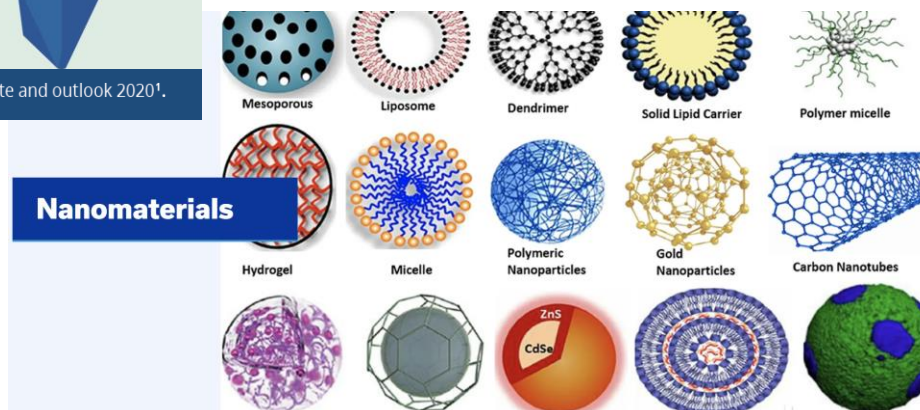
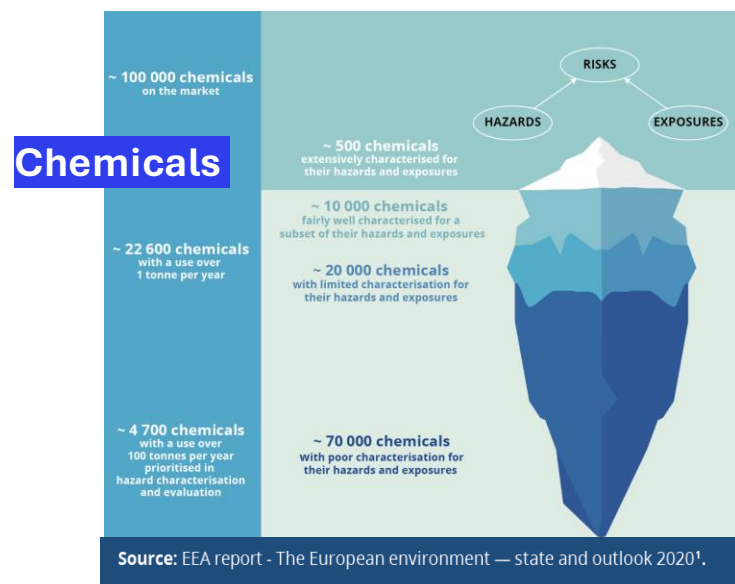
From Assessment to Action: Developing of AI Assistants to Transform Mitigation, Substitution, and Innovation

What's my problem?



- Steffen Foss Hansen
- Associate Prof.
- Dr.Techn., Ph.D., M. Tech. Soc., Mjur.
- Sole proprietor of Regulation & Science Advisory (est. 2023)
- PROBLEM: How do we take scientific findings about risks and turn it into EHS governance and regulation FASTER?
- <https://orbit.dtu.dk/en/persons/steffen-foss-hansen/>
- <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4342-7779>

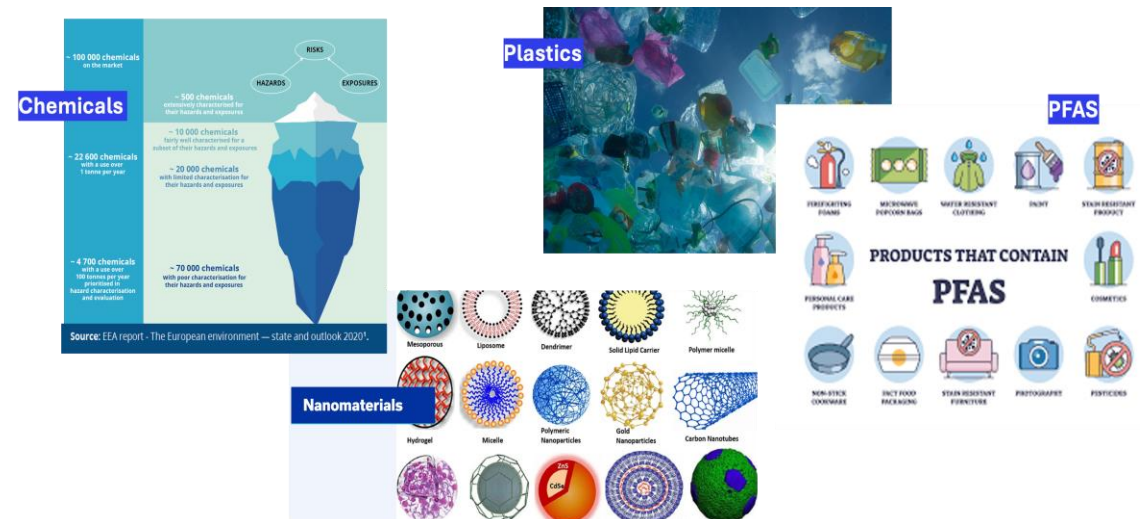
How do we take scientific findings and turn it into EHS governance and regulation FASTER?



How do we take scientific findings and turn it into EHS governance and regulation?

Common challenges

- Early indications of harm
- A lot of variation
- 1000s of applications
- No or shattered EHS information
- Scientific uncertainty
- Regulatory complexity
- Time and resource intensive expert assessments
- Busy policy-makers



2025: Moving beyond “Smart toasters...”



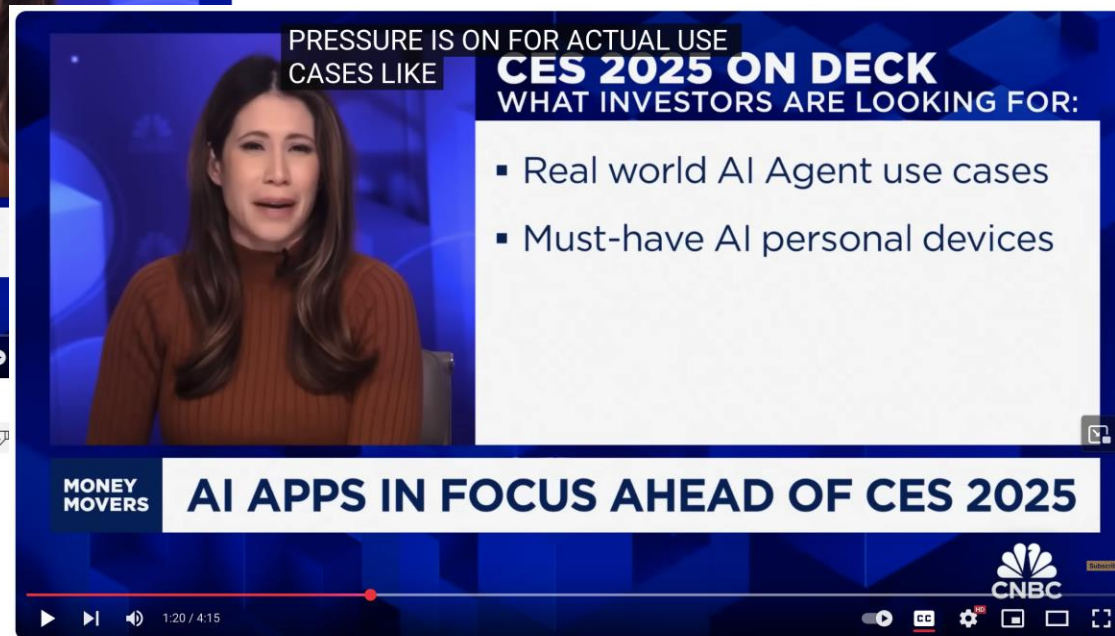
AI takes center stage at CES



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AI takes center stage at CES



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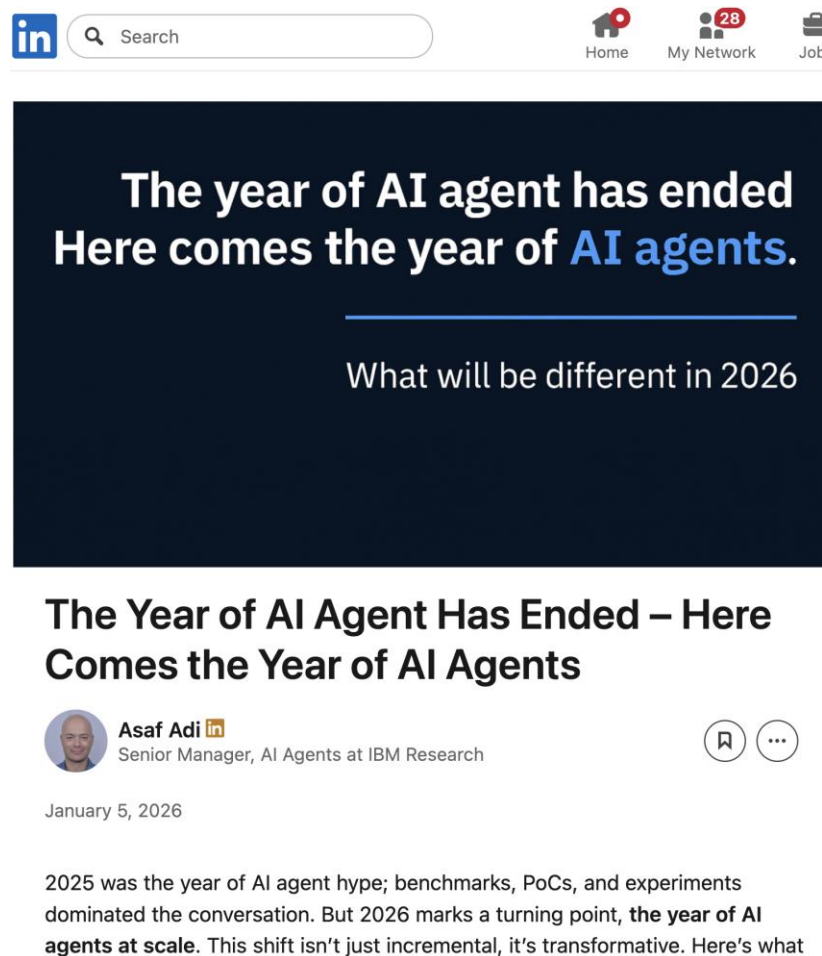


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2026: The Year of the Agents



The LinkedIn post interface shows a dark blue header with the LinkedIn logo, a search bar, and navigation links for Home, My Network (with a 28 notification badge), and Job. The main content area features a dark blue background with white text. The post is by Asaf Adi, a Senior Manager at IBM Research, dated January 5, 2026. The text of the post discusses the transition from AI agent hype in 2025 to the year of AI agents at scale in 2026.

in Search Home My Network 28 Job

**The year of AI agent has ended
Here comes the year of AI agents.**

What will be different in 2026

The Year of AI Agent Has Ended – Here Comes the Year of AI Agents

 **Asaf Adi** 
Senior Manager, AI Agents at IBM Research

January 5, 2026

2025 was the year of AI agent hype; benchmarks, PoCs, and experiments dominated the conversation. But 2026 marks a turning point, **the year of AI agents at scale**. This shift isn't just incremental, it's transformative. Here's what

Why 2026 Is the Year Enterprise AI Agents Get Real

From Pilots to Production: Why 2026 Is the Year Enterprise AI Agents Get Real



Your competitors aren't asking "if" they should deploy AI agents. They're asking "how fast".

