the theme paper) and potential relevant projects being conducted in academic institutions;

ii) Identify potential overlaps with research and innovation programmes of regulatory relevance (including timelines) of EU Member States' national bodies, relevant EU Agencies (e.g. ECHA, EEA, EMA, etc) and relevant EU institutions and their work programmes (e.g. the JRC and Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe in particular PARC[15]).

Objective 3: Identifying areas requiring further scientific development

i) Identify relevant working areas additional to what is included in the theme paper necessary to implement combined exposure to multiple chemicals in human health risk. Provide a clear justification on their relevance by taking the directions/opportunities into account as outlined in the relevant theme paper (Annex 5);

ii) Identify any further development that is needed in the working areas identified in the theme paper (i.e., scientific development and/or implementation of specific policies);

iii) Identify directly relevant discontinuities and knowledge gaps with a clear justification on their relevance to reach the desired vision by 2030 and impact for EFSA;

iv) Perform an analysis of the relevance and added value of the working areas that are listed in the theme paper as well and those additional ones that have been identified (see objective 3i, above) to achieve EFSA's vision as defined in the theme paper (Annex 5);

v) Explore opportunities for the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)[16] approaches for combined exposure to multiple chemicals in human health risk assessment including data extraction and integration of information from different sources. The tenderer needs to be available to be interviewed by a contractor (still to be identified through a separate call for tenders) preparing the roadmap for action on artificial intelligence in evidence management in risk assessment.

Objective 4: Identifying challenges and blockers

i) Identify potential challenges and blockers for the implementation of human health risk assessment of combined exposure to multiple chemicals based on the outcome of objective 2 and 3;

[16] Artificial Intelligence has been defined by the European Commission as "Artificial Intelligence refers to systems that display intelligent behaviour by analysing their environment and taking action — with some degree of autonomy — to achieve specific goals. We are using AI on a daily basis, for example to block email spam or speak with digital assistants. Growth in computing power, availability of data and progress in algorithms have turned AI into one of the most important technologies of the 21st century." Refer to: https://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/publication/coordinated-plan-artificial-intelligence-com2018-795-final_en#:~:text=Delivering%20on%20its%20strategy%20on,use%20of%20AI%20in%20Europe