Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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RISK MANAGEMET

Strategic and coordination meeting with international experts and SSFSCP representatives on integration of risk-based concepts in risk management by competent authorities

Online via Zoom platform, 25 November 2021

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Questions to be answered

- How does the risk assessment process influence on the risk managers?
  - Identification of the need for a risk assessment
  - Exchange with risk assessors during a risk assessment
  - Integrating the risk assessment results into risk management and surveillance

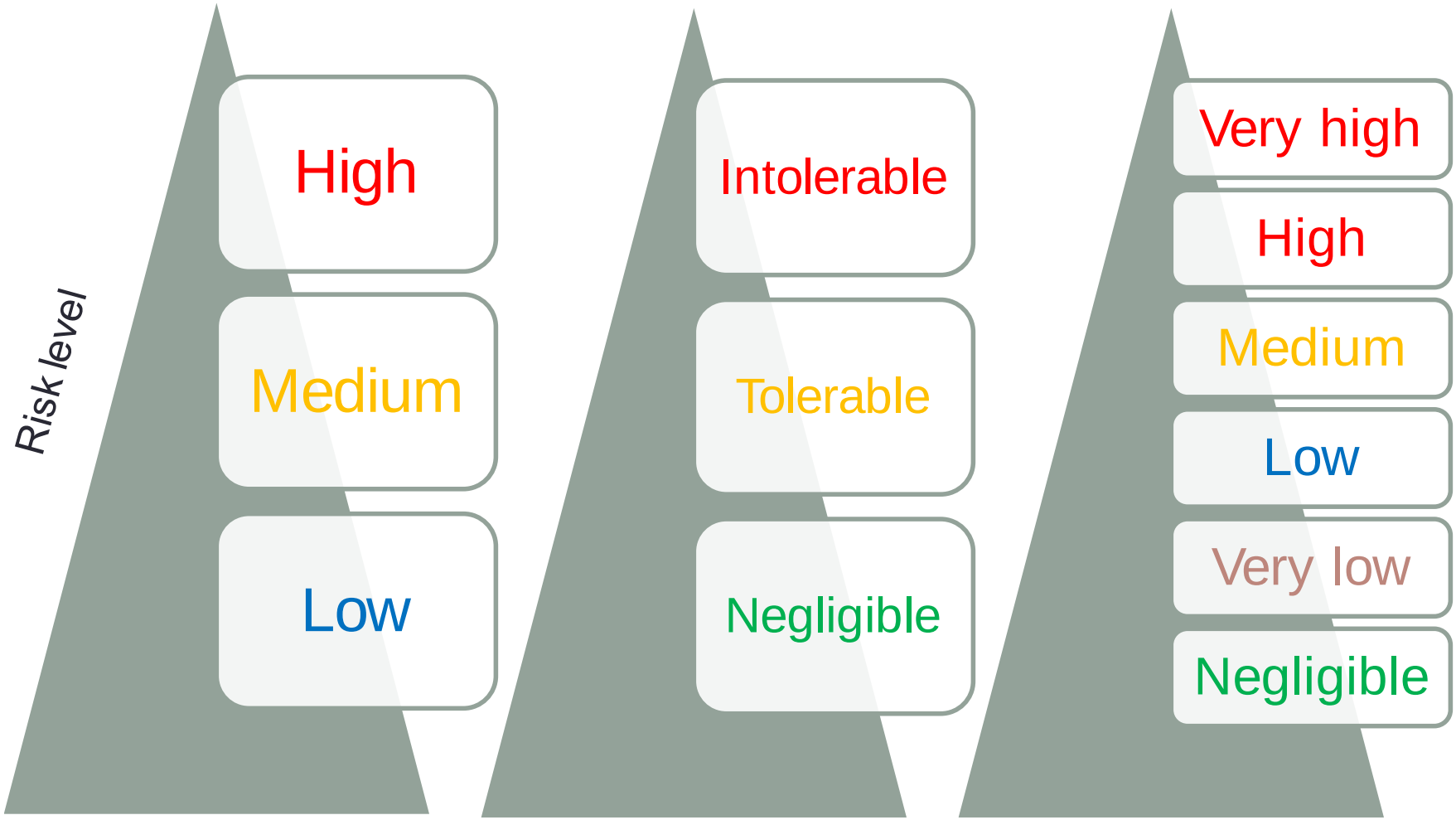
Identification of the need for a risk assessment

- The **importation** of animals and animal products involves a cetin level of disease risk to the importing country
- **Presence of transboundary disease in neighbouring countries** may pose a risk for introducing the disease also via wildlife, ecosystem (vector-borne diseases), illegal trade etc.
- **Changing of disease control policy,** e.g., from mandatory vaccination to a forbidden vaccination policy
- **Changes in the biology and/or zoonotic potential** of the agent
  - Non pathogen avian influenza/Highly pathogen avian influenza
  - TSE/BSE