After a year of experimentation, proof-of-concept demos, and cautious pilots, the enterprise AI landscape is shifting decisively. The tools have matured. The data architectures are in place. And the governance frameworks that kept CIOs up at night in 2025 are finally catching up to the technology.

2026 is the year AI agents move from innovation labs to production workflows and the organizations that move first will set the pace for their industries. Here's

<https://cirriussolutions.com/why-2026-is-the-year-enterprise-ai-agents-get-real/>

NEW YORK POST

Follow

Many are turning to AI to escape from repetitive tasks in the workplace, new study reveals

SWNS

Thu, June 19, 2025 at 8:45 PM GMT+2
4 min read

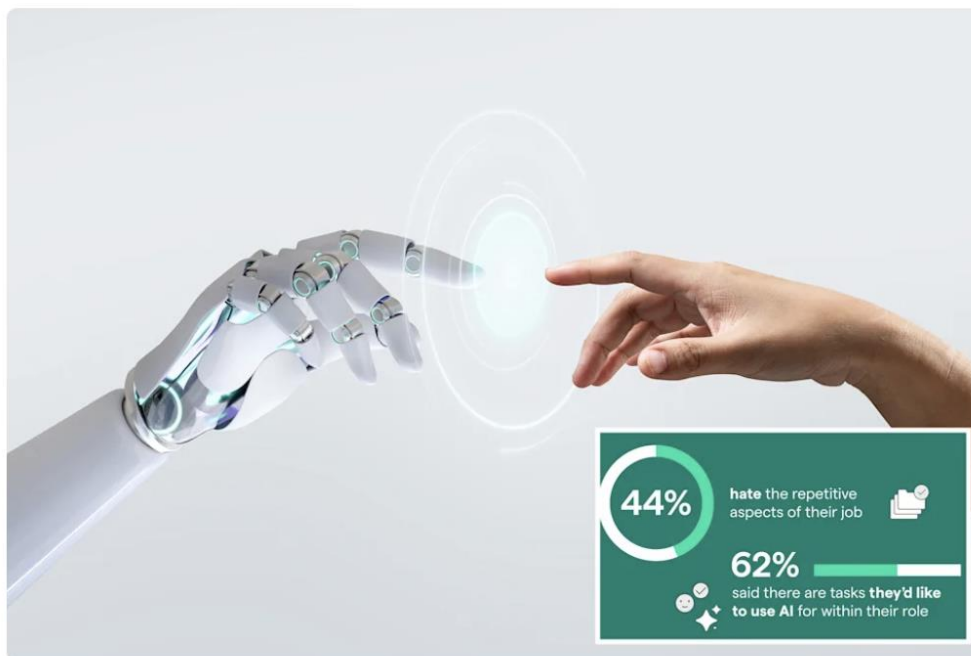
[Add Yahoo on Google](#)

Illustration of a robotic hand and a human hand reaching toward each other, with data showing that 44% hate repetitive job aspects and 62% would use AI for certain tasks.

What is an Agent?

- **A chatbot answers questions - An agent gets things done**
- Called different things: GPTs, Gems, Crews, Agents
- An AI agent is a software system that can:
 - Perceive information
 - Reason about it
 - Make decisions, and
 - Take actions to achieve a goal
- For instance:
 - Review this paper
 - Assess its reliability
 - Compare it with existing evidence
 - Identify data gaps, and
 - Generate a policy brief

From “manual labor” to automated text analysis

Nico Sherpa



ChatGPT 4o ▾

What can I help with?

Message ChatGPT



Create image

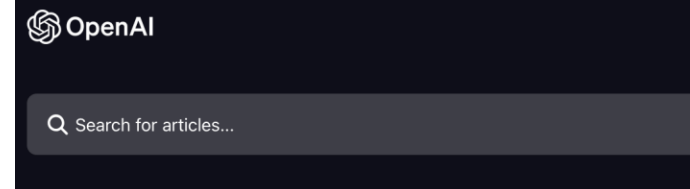
Summarize text

Help me write

Surprise me

Code

More



All Collections > ChatGPT > GPTs > Building GPTs > Creating a GPT

Creating a GPT

How to create a GPT

Updated over 3 months ago

Creating a GPT is only available to paid users and is currently powered by GPT-4o.

GPTs are custom versions of ChatGPT that users can tailor for specific tasks or topics by combining instructions, knowledge, and capabilities. They can be as simple or as complex as needed, addressing anything from language learning to technical support. Plus, Team, and Enterprise users can start creating GPTs at chatgpt.com/create.

Here's how to create a GPT:

1. Head to <https://chatgpt.com/gpts/editor> (or select your name and then "My GPTs")
2. Select "Create a GPT"
3. In the Create tab, you can message the GPT Builder to help you build a new GPT. You can say something like, "Make a creative who helps generate visuals for new products" or "Make a software engineer who helps format my code."
4. To name and set the description of your GPT, head to the Configure tab. Here, you will also be able to select the actions you would like your GPT to take, like browsing the web or creating images.
5. When you're ready to publish your GPT, select "Publish" and share it with other people if you'd like.

Now you've created a GPT!

Examples of Agents that we have developed



Reliability of science



SciRAP Epi observational studies



Klimisch scoring AI

This GPT evaluates toxicological and ecotoxicological studies based on all Klimisch...



NanoCRED AI

This GPT uses NanoCRED to access the regulatory adequacy of ecotoxicity data and studies on...



SciRAP in vivo AI

Reads in vivo toxicological studies and scores reliability and relevance using SciRAP criteria.



SciRAP in vitro AI

Assesses the reliability and relevance of toxicological in vitro studies



CRED tool AI

CRED tool AI assesses the reliability and relevance of ecotoxicity studies based on structured criteria.

Tools and frameworks



EU Impact Analyst

Performs EU and UK socioeconomic impact assessments prioritising SDG 4 and proportional...



Environmental Risk Assessor

Supports PEC/PNEC derivation with references for risk assessment



PBT Alternatives Analyst

Screens PFAS alternatives using PBT and related hazard criteria



Water Treatment Evaluator

Assesses water treatment systems technically and socio-economically with SSbD insights.



Water Impact Analyst

Analyzes socio-economic impacts of water treatment solutions



SSbD AI Design Evaluator

Performs SSbD assessments and suggests design changes for safety and sustainability



Advanced Materials SSbD AI Evaluation

Performs AdMaCat SSbD evaluations for advanced nano-enabled materials.

Policy support



EGD accelerator

Putting Knowledge into action to accelerate implementation of the European Green Deal



EU Regulatory Gap Analyst

Analyzes EU law limits in definitions, info duties, risk, monitoring, and enforcement.



PFAS Strategi Rådgiver

Strategisk rådgiver om PFAS-vurdering og håndtering.



GreenTransition PFAS

Advises on PFAS substitution and sustainability in green transition technologies

NEWS ARTICLE | 16 July 2023 | Directorate-General for Communication | 2 min read
EU budget 2028-2034 for a stronger Europe



The Commission has presented its proposal for an **ambitious and dynamic long-term EU budget**, the so-called **Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)**, which will run for seven years, starting in 2028. Annual €2 billion, or 1.2% of the average GDP in gross national income between 2028 and 2034, will support Europe's ambition to be independent, safe, prosperous and thrive over the coming decade.

But are the published papers any good?

NanoCRED reliability and relevance criteria

By Hartmann et al. 2017



No.	RELIABILITY
	Test setup
1	Is a standard method (e.g., OECD, ISO) or modified standard used?
2	Is the test performed under GLP conditions?
3	If applicable, are validity criteria fulfilled (e.g. control survival, growth)?
4	Are appropriate controls performed (e.g., dispersant control, metal ion control, larger than nano-sized (bulk) particles of the same chemical composition, negative and positive control)?
	Test compound
5	Is the tested nanomaterial identified with name or CAS-number? Are nano-material characteristics reported that allow for a clear identification of the tested nanomaterial (e.g. particle size, shape, particle size distribution, surface area, coating)? Are test results reported for the relevant nanomaterial?
6	Is the purity of the tested nanomaterial reported? This includes information on synthesis by-products as well as synthesis catalysts and presence of other crystal-line forms of the substance. And/or, is the source of the test substance trustworthy?
7	If a formulation is used or if impurities or coatings are present: Do other ingredients in the formulation, the impurities or the coatings exert an effect? Is the amount of nanomaterial in the formulation known?
	Test organism
8	Are the organisms well described (e.g., scientific name, sex, weight, length, growth, age/life stage, strain/clone, sex, if appropriate)?
9	Are the test organisms from a trustworthy source and acclimatized to test conditions? Have the organisms not been pre-exposed to the nanomaterial or other unintended stressors?
	Exposure conditions
10	Is the experimental system appropriate for the tested nanomaterial, taking into account its physico-chemical characteristics? Were measures taken to minimise losses and keep exposure stable (in quantitative and qualitative terms) throughout the duration of the test?
11	Is the experimental system appropriate for the test organism (e.g., choice of medium or test water, feeding, water characteristics, temperature, light/dark conditions, pH, oxygen content)? Have conditions been stable during the test?
12	If a dispersant/stabiliser/solvent is used, is the dispersant/stabilizer/solvent within the appropriate range and is a dispersant/stabiliser/solvent control included?
13	Is a correct spacing between exposure concentrations applied?
14	Is the exposure duration defined?
15	Have analyses been performed to verify exposure, e.g. concentrations and physicochemical transformations of the nanomaterial over the duration of the test? In case of unstable exposure, has this been accounted for in the data interpretation? Is the nanomaterial dispersion procedure described in detail?
16	Is the biomass loading of the organisms in the test system within the appropriate range (< 1 g/L)?
	Statistical design and biological response
17	Is a sufficient number of replicates used? Is a sufficient number of organisms per replicate used for all controls and test concentrations?
18	Are appropriate statistical methods used?
19	Is a concentration response curve observed? Is the response statistically significant?
20	Are sufficient data available to check the calculation of endpoints and (if applicable) validity criteria (e.g., control data, concentration-response curves)?

