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TECHNICAL TRAINING ON RISK ANALYSIS FOR SAARC COUNTRIES

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Overview of Risk Management

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Overview of Risk Management

Definition - Risk management is

«The process, distinct from risk assessment, of weighing policy alternatives, in consultation with all interested parties, considering risk assessment and other factors relevant for the health protection of consumers and for the promotion of fair trade practices, and, if needed, selecting appropriate prevention and control options.»

Reference: Definition of Risk Analysis Terms Related to Food Safety, Procedural Manual of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, 21st Edition

Overview of Risk Management

Risk management is an integral component of the overall risk analysis

«Risk analysis is a process consisting of three components:

- Risk assessment
- **Risk management**
- Risk communication»

Overview of Risk Management

Introduction

«**Risk analysis must occur in a context** and, to be done effectively, **it requires a formal process**. In a typical instance, a food safety problem/issue is identified and risk managers initiate a risk management process, which they then see through to completion.

Reference: Food safety risk analysis, A guide for national food safety authorities, FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 87, Rome, 2006

Overview of Risk Management

Introduction contd.

This is best accomplished within a **systematic**, **consistent** and **readily-understood framework** in which scientific knowledge on risk and evaluations of other factors relevant to public health protection are used to select and implement appropriate control measures.

Overview of Risk Management

Introduction contd.

The responsibilities of risk managers during this process also include commissioning a risk assessment when one is needed, and making sure that risk communication occurs wherever necessary.»

Risk management – National Govts.

«National government decisions on risk management, including sanitary measures taken, should have as their primary objective the protection of the health of consumers.

Unjustified differences in the measures selected to address similar risks in different situations should be avoided.»

Reference: Working Principles for Risk Analysis for Food Safety for Application by Governments, CAC/GL 62-2007

Risk management – Structured approach

Risk management should follow a structured approach of a Risk management framework (RMF) including:

- 1. Preliminary risk management activities;**
- 2. Identification and selection of risk management options:**
- 3. Implementation;**
- 4. Monitoring and review of the decision taken.**

Risk management framework

Important

The application of a risk management framework represents a systematic way of thinking about all food safety issues that require risk management.