Exchange with risk assessors during a risk assessment

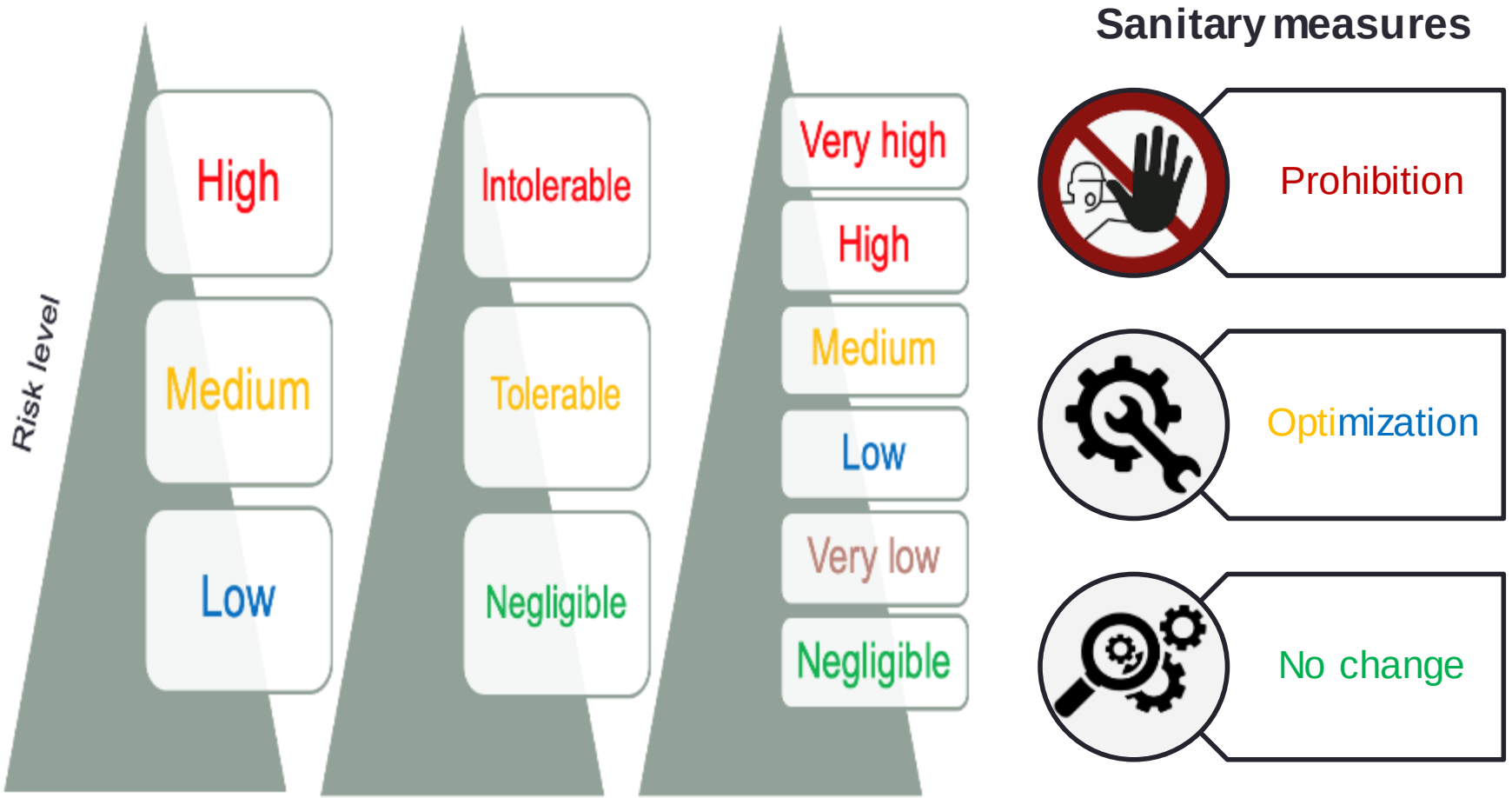
- It is important **to avoid any conflict of interest** between risk assessment and risk management - the scientific integrity of the process should be ensured
- However, equally important are **interactions and open transparent collaboration** between risk assessors and risk managers
- The analysis should be **transparent**.
- **Transparency** means the comprehensive documentation and communication of all data, information, assumptions, methods, results, discussion and conclusions used in risk analysis