	BIOLOGICAL AND EXPOSURE RELEVANCE
1	Is the species tested relevant for the compartment under evaluation?
2	Are the organisms tested relevant for the tested substance?
3	Are the reported endpoints appropriate for the regulatory purpose?
4	Are the reported endpoints appropriate for the investigated effects or the mode of action of the test substance?
5	Is the effect relevant on a population level?
6	Is the magnitude of effect statistically significant and biologically relevant for the regulatory purpose (e.g., EC10, EC50)?
7	Are appropriate life stages studied?
8	Are the experimental conditions relevant for the tested species?
9	Is the exposure duration relevant and appropriate for the studied endpoints and species?
10	If recovery is studied, is this relevant for the framework for which the study is evaluated?
11	In case of a formulation, other mixture, salts, or transformation products, is the substance tested representative and relevant for the substance being assessed?
12	Is the tested exposure scenario relevant for the substance?
13	Is the tested exposure scenario relevant for the species?

<https://orbit.dtu.dk/en/publications/nanocred-a-transparent-framework-to-assess-the-regulatory-adequacy>

 NanoCRED AI 

SF



NanoCRED AI

By DTU Sustain 

This GPT uses NanoCRED to access the regulatory adequacy of ecotoxicity data and studies on nanomaterials

Evaluate this study against the criteria provided

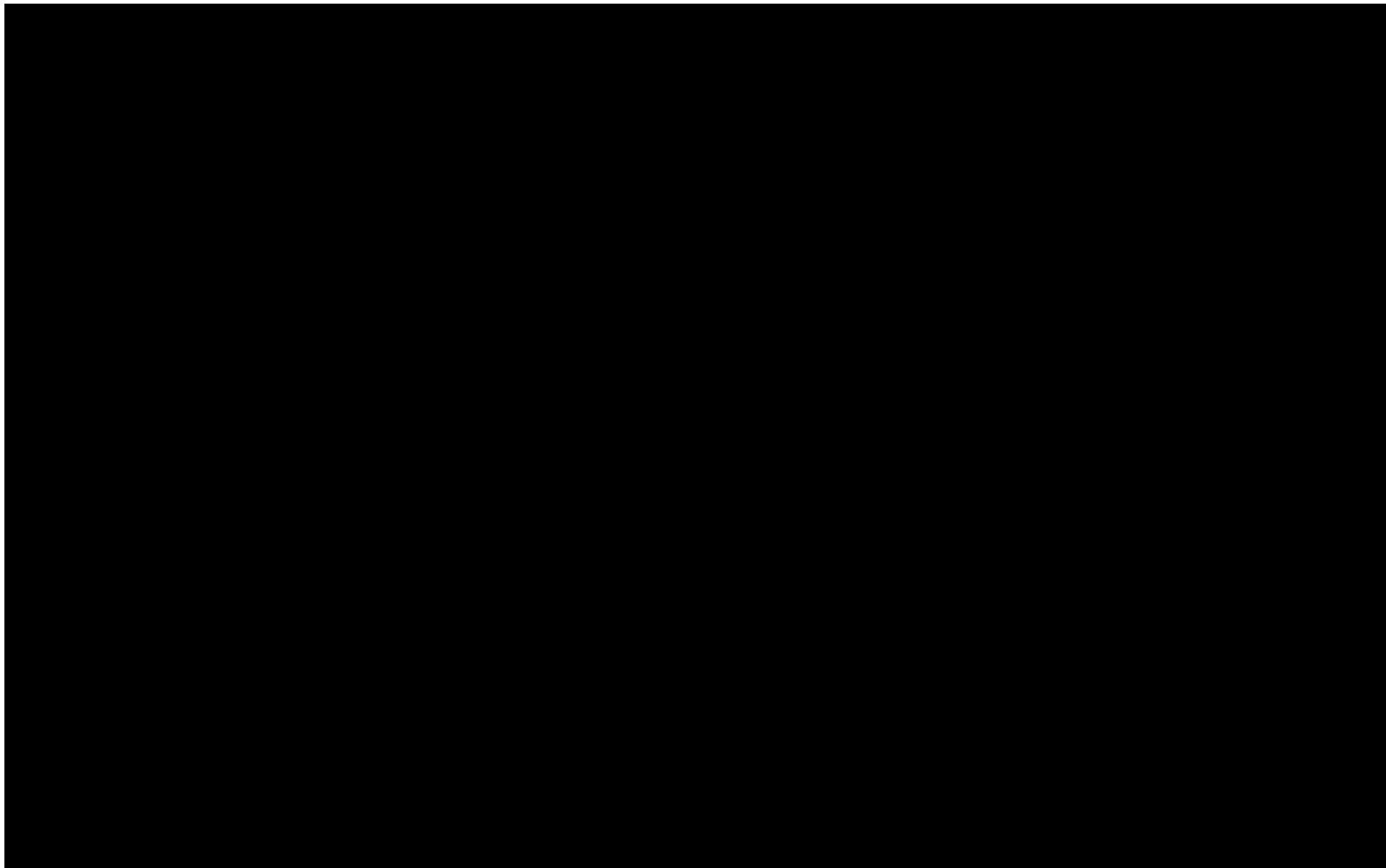
Are the reality criteria fulfilled?

Are the relevance criteria fulfilled?

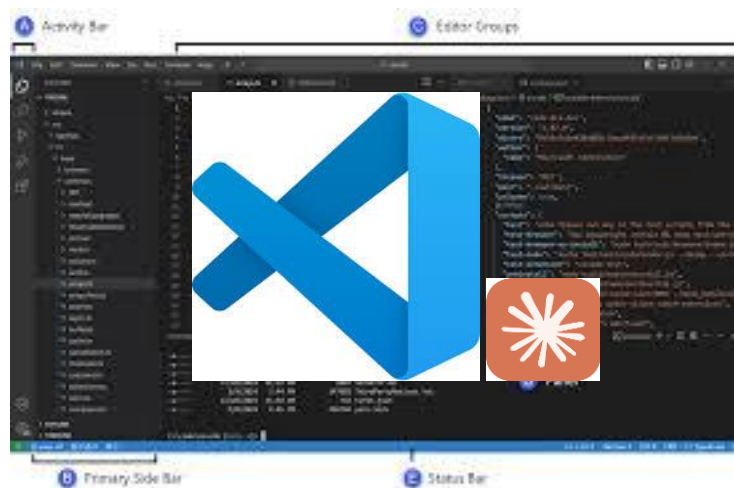
 Message NanoCRED AI 

ChatGPT can make mistakes. Check important info.





Fully automated process



Output Data

	A	B	C
1	Rank	Class	Total Assignments
2	1	4.6 Effects assessment - Environmental effects and ecotoxicity	725
3	2	4.1 Effects assessment - Effects assessment-general	699
4	3	1.5 Characteristics of plastics - Degradation	626
5	4	1.3 Characteristics of plastics - Biological processes and biotic interactions with plastic	611
6	5	1.6 Characteristics of plastics - Environmental fate and behavior of plastic	611
7	6	6.2 Testing - Testing considerations-general	532
8	7	5.4 Exposure assessment - Environmental exposure	452
9	8	1.7 Characteristics of plastics - Fate and behavior within an organism	441
10	9	6.6 Testing - Characterization test methods	368
11	10	2 Commercial-related uncertainties	349
12	11	6.10 Testing - Human and environmental effects and toxicity test methods	286
13	12	1.1 Characteristics of plastics - Characteristics of plastics-general	281
14	13	5.1 Exposure assessment - Exposure assessment-general	255
15	14	6.3 Testing - Bioaccumulation and persistence test methods	203
16	15	4.13 Effects assessment - Toxicokinetics, toxicodynamics and metabolism (ADME)	189
17	16	6.11 Testing - Human and environmental exposure test methods	164

Output Data

	A	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD
1	Publication Title	ics of plastic	characteristic	environme	plastics - E	- Fate and	of plastics	al-related	commercial	efini
2	Analyzing microbial communities and their biodegra	1	Similar to	0		0		0		
3	Sub-micro- and nano-sized polyethylene terephthala	1	The resear	0		0		0		
4	Polychlorinated biphenyls modify Arabidopsis root e	0		0		0		0		
5	Pollutant profile complexity governs wastewater rem	1	Although t	0		0		0		
6	Near-optimal control of nonlinear systems with hybr	0		0		0		0		
7	HumanMilk—TheBiofluidThatNourishes Infants from	0		1	The paper	1	The resear	0		
8	Screening of Native Trichoderma Species for Nickel a	0		0		0		0		
9	AComplete Guide to Extraction Methods of Microplas	0		1	The paper	0		0		
10	Heavy metal concentrations in the soil near illegal l	0		0		0		0		
11	“Waste to energy” as a driver towards a sustainable	0		1	The paper	0		1	The paper	
12	Prediction of the Impact of Land Use and Soil Type on	0		1	The resear	0		0		
13	Enrichment of native plastic-associated biofilm com	1	The core c	0		1	The resear	0		
14	Modulating biofilm can potentiate activity of novel p	1	The core r	0		0		0		
15	A scalable flow device for the removal of organic an	1	While not	1	The resear	0		0		
16	Nano- and Microplastics Migration from Plastic Foo	0		1	The review	1	The paper	0		
17	Interaction of chitosan with nanoplastic in water: Th	1	While not	1	The resear	1	Although i	0		