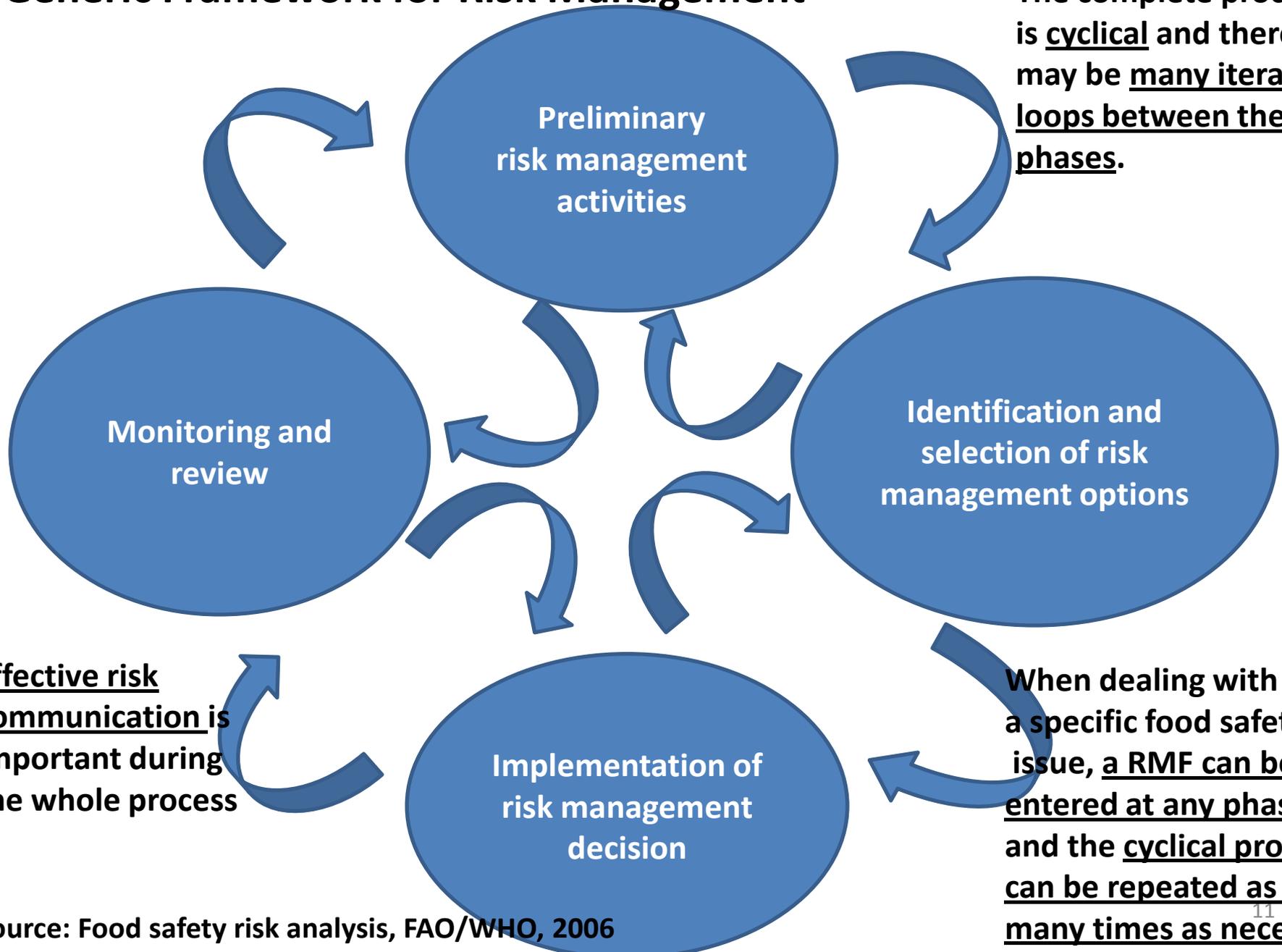
Risk management process

Important

The risk management process should be

- **Transparent;**
- **Consistent;**
- **Fully documented.**

Generic Framework for Risk Management



Risk Management Framework: First Phase: Preliminary Risk Management Activities

Preliminary risk management activities

1. Identify food safety issue
2. Develop a risk profile
3. Establish risk management goals
4. Decide on a need for a risk assessment
5. Establish risk assessment policy
6. Commission risk assessment, if necessary
7. Consider results of risk assessment
8. Rank risks, if necessary

Once a food safety problem has been identified, available information is aggregated into a risk profile that will guide further action. During this first phase, good risk communication is important between the risk managers and risk assessors (internal communication) and between risk managers and other external interested parties.

Risk Management Framework:

Second Phase: Identification and Selection of Risk Management Options

Identification and selection of risk management options

1. Identify possible options
2. Evaluate options
3. Select preferred option(s) (e.g. controlling, preventing, reducing, eliminating or mitigating in some other manner)

Risk managers should try to take into account the entire continuum from production to consumption when identifying possible risk management options.

Risk Management Framework:

Third Phase: Implementation of Risk Management Decision

Implementation of risk management decision

1. Validate control(s) where necessary
2. Implement selected control(s)
3. Verify implementation

Risk management decisions are implemented by a variety of parties including government officials, the food industry (e.g. GMP, GHP, HACCP systems) and consumers. The type of implementation varies according to the food safety issue, the specific circumstances and the parties involved.

Risk Management Framework:
Fourth Phase: Monitoring and Review

Monitoring and review

1. Monitor outcomes of control(s)
2. Review control(s) where indicated

Risk managers should verify that the risk mitigation measures are achieving the intended results and that there are no unintended consequences associated with the measures and that risk management goals can be sustained in the longer term.

Risk management should be a continuing process that takes into account all newly generated data in the evaluation and review of risk management decisions. The relevance, effectiveness and impacts of risk management decisions and their implementation should be regularly monitored and the decisions and/or their implementation reviewed as necessary.

Overview of risk management: Two recent case studies

1. **Campylobacter in Switzerland: Risk analysis by the Swiss Federal Office of Public Health**

Also refer to

<http://www.bag.admin.ch/themen/lebensmittel/04861/13399/index.html?lang=en>

2. **Milk from cattle infected with *Mycobacterium bovis* and milk products produced from this milk**

Source: Swiss Federal Office of Public Health, June 2013

Thank you for your attention!