Risk level

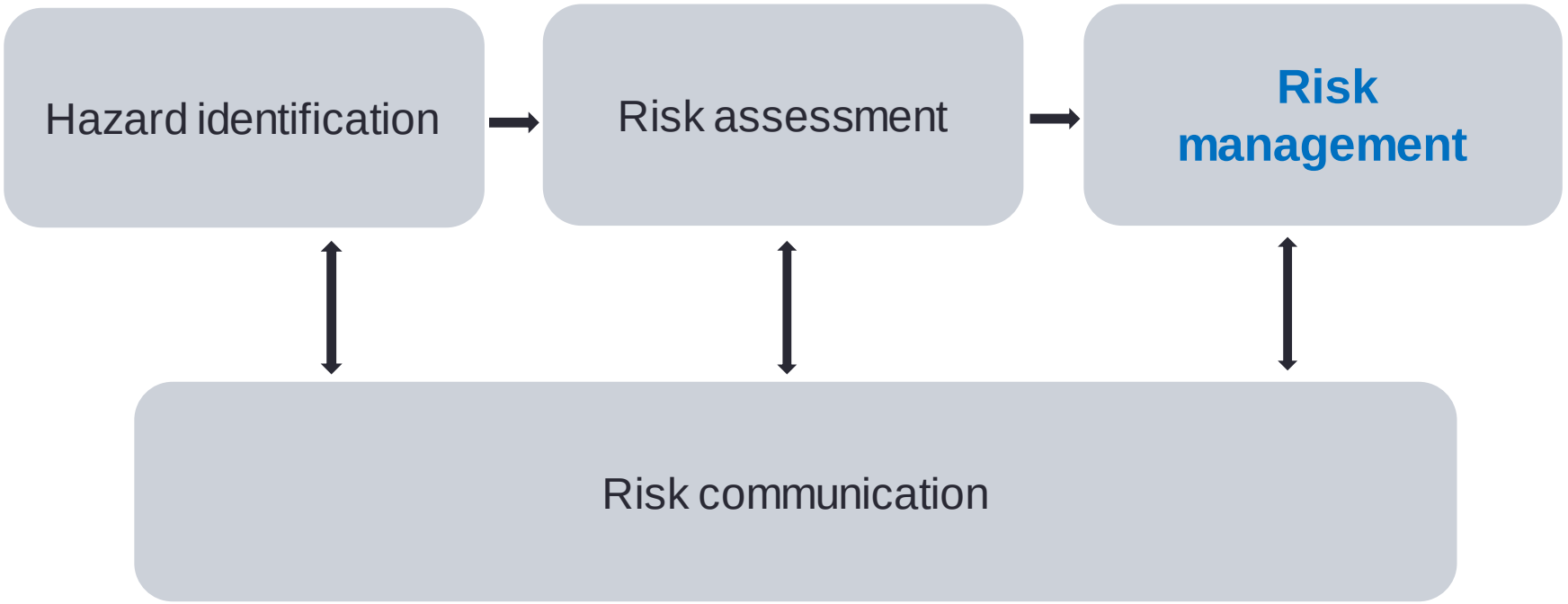

Risk level
High
Medium
Low
Intolerable
Tolerable
Negligible
Very high
High
Medium
Low
Very low
Negligible

Integrating the risk assessment results into risk management and surveillance

Risk level – Sanitary measures



The four components of RISK ANALYSIS



Principles of risk management - trade

1. Risk management **is the process of deciding upon and implementing measures to address the risks identified in the risk assessment**, whilst at the same time ensuring that negative effects on trade are minimised.
2. The objective is **to manage risk appropriately** to ensure that a **balance** is achieved between a country's desire to **minimise the likelihood** or frequency **of disease incursions** and their consequences and its **desire to import commodities** and fulfil its obligations under **international trade agreements**.
3. The international standards of the OIE are the preferred choice of sanitary measures for risk management. The application of these sanitary measures should be in accordance with the intentions in the standards.

Risk management components 1/2

1. **Risk evaluation** - the process of comparing the risk estimated in the risk assessment with the reduction in risk expected from the proposed risk management measures.
2. **Option evaluation** - the process of **identifying, evaluating the efficacy and feasibility** of, and selecting measures to reduce the risk associated with an importation.
   - The efficacy is the degree to which an option reduces the likelihood or magnitude of adverse health and economic consequences.
   - Evaluating the efficacy of the options selected is an iterative process that involves their incorporation into the risk assessment and then comparing the resulting level of risk with that considered acceptable.
   - The evaluation for feasibility normally focuses on technical, operational and economic factors affecting the implementation of the risk management options.

Risk management components 2/2

3. **Implementation** - the process of following through with the risk management decision and ensuring that the risk management measures are in place.
4. **Monitoring and review** - the ongoing process by which the risk management measures are continuously audited to ensure that they are achieving the results intended.

EXAMPLES

- IMPORT RISK ANALYSIS
  - EMERGING DISEASES
- CHANGING OF DISEASE CONTROL POLICY
- ZOONOSES