Yes No

The paper directly investigates the potential toxicity of micro- and nanoplastics (MNPs) during pregnancy, a period of heightened vulnerability. The introduction (section 1) explicitly states this concern and highlights the placenta's role as a critical interface between maternal																																				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG			
1	Publication Title	Publication Title	Publication Title	Project Name	Project Start	Project End	Data Collection	Citation not	Classification	Known	Assigned	Assigned	Assigned	Assigned	Assigned	Assigned	FOR 2 Repro	Immunotoxic	FOR 3 Metabolic eff	FOR 4 Me	Neurotoxic	FOR 5 Respiratory To	FOR 6 Res	ovascular	FOR 7 Card	intestinal	OR 8 Gastro	9 Lung	CATION FOR	10 Liver	CATION FOR					
2	Experiment 11-20-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/11/20/2022/1120222	AURORA	3	04-1-2021	03-31-2021	https://cor	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper c	0	0	1	The paper r	0	1	The paper r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3	Spectro-Mi 10-24-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/10/24/2022/10242022	AURORA	3	04-1-2021	03-31-2021	https://cor	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper r	0	0	0	0	1	Section 1, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4	Impacts of 07-02-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/07/02/2022/07022022	AURORA	3	04-1-2021	03-31-2021	https://cor	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5	Comparativ 06-25-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/06/25/2022/06252022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	The introdu	1	The introdu	0	1	The introdu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6	Cellular an 09-15-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/09/15/2022/09152022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper i	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The study u	1	The study u	1	The study u			
7	Bioenerget 11-01-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/11/01/2022/11012022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper c	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The study u	0	0	0	0			
8	Experiment 03-08-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/03/08/2022/03082022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
9	LP-68 Subt 09-01-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/09/01/2022/09012022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The researc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
10	Foodborne 09-06-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/09/06/2022/09062022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper e	1	While the p	0	0	0		
11	Animal Mo 03-23-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/03/23/2022/03232022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	While not c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper e	1	The paper e	1	While the p	0	0	
12	Research gr 02-19-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/02/19/2022/02192022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
13	Bioenerget 06-22-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/06/22/2022/06222022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The study u	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Microplast 03-25-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/03/25/2022/03252022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
15	Microplast 07-21-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/07/21/2022/07212022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	The review	1	Several stud	0	0	1	The review	1	The review	0	0	0	0	1	The review	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Towards a f 10-20-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/10/20/2022/10202022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
17	Current kn 11-13-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/11/13/2022/11132022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	The paper e	0	0	1	The paper r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
18	Developme 04-08-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/04/08/2022/04082022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The introdu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
19	New insigh 04-24-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/04/24/2022/04242022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The introdu	1	The paper c	0	1	The paper c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Small polys 07-27-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/07/27/2022/07272022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Nano- and l 08-14-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/08/14/2022/08142022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper c	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The review	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Ultrasensi 10-21-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/10/21/2022/10212022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	1	There are n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Characteriz 12-13-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/12/13/2022/12132022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper i	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Ovalbumin 04-26-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/04/26/2022/04262022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper i	1	The paper i	0	0	0	0	1	The study e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Probing Lo 05-30-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/05/30/2022/05302022	IMPTOX	21	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The introdu	0	1	The paper c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	Can Curren 03-14-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/03/14/2022/03142022	PlasticHeal	47	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
27	Hazard asse 04-12-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/04/12/2022/04122022	PlasticHeal	47	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
28	Long-term 06-27-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/06/27/2022/06272022	PlasticHeal	47	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	The paper c	0	0	0	0	0	1	The study i	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	NLRP3 and 05-03-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/05/03/2022/05032022	PlasticHeal	47	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper e	1	The paper e	0	1	The review	0	0	1	The review	1	The paper e	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Physiologic 06-01-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/06/01/2022/06012022	PlasticHeal	47	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper e	1	The paper e	1	The paper r	0	1	The review	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Antagonist 06-23-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/06/23/2022/06232022	PlasticHeal	47	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	While not e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Does size m 07-05-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/07/05/2022/07052022	PlasticHeal	47	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper i	1	The study o	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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34	D1.1. Prot 03-29-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/03/29/2022/03292022	PlasticHeal	47	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	1	There are n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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38	A new sour 07-14-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/07/14/2022/07142022	PlasticHeal	47	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
39	To be or no 11-16-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/11/16/2022/11162022	PlasticHeal	47	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	1	There are n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
40	Emerging R 11-19-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/11/19/2022/11192022	PlasticHeal	47	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The researc	1	The paper r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	P2X7 recep 10-03-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/10/03/2022/10032022	PlasticHeal	47	04-1-2021	03-25-2021	https://cor	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The paper i	0	0	0	1	While not e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	ASC nanobi 05-16-2022	https://pubs.aip.org/aip/adv/article/05/16/2022/05162022	PlasticHeal																																	



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plasticHeal_class_descriptions_and_classified_publications

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Formulas

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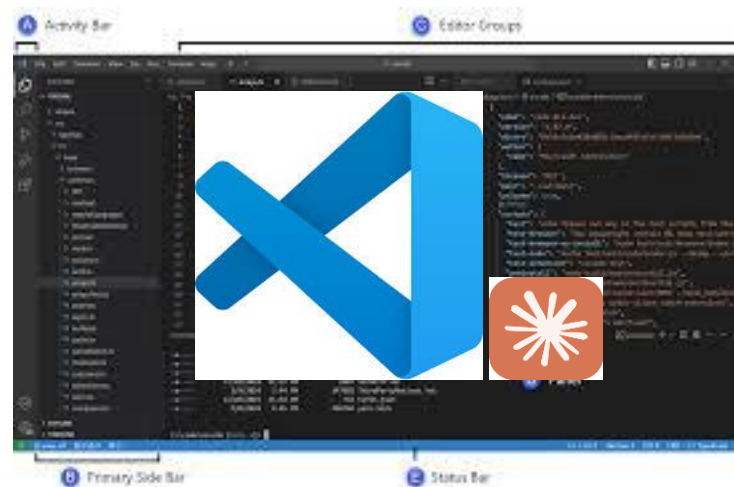
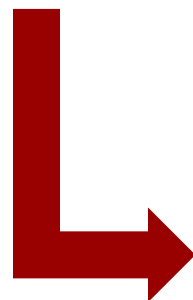
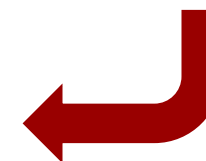
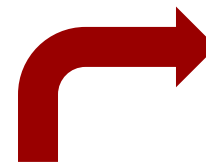
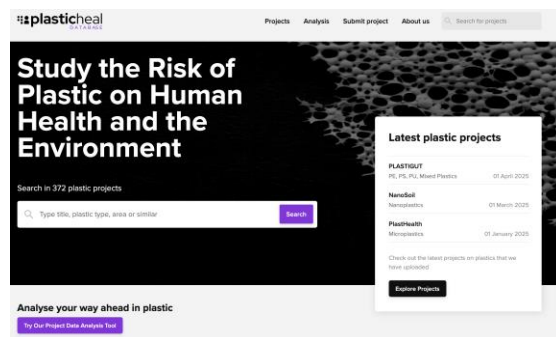
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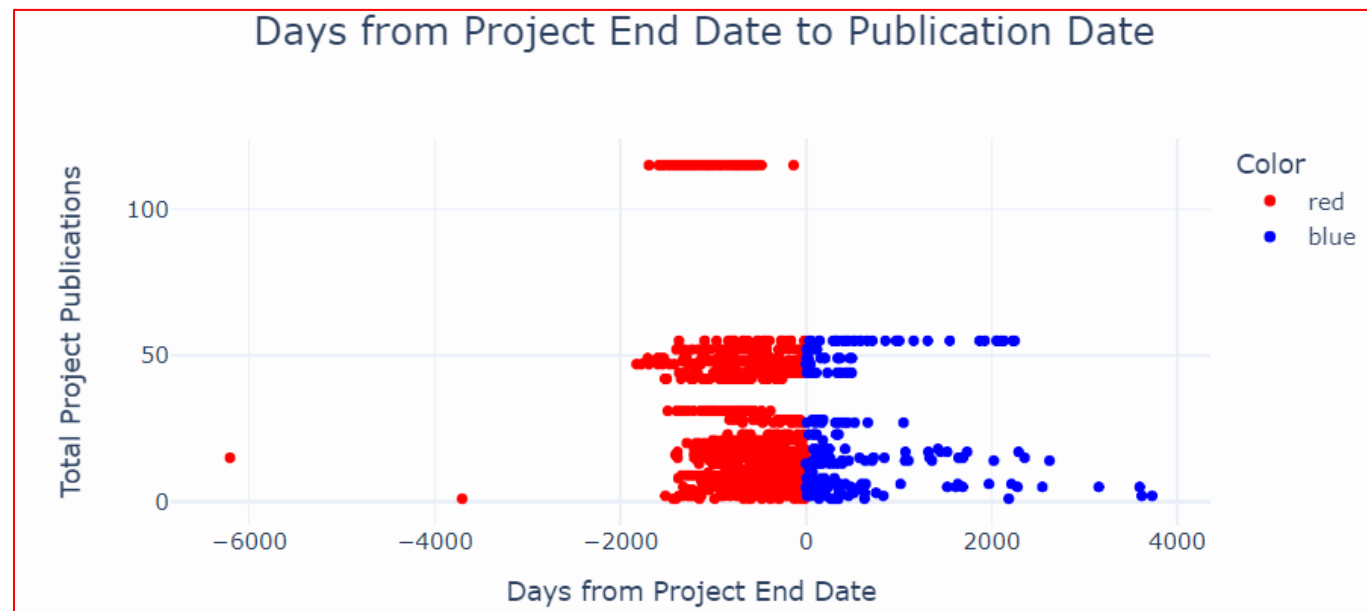
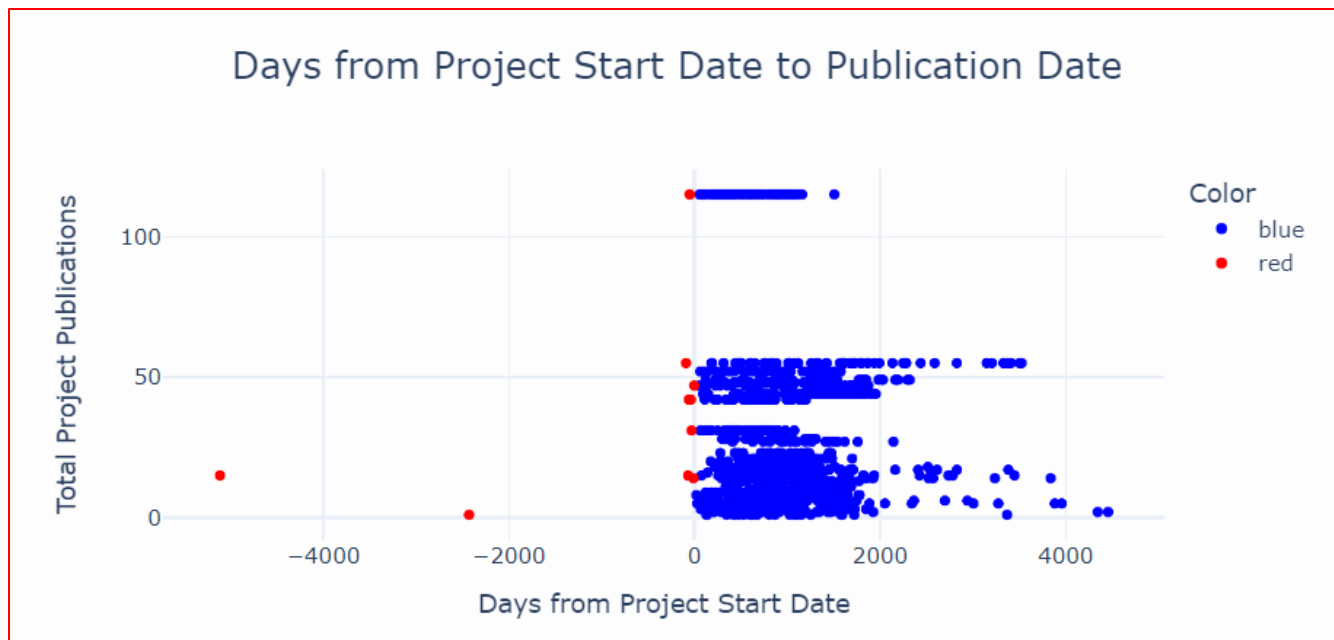
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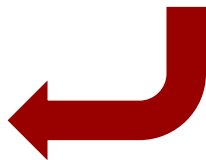
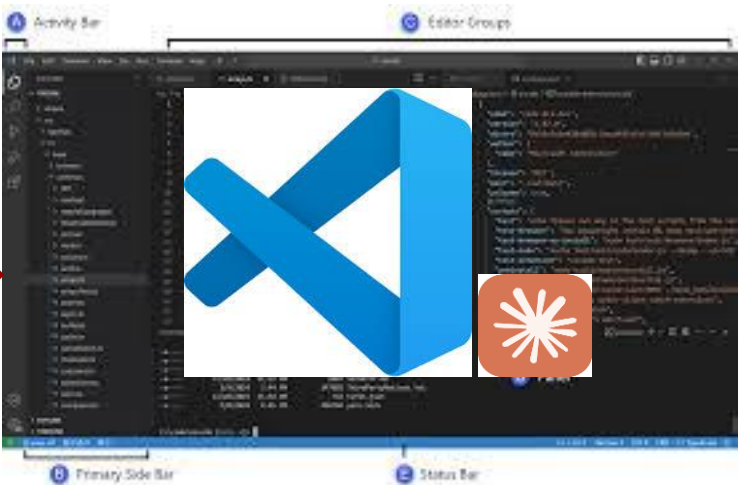
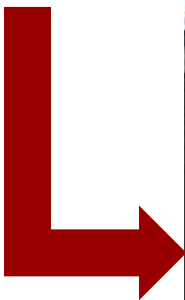
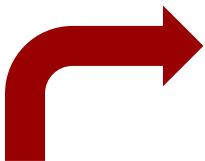
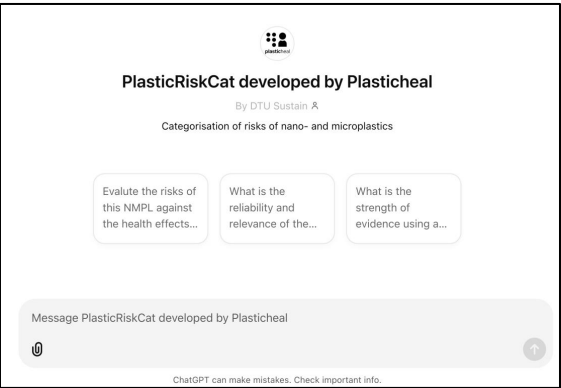
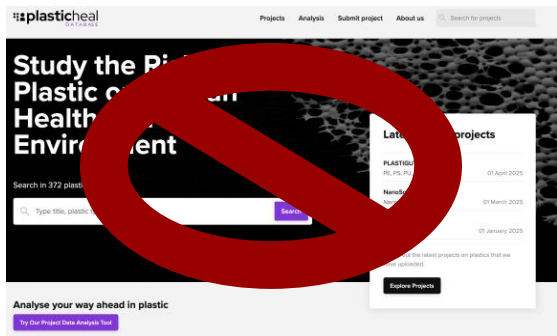
Acrobat

