

WORKSHOP OUTPUT

Workshop Question	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
What is the strongest point of doing risk benefit analysis that may be incorporated in the traditional risk analysis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Risk-Benefit Analysis is useful on some food but not all food; ▪ Effective only to food that is commonly consumed like fish, fruits and vegetables; ▪ Useful in providing additional scientific information for risk communication; ▪ Useful in providing additional information to food control authorities for more precise information to consumers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We believed there is a high value of RISK-BENEFIT, which make more holistic evaluation than just risk evaluation. ▪ When we use Risk-Benefit, make sure to communicate with more emphasis in BENEFIT, than in risks, getting a better an effective communication and facilitation the decision taken by policy makers, and to establish the better measures to handle the risks and decide that the balance is more in the scale is in the BENEFIT side. ▪ Remember, COMMUNICATION is key as part of the risk-benefit analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Come up with recommendations ▪ Estimation of minimum problems of food safety (benefits) ▪ Multi-sectoral involvement ▪ Dose response benefits ▪ Calculating effectiveness in relationship with RA, Application of RM, Refine the best options for RM ▪ How to estimate the cost (training, experts identification) – weak point ▪ Agreements: ▪ Recommendation on the best possible option for government's intervention ▪ Refine RM study ▪ RBA consumers are given scientific basis of undertaking RM option, as a consequence ▪ Consumers are confident on the safety of food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve and strengthen food safety policies ▪ Increase consumer confidence in science-based regulations ▪ More profit: Should benefits outweigh the risks, communicating it would enjoin industry or other stakeholders to contribute to developing RBA; Should risks outweigh the benefits, need to the reduction of risks
What is the possibility of adopting risk benefit analysis in your food safety system in the future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficult to adopt at the moment because different economies have different level of risk analysis infrastructure ▪ Perhaps a systematic rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The simple answer is YES, but the economies need TIME to adapt their risk analysis, to PRODUCE data, and to BUILT CAPACITY, looking in a HOLISTIC way each of the components involved in Risks- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High possibility ▪ Development of the RBA framework in the economy ▪ Must be based on the economy's priorities (e.g. RBA must be conducted on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes, economies can adopt but there are challenges: ▪ Need to institutionalize traditional risk

	<p>for adoption, but there should be a needs and resource assessment in the part of the economy prior to adoption of such analysis</p>	<p>Benefit analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Therefore Economies can say that the risk-benefit analysis could be adapted in the midterm, one of the point of view for our economies is that It is better to be adopted voluntary, more than obligatory approach ▪ It is better to start in producing more study cases and have examples from each of us, to facilitated the adoption in the economies ▪ There is an easy form to adopt if we establish common criteria to implement this approach ▪ We should have an interdisciplinary group included: Risks assessors (health professionals, toxicologists, epidemiologist, statisticians, infectious diseases experts, agriculture, and biologist), NUTRITIONISTS, and ECONOMIST. 	<p>new products before entering the markets)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RBA will give priority to standard development (e.g. infant formula) 	<p>analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for funding support, data collection and most importantly capacity building (e.g. experts, equipment, facilities)
<p>If it is possible to have a follow up seminar workshop, what would you recommend to APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) as a follow up activity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projects on the development of skill in the conduct of Risk Benefit Analysis; ▪ There is a need to have more case studies to be familiarized with Risk Benefit Analysis; a need for common denominator in measuring benefit and a need for more data sharing between APEC member economies prior to a holding of a new workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We recommended to have a more extensive workshop “learning on doing” using one case study and built different scenarios, and Look how much of money we have to establish different scenarios an how to decide to apply. Next workshop that promote actively thinking, may be at least a week, is necessary to reinforce application of the risk benefit analysis and to have an agenda so long on risk benefit analysis on epidemiologic and chemical scenarios and consider minimal data approaches. 	<p>Capacity Building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phase I – Seminar Workshop on the calculation of benefits within RBA; ▪ Phase II – Case study presentation on RBA (e.g. agricultural and fishery products) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trainings on how traditional risk analysis is performed using hands-on exercises (increased capacity building) ▪ Focus on specific food commodities (e.g. fisheries, fruits and vegetables, animal products ▪ Capacity building through exchange (e.g. human

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project on training the trainers for the conduct of risk benefit analysis ▪ APEC should prioritize first the food that needs risk-benefit assessment because RB needs technical expertise and more resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have a meeting approaching the best way to communicate about the benefits and risks in order to do a better way of communication. ▪ Have a follow up workshop to obtain steps or basic aspects that we should fill, in order to have a good and homogenous risks benefit analysis. It is necessary that in the future workshop exists a pre-work and a clearly agenda that contains case studies adapted to the reality of APEC economies, clear risk benefit analysis criteria and actions lines. ▪ The economies believe that is necessary to create an APEC Food Safety Risk Benefit website that includes the languages of the APEC economies more than English, in order to have a common place to discuss and exchange ideas and information about the risks-benefit ▪ Have a longer workshop such as 5 days to work in data that economies can prepare information to use during the workshop. And have pre-work in order to have work done. And this workshop should be named "Train the trainers" in order to replicate the workshop in their own economies ▪ Have the same workshop in different locations (give 3-4 times) during the year in order to facilitate the economies to attend the workshop. 		<p>resource placements on APEC economies doing traditional risk analysis or RBA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upon publication of RBA framework, awareness seminar-workshop may be conducted
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