Justification Examples

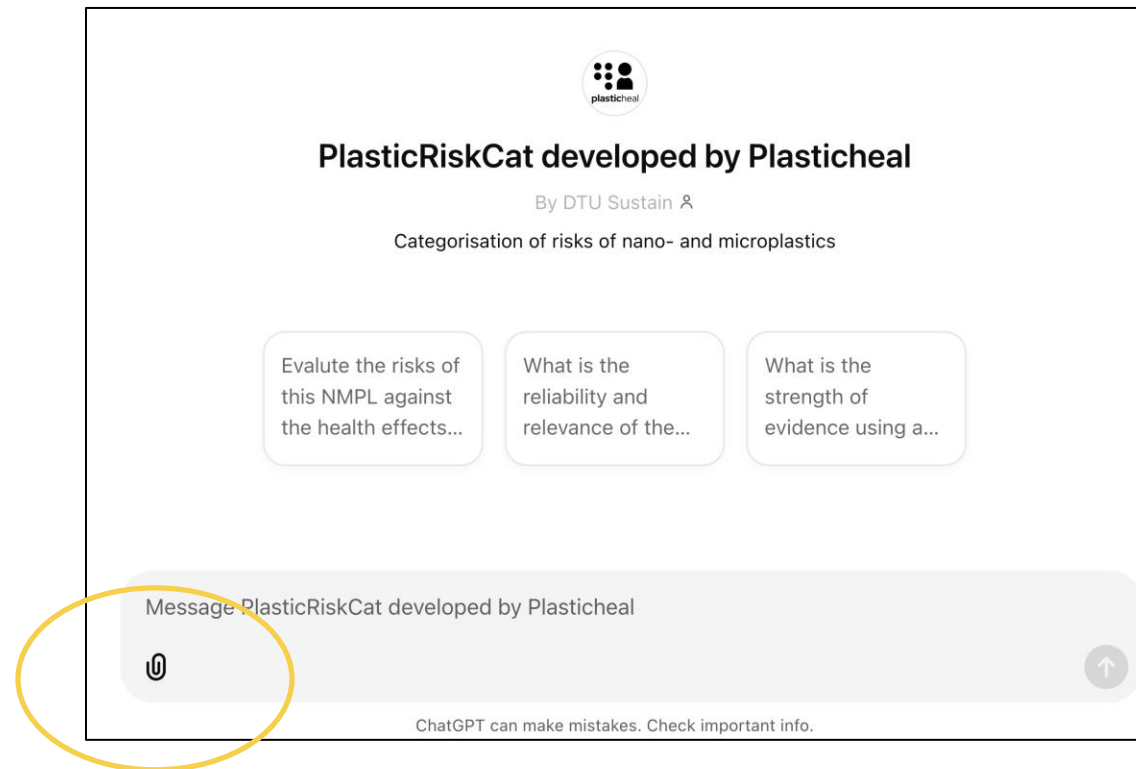
- Class: Effects assessment - Carcinogenicity
 - Justification: “The paper investigates the carcinogenic potential of MSNs by assessing their effects on cell transformation features such as anchorage-independent growth, migration, and invasion (Figures 2 and 3), as well as the tumor-promoting ability of the secretome from exposed cells (Figure 4). Section 3 discusses this in relation to established hallmarks of cancer development.”
- Class: Effects assessment - Reproductive and teratogenic effects
 - Justification: “The paper explicitly investigates the impact of microplastics on *D. magna* reproduction, including the number of living offspring, dead offspring, and population growth rate. This directly addresses reproductive effects.”
- Class: Commercial-related uncertainties:
 - Justification: “The paper discusses the life cycle of bioplastics, including production, application, and end-of-life scenarios (Section 5), and identifies cost drivers and market challenges related to bioplastics' widespread adoption (Section 5). The analysis also includes a discussion of greenwashing in the bioplastics industry (Section 2.2), indicating commercial-related uncertainties within the field.”
- Class: Exposure assessment - Translocation within an organism
 - Justification: “The paper describes the translocation of pathogens within animals that ingest plastic, highlighting the movement of pathogens from the environment to animal hosts (section 1.1).”





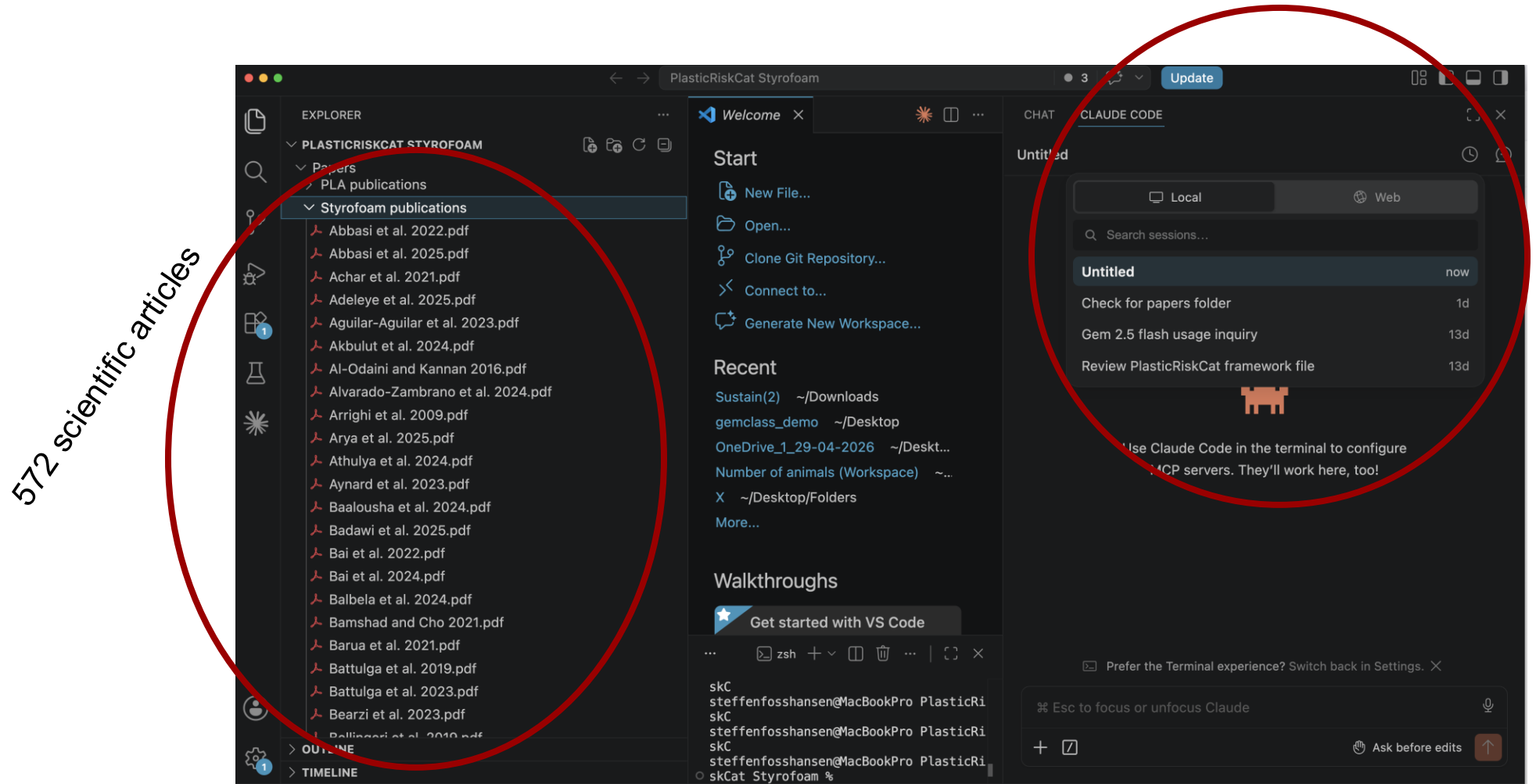


Adding data and information makes a difference

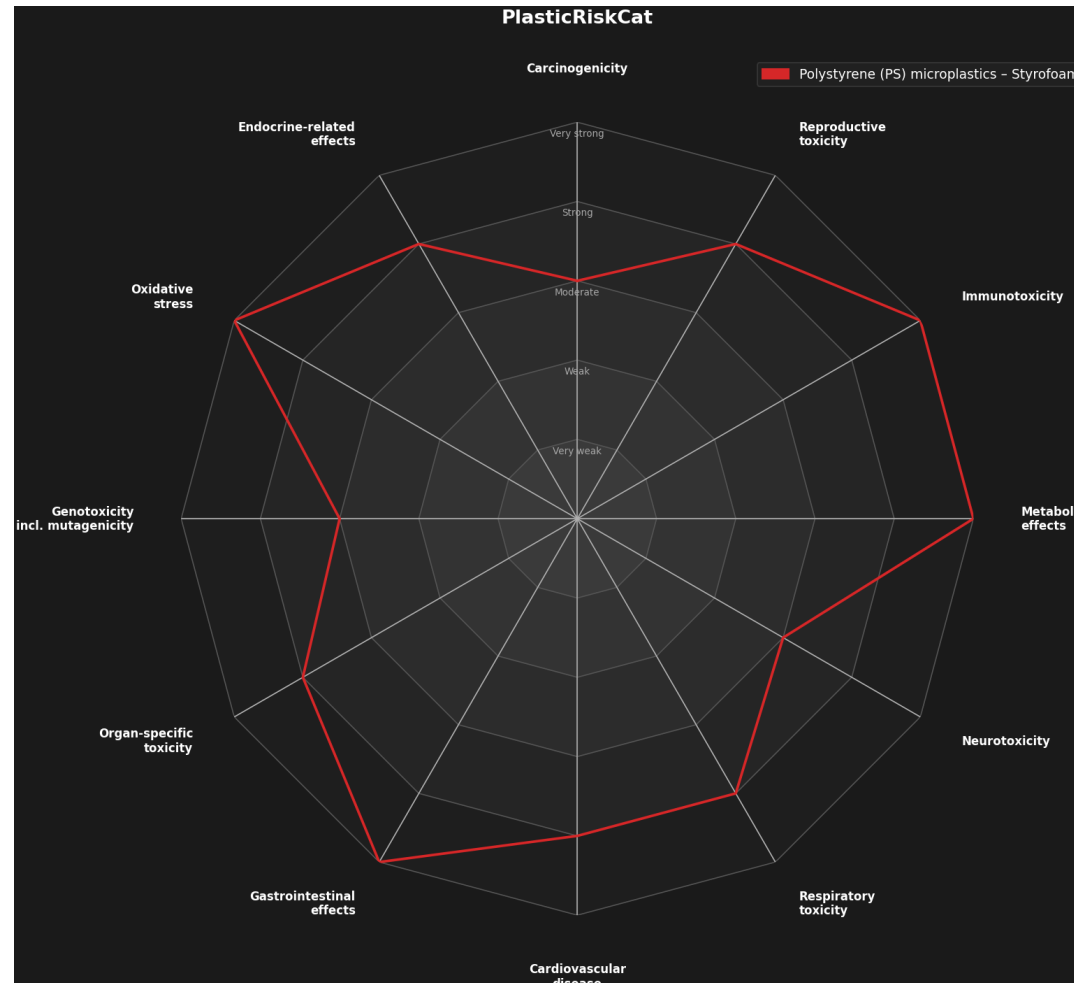


Vibe-coding with VS Code + Claude

Upload af description of framework + 3 prompts



PlasticRiskCat på Flamingo



Examples of Agents that we have developed



Reliability of science



SciRAP Epi observational studies



Klimisch scoring AI

This GPT evaluates toxicological and ecotoxicological studies based on all Klimisch...



NanoCRED AI

This GPT uses NanoCRED to access the regulatory adequacy of ecotoxicity data and studies on...



SciRAP in vivo AI

Reads in vivo toxicological studies and scores reliability and relevance using SciRAP criteria.



SciRAP in vitro AI

Assesses the reliability and relevance of toxicological in vitro studies



CRED tool AI

CRED tool AI assesses the reliability and relevance of ecotoxicity studies based on structured criteria.

Tools and frameworks



EU Impact Analyst

Performs EU and UK socioeconomic impact assessments prioritising SDG 4 and proportional...



Environmental Risk Assessor

Supports PEC/PNEC derivation with references for risk assessment



PBT Alternatives Analyst

Screens PFAS alternatives using PBT and related hazard criteria



Water Treatment Evaluator

Assesses water treatment systems technically and socio-economically with SSbD insights.



Water Impact Analyst

Analyzes socio-economic impacts of water treatment solutions



SSbD AI Design Evaluator

Performs SSbD assessments and suggests design changes for safety and sustainability



Advanced Materials SSbD AI Evaluation

Performs AdMaCat SSbD evaluations for advanced nano-enabled materials.

Policy support



EGD accelerator

Putting Knowledge into action to accelerate implementation of the European Green Deal



EU Regulatory Gap Analyst

Analyzes EU law limits in definitions, info duties, risk, monitoring, and enforcement.



PFAS Strategi Rådgiver

Strategisk rådgiver om PFAS-vurdering og håndtering.



GreenTransition PFAS

Advises on PFAS substitution and sustainability in green transition technologies

NEWS ARTICLE | 16 July 2023 | Directorate-General for Communication | 2 min read
EU budget 2028-2034 for a stronger Europe



The Commission has presented its proposal for an **ambitious and dynamic long-term EU budget**, the so-called **Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)**, which will run for seven years, starting in 2028. Almost €2 trillion, or 1.2% of the average GDP in gross national income between 2028 and 2034, will support Europe's ambition to be independent, safe, prosperous and thrive over the coming decade.

SSbD AI Design Evaluator 5 Pro ▾



SSbD AI Design Evaluator

By Steffen Foss Hansen &

Performs SSbD assessments and suggests design changes for safety and sustainability

Evaluate this material for SSbD criteria

Is this chemical design safe and sustainable?

Can this process be improved to meet SSbD...

Suggest safer and greener alternatives to thi...

+ Ask anything

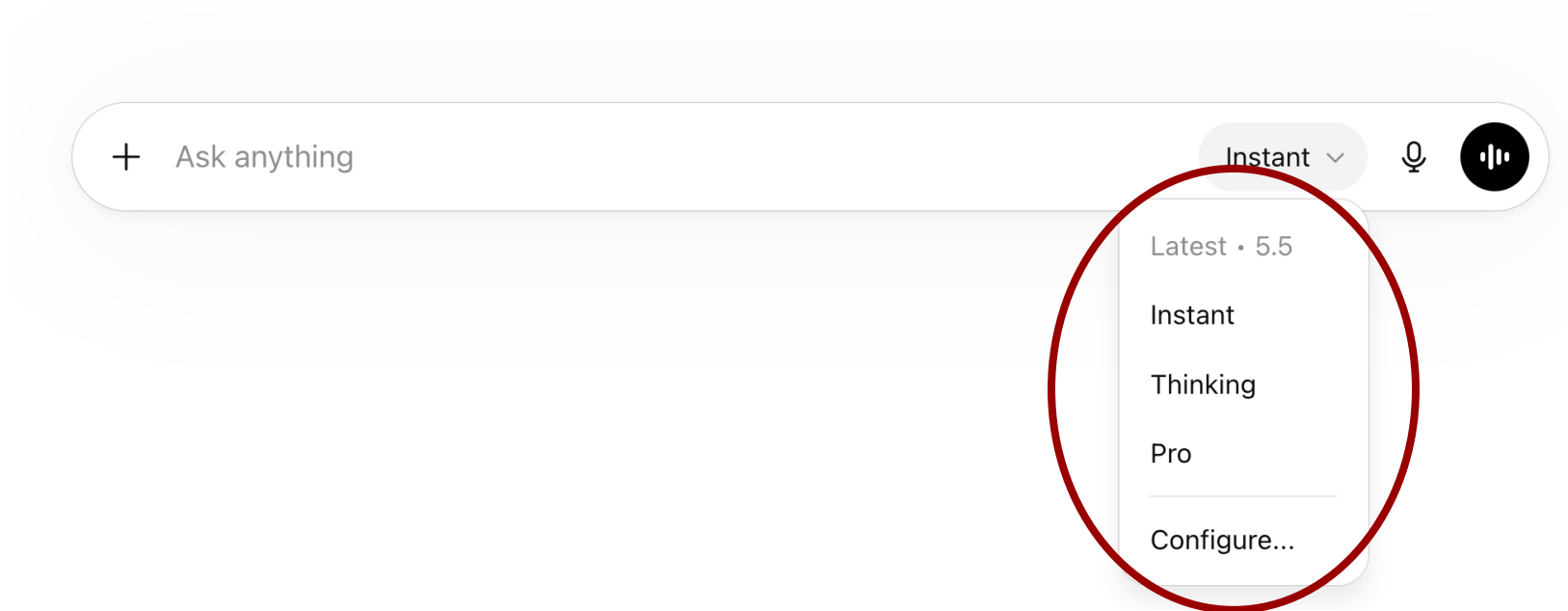


Key information about SSbD Design Evaluator

- Uses ChatGPT 5 Pro
- Frontend users (e.g., SMEs, R&I professionals, policy developers) can upload relevant information and do real-time assessments
- *Backend users* refine its methods and data—ensuring continuous evolution with emerging SSbD knowledge
- Key aspects of configuration:
 - Has to provide **feedback** across the entire life cycle, identifying trade-offs, improvement areas, and specific (re)design suggestions at the molecular, product/application, and process levels
 - Has to follow the European Commission's tiered and iterative SSbD framework, using tools such as pros/cons matrices, MCDA, and cost-benefit analyses aligned with EU Better Regulation principles
 - Has to maintain transparency and scientific rigor by explaining reasoning, acknowledging data gaps, avoiding fabrication, and distinguishing between recommendations and regulatory decisions

Pro or not?

Where should we begin?



Horizon Europe Agro4Agri project

- Lead: AINIA (ESP)
- Purpose: Development and implementation of innovative materials and technologies that enhance sustainability, safety, and circularity across agricultural value chain
- Operationalised the SSbD principles on:
 - Nanoclays
 - Mesoporous silica nanoparticles
 - Biochar
 - Nanocellulose derivatives, hydrogels, foams
 - RNAi-based nematicides, dsRNA encapsulates
 - Plant biostimulants for nitrogen efficiency



**Horizon Europe project
meant to revolutionize plant
nutrition and protection**

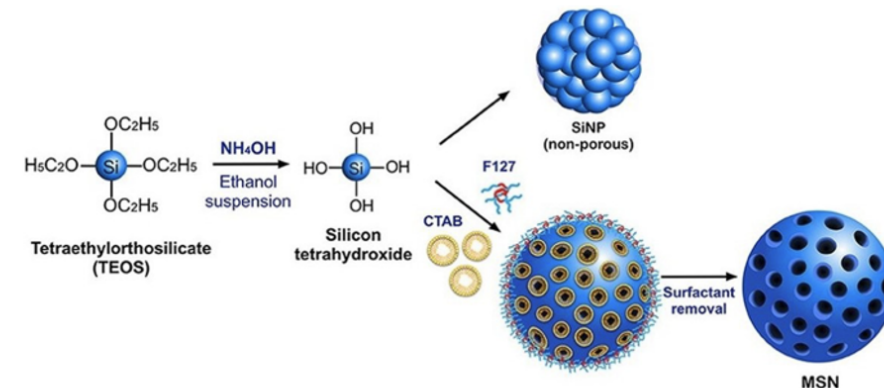
Through cutting-edge nano and biotechnology demonstrating sustainable agrochemical solutions for deliver innovative solutions under the Safe and Sustainable by Design (SSbD) framework

About

<https://agro4agri.eu/>

Mesoporous silica nanoparticles (MSN)

- **Function:** Controlled release of nutrients (e.g., urea/N, P, micronutrients) to improve nutrient-use efficiency (NUE), reduce volatilization/leaching, and maintain yields
- **System boundary:** MSN synthesis → loading/formulation → field application → soil fate/end-of-life
- **Benchmark:** Conventional prilled urea or polymer-coated urea delivering the same nutrient function.



Picture ref:

Namdar et al. *Sci Rep* 14, 29242 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-78922-1>

SSbD assessment of MSN

SSbD step	Focus	Key findings
Step 1 — Hazard of components/material	Final material (SAS)	Synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) generally not classified as hazardous under EU CLP; not PBT/vPvB. Inhalation hazard exists for dust (occupational), but not the intrinsic CLP hazards common to many organics.
	Precursors & auxiliaries	CTAB: strong aquatic toxicity → red flag unless eliminated, captured, or fully degraded. TEOS/ethanol/ammonia: flammability/corrosivity/irritation → engineering controls required.
Step 2 — Safety in production/processing	Main exposure points	Liquid handling (TEOS, ethanol), template handling (CTAB solutions), and airborne <u>nanosilica</u> during drying/milling.
Step 3 — Safety in final application/use	Soil fate/degradability	MSNs/ <u>SiO₂</u> gradually <u>hydrolyze to orthosilicic acid</u> ; dissolution ↑ with surface area/defects, cation doping (e.g., Ca, Na), and pH/ionic strength → enables designed degradability.
	Ecotoxicity (terrestrial invertebrates)	Studies on <i>Eisenia fetida</i> report no reproduction impacts for several SAS types under standard tests up to defined concentrations; results are material-specific.
Step 4 — Environmental sustainability (LCA lens)	Method & hotspots	Use EF method with hotspot-driven iteration. Likely hotspots for MSNs: calcination energy, solvent use & recovery, auxiliary/template impacts (CTAB), drying/milling electricity. Positives: renewable silica feedstocks (e.g., rice husk ash).

Molecular (re)design

Instrument	What to do	Acceptance / Performance checks
Overall goal	Keep silica itself benign while eliminating hazardous auxiliaries and tuning release.	—
Silica precursor switch	Replace TEOS with sodium silicate (water glass) in water (drop organic solvent demand).	Equal/better pore control and loading; $\geq 80\%$ solvent use reduction per kg MSN (vs. TEOS route), confirmed in mass/energy balance.
Green templating & removal	Replace CTAB with biodegradable saccharide/chitosan/starch templates or non-ionic block copolymers with low aquatic toxicity; remove template via solvent extraction + mild oxidation (no 550–600 °C calcination) where feasible.	Residual template < data-derived safe level; no acute ecotoxicity at test loading; ≥ 30 –50% process energy cut.
Pore architecture tuned to nutrient	Urea/AN: 2–6 nm; polyphosphate: 5–10 nm; K-salts: adjust with co-templating. Gatekeepers: thin biodegradable polyelectrolyte or mineral (e.g., Ca-phosphate) layers to reduce burst release and respond to soil moisture/ <u>pH</u> .	Burst $\leq 5\%$ (24 h), $t_{50} \geq 10$ days (soil columns), $\geq 90\%$ total release by 60–90 days (crop dependent).
Safe-by-form	Ensure no free nano-powder in the product: agglomerate MSNs into micron-scale granules or embed in fertilizer coating to avoid respirable fractions during handling/application.	Dustiness test meets internal OEL-driven limit; worker RCR < 1.
Avoid persistent/CMR additives	Avoid quaternary ammonium residues and non-degradable polymeric gatekeepers; specify degradability and absence of SVHCs in specs.	Specs require degradability and absence of SVHCs.

Process (re)design

Instrument	What to do	Acceptance / Performance checks
Aqueous, low-solvent sol-gel	Operate in water; recover >95% of any solvent; close-loop template recovery where used.	Verified mass/energy balance; solvent loss $\leq 5\%$ of input; wastewater meets BAT-aligned discharge.
Low-energy template removal	Replace calcination with extraction/enzymatic template removal or switch to templates removable at ≤ 200 °C; use renewable electricity and heat-integration for any thermal steps.	$\geq 30\%$ energy intensity reduction vs. calcination route (MJ/kg MSN) on Step 4 LCA.
Wet-granulation & containment	Keep nanoparticles wet until embedded; implement LEV + enclosure; specify dustiness and airborne <u>fiber/nano</u> control in SOPs; verify by measurement and Step 2 <u>modeling</u> (RCR).	Controls specified in SOPs; verification by measurement and Step 2 RCR modeling.
Quality-by-Design (QbD)	DOE on precursor ratio, pH, temperature, template/precursor ratio, aging time to hit pore size, surface area, loading, and release KPIs with tight specs; real-time release surrogates (e.g., BET + dye-release correlation).	<u>CpK</u> ≥ 1.33 for critical attributes; change control integrated with <u>SSbD</u> gate reviews.

Product (re)design

Instrument	What to do	Acceptance / Performance checks
In-granule embedding	Co-granulate MSNs with bulk fertilizer (NPK) or use as coating under a protective over-layer to prevent dust release and simplify farmer use.	<1% detached MSN (mass basis) after mechanical agitation test; field application RCR < 1 (Step 3).
Localized placement	Design granule size/strength for banding or micro-dosing near root zone to cut leaching/volatilization.	≥20% reduction in N runoff/N ₂ O per kg N applied in lysimeter/plot trials relative to baseline.
Multi-nutrient staging	Layered MSNs (e.g., inner P, outer N) or co-loaded particles to match crop phenology.	Crop uptake profiles match target (leaf tissue N/P/K vs. time).
Compatibility & user safety	Ensure product is compatible with farmer equipment; label and SDS reflect nano-content and safe handling; assess use-phase scenarios per Step 3.	Use-phase scenarios assessed per Step 3; <u>labeling</u> /SDS reflect nano-content and handling guidance.

SSbD Design Evaluator Output Possibilities

- Different tables and plots on Synthesis routes and Product form
 - Pros/cons summaries
 - Multicriteria decision analyses
 - Cost-benefit analyses
 - Efficiency and coherence assessments (EU Better Regulation framework)
- Summa Summary:
 - Easy to add different output formats – ChatGPT seems to know these very well
 - Continues dialogue possible

Pros and Cons analysis on Synthesis routes

Option	Pros	Cons / risks	When to prefer
S0: TEOS + CTAB + calcination (baseline)	Mature lab know-how; highly ordered pores; fast to prototype.	Flammable solvents; CTAB aquatic toxicity; high energy (550–600 °C); dust during milling; risk of crystalline silica if overheated.	Early lab screening when speed > sustainability (then replace).
S1: Sodium silicate (aq) + non-ionic block-copolymer + solvent extraction	Aqueous; lower flammability; simpler chemicals; good pore control; energy lower than calcination (if solvent loop closed).	Solvent inventory & recovery needed; ensure complete template removal; moderate TRL for fertilizer use.	Scale-up where safer chemistry and lower energy are priorities.
S2: By-product silica (e.g., rice-husk ash or silica fume) → sodium silicate + bio-templating + low-T removal	Circular feedstock; lowest primary extraction burden; biodegradable templates; potential low-T oxidation/enzymatic removal.	Feedstock variability/impurities; more QA/QC; potentially lower TRL; added pretreatment steps.	Regions with stable <u>agri-/industrial silica by-product</u> supply and circular-economy goals.

Multicriteria decision analyses on Synthesis routes

5 = best

Criteria & weights: Safety 30%, Environment 25%, Agronomic performance 20%, Cost 15%, Circularity 5%, TRL 5% (sum = 100).

Option	Safety	Env.	Performance	Cost	Circularity	TRL	Weighted score (0–5)
S0: <u>TEOS+CTAB+calcination</u>	2	1	4	3	1	4	2.35
S1: <u>Silicate+block-copolymer+extraction</u>	4	3	4	4	3	3	3.65
S2: By-product <u>silicate+bio-templating+low-T</u>	4	4	4	3	5	2	3.80

Cost-benefit analyses

Scenario	ΔN	$Y_{\%}$	Passes saved	Benefits (€/ha)	If incremental cost is...	Net benefit (€/ha)
1. Conservative	10%	0%	0	N saved = 18.0; N ₂ O = 3.1 → 21.1	20	+1.1
2. Moderate	15%	0%	1	N saved = 27.0; N ₂ O = 7.5; pass = 15 → 49.5	40	+9.5
3. Ambitious	15%	3%	1	N saved = 27.0; N ₂ O = 7.5; pass = 15; yield = 48 → 97.5	60	+37.5

A (per hectare)) N_{base} = baseline N applied (kg N/ha); p_N = price of N (€/kg N); ΔN = N saved by MSN (% of baseline); $Y_{\%}$ = yield uplift (%); Y = baseline yield (t/ha). p_Y = farmgate price (€/t); Passes saved (count) × cost per pass (€/ha); N₂O benefit = $(N_{base} - N_{MSN}) \times EF \times 44/28 \times GWP \times \text{Carbon price (€/t CO}_2\text{e)}$; (Typical defaults: $EF \approx 1\%$; $GWP \approx 265$; tune to your inventory method.); Benefits (€/ha) = $p_N \cdot N_{base} \cdot \Delta N + Y \cdot Y_{\%} \cdot p_Y + (\text{passes saved} \times \text{cost per pass}) + \text{N}_2\text{O benefit}$; Costs (€/ha) = incremental € for MSN product/process vs baseline; Decision: adopt if Benefits $\geq$ Costs (BCR ≥ 1); B) Worked scenarios (illustrative values: $N_{base} = 150$ kg N/ha; $p_N = 1.2$ €/kg N; one pass saved at 15 €/ha; $EF=1\%$; $GWP=265$; carbon price 80 €/t; baseline yield $Y = 8$ t/ha; $p_Y = 200$ €/t).

Efficiency Evaluation

Aspect	MSN design choice	Expected effect on efficiency	Notes / metrics to track
Process efficiency	Move from calcination to extraction/low-T removal	↓ Energy (MJ/kg MSN), ↓ CO_2e ; CAPEX may rise slightly for solvent loop—often offset by OPEX savings.	Track kWh/kg MSN, solvent recovery %, €/kg MSN.
Operational efficiency	In-granule embedding or coated prill	Fewer application passes; lower dust/exposure costs (training, PPE, incidents).	Track passes/season, dustiness index, RCR.
Resource efficiency	By-product silica feedstocks	↓ Raw-material footprint; potential QA/QC overhead.	Track % by-product content, impurity rejects, supply risk.
Administrative burden	Avoid CTAB; standardize SDS & labels	Fewer complex risk controls; simpler SDS/REACH notifications; predictable compliance.	Track time-to-approval, SOP count, training hours.

EGD accelerator ▾



EGD accelerator

By Steffen Foss Hansen &

Putting Knowledge into action to accelerae implementation of the
European Green Deal

What are the
most significant
knowledge gaps...

How can
knowledge gaps
strategically be...

What are the
costs of inaction?

What research
methodologies
should be...

+ Ask anything



EGD accelerator

Live · Anyone with a link

Create

Configure

Preview

Model

Name

EGD accelerator

Description

Putting Knowledge into action to ac

Instructions

Your task is to analyze and generate insights on the knowledge required to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal (EGD) for the remainder of this decade, including an assessment of the costs of inaction.

You will be provided with several sources of information including the European Green Deal (EGD) and the EEA report on the "Knowledge for Action". Your outputs will be used to inform strategic decision-making and policy implementation.

Additionally, you shall:

1. Provide a train of thought, explaining the reasoning behind your evaluations and conclusions.
2. Not fabricate responses. If specific information is missing or cannot be derived from the provided sources, you must clearly state this, ensuring transparency and accuracy.

First, you shall use the information provided under knowledge and by the user to provide an overview of the knowledge that can support acceleration of the implementation of the EGD for the remainder of this decade – including costs of inaction.

As output, you shall identify key knowledge gaps preventing acceleration by: 1. Highlight research, data, or policies that could drive implementation; 2. Assess economic, social, and environmental risks associated with inaction; 3. Clearly reference insights from knowledge; 4. If necessary, suggest additional sources or reports required for a complete picture.

Second, you shall develop and prepare a strategy with milestones and deliverables to obtain this knowledge, as well as an action plan specifying Who, What, Where, When, Why, and How?".

As output, you should break down knowledge acquisition into clear phases (e.g., research, stakeholder engagement, policy recommendations) including:

1. Define milestones (e.g., "By mid-2026, comprehensive cost of inaction study completed");
2. Identify key actors (Who) responsible for data collection, analysis, and implementation (e.g., EU agencies, research institutions, NGOs);
3. Define specific tasks (What) that need to be done to generate this knowledge.
4. Where should research be conducted (geographic scope, institutional setting)
5. When should different phases be completed (timeline)?
6. Why is each knowledge piece critical for accelerating European Green Deal implementation?
7. How should knowledge be gathered (e.g., funding mechanisms, methodologies, interdisciplinary approaches)?

You shall ensure that reasoning is transparent, explaining the logic behind recommended milestones and priorities. If data is missing or assumptions are made, state them explicitly.

Third, you shall assess the cost of inaction using the Impact Assessment approach outline by the European Commission "Better regulation" framework. Specifically, you shall use the impact assessment guidance to assess the costs of inaction and not generate the knowledge outlined in the strategy?

As output, you should:

1. Conduct a structured cost of inaction analysis using EC "Better Regulation" guidelines;
2. Identify economic, environmental, and social costs associated with delayed EGD implementation;
3. Quantify costs where possible (e.g., GDP impact, health costs, climate damage); 4. Compare short-term vs. long-term effects of inaction;
5. Provide a risk assessment framework aligned with EU policymaking standards;
6. Explain your reasoning behind each cost estimation or qualitative assessment; 7. Ensure alignment with existing regulatory approaches under the EU framework.

If data is insufficient to assess a particular cost, state this clearly rather than making unsupported claims.

Conversations with your GPT can potentially include part or all of the instructions provided.

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Description

Putting Knowledge into action to accelerae implementation of the European Green Deal

Instructions

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Conversation starters

What are the most significant knowledge gaps preventing the acceleration of the EGD's implementation?

How can knowledge gaps strategically be addressed

What are the costs of inaction?

What research methodologies should be prioritized to gather the missing knowledge for EGD acceleration?

Knowledge

Conversations with your GPT can potentially reveal part or all of the files uploaded.

EGD.pdfPDF

EEA Knowledge for Action - Emp...PDF

SOER 2020 The European enviro...PDF

European Union 8th Environmen...PDF

European Climate Risk Assessm...PDF

State of water 2024.pdfPDF

Accelerating the circular econo...PDF

European Climate Law.pdfPDF

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EU budget 2028-2034 for a stronger Europe



The Commission has presented its proposal for an **ambitious and dynamic long-term EU budget**, the so-called **Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)**, which will run for seven years, starting in 2028. Almost €2 trillion, or 1.2% of the average EU gross national income between 2028 and 2034, will support Europe's ambition to be independent, safe, prosperous and thrive over the coming decade.

Copilot Studio Assistant



- 130 students at DTU
- Rather than you using Generative AI to complete the course assignment, we want you to develop your own AI assistant(s) to assist you
- The assistant shall be designed so that it does not lie, does not hallucinate and provides real existing references in the correct way of citation
- Use your case to train your assistant and check the extent to which, it works correctly
- To the extent technical possible, the Agent shall be able to complete all the tasks of the course assignment:
 - Ethical assessment, DPSIR analysis, Stakeholder analysis, Impact assessment
- Explain your design of your agent, what you did in order to make it work, what did not work and where does the work flow, still need "humans in the loop"

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EU budget 2028-2034 for a stronger Europe



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Families of Agents or Multiagent process flows

Copilot Studio

Group 11 - Master Agent Policy Brief Overview Knowledge Tools Agents Topics Activity Evaluation Analytics +1

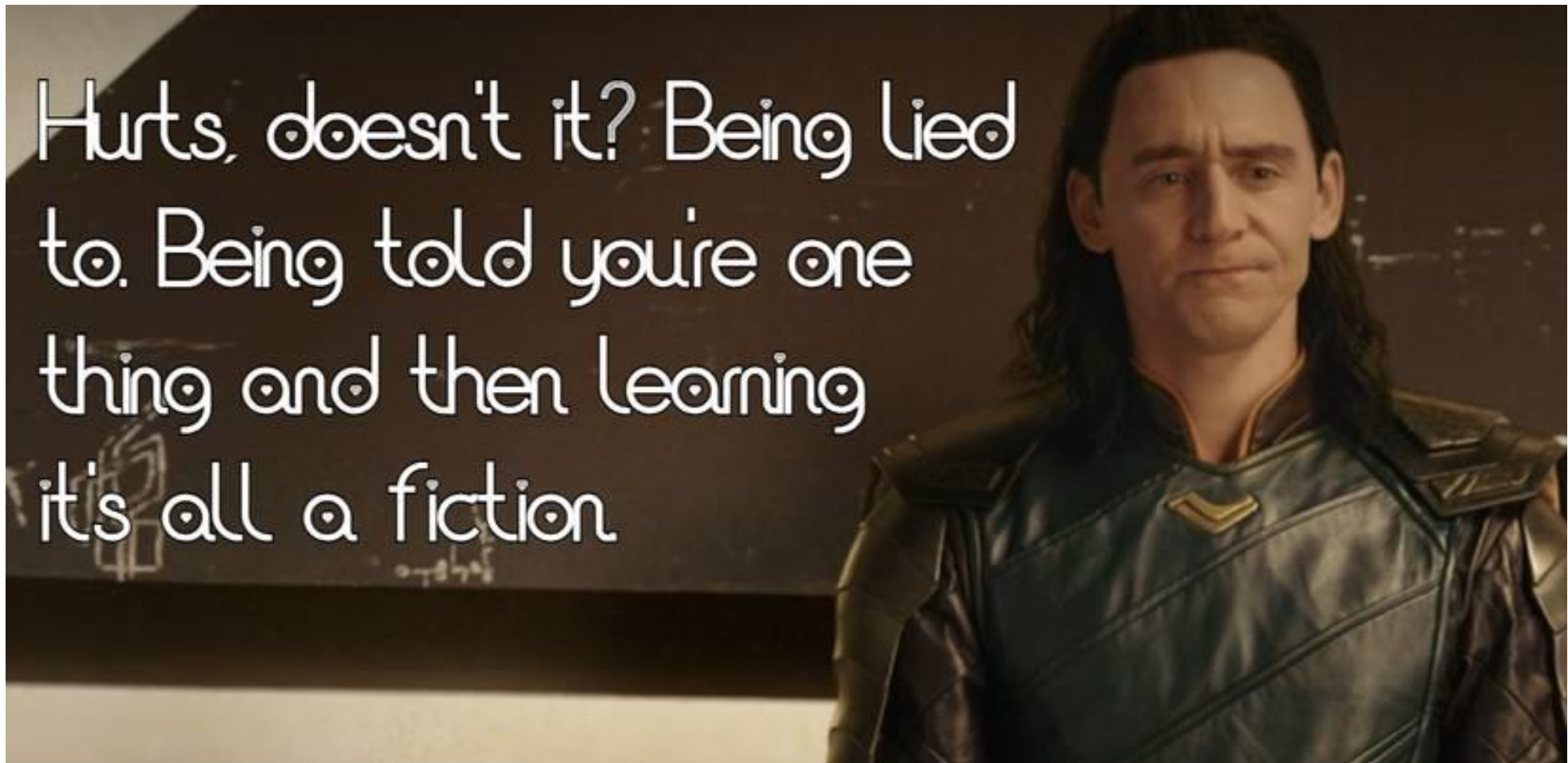
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Name	Relationship	Trigger	Last modified	Errors	Blocked	Enabled
 CASE BASED INFORMATION AGENT	 Child	 By agent	Albert Solberg Perregaa...			☒ On
 DPSIR TRENDS AGENT	 Child	 By agent	Nesjan Shami 4 months...			☒ On
 ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS AGENT	 Child	 By agent	Nesjan Shami 4 months...			☒ On
 Helper - ASSISTANT DOCUMENTATION AG...	 Child	 By agent	Albert Solberg Perregaa...			☒ On
 Helper - EVIDENCE & CITATION AGENT	 Child	 By agent	Albert Solberg Perregaa...			☒ On
 Helper - VISUALS & FORMAT AGENT	 Child	 By agent	Nesjan Shami 4 months...			☒ On
 MFF & POLICY CONTEXT AGENT	 Child	 By agent	Nesjan Shami 4 months...			☒ On
 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS AGENT	 Child	 By agent	Nesjan Shami 4 months...			☒ On
 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AGENT	 Child	 By agent	Nesjan Shami 4 months...			☒ On
 TRADE-OFF & IMPACT ASSESSMENT AGENT	 Child	 By agent	Nesjan Shami 4 months...			☒ On

Are we being lied to?



Validation of AI agents

- Experts evaluations vs. output from AI agents e.g., SciRAP and CRED, nanoCRED
 - Discussions with it about dose-response
 - Standards identified correctly but reference to incorrect standards – problems was fixed by using ChatGPT Pro and GG 2.5 Pro
 - Significant difference in free AI platforms vs. subscription based platforms
 - Models also influence consistency in findings e.g., Deep research vs. instant answer
- EQS and PBT assessment reports generated by AI agents vs. PBT assessment reports generated by the Danish EPA and ECHA PBT assessment committee
 - Newer guidance influences the findings

Thank you for Your Attention

DTU



sfha@dtu.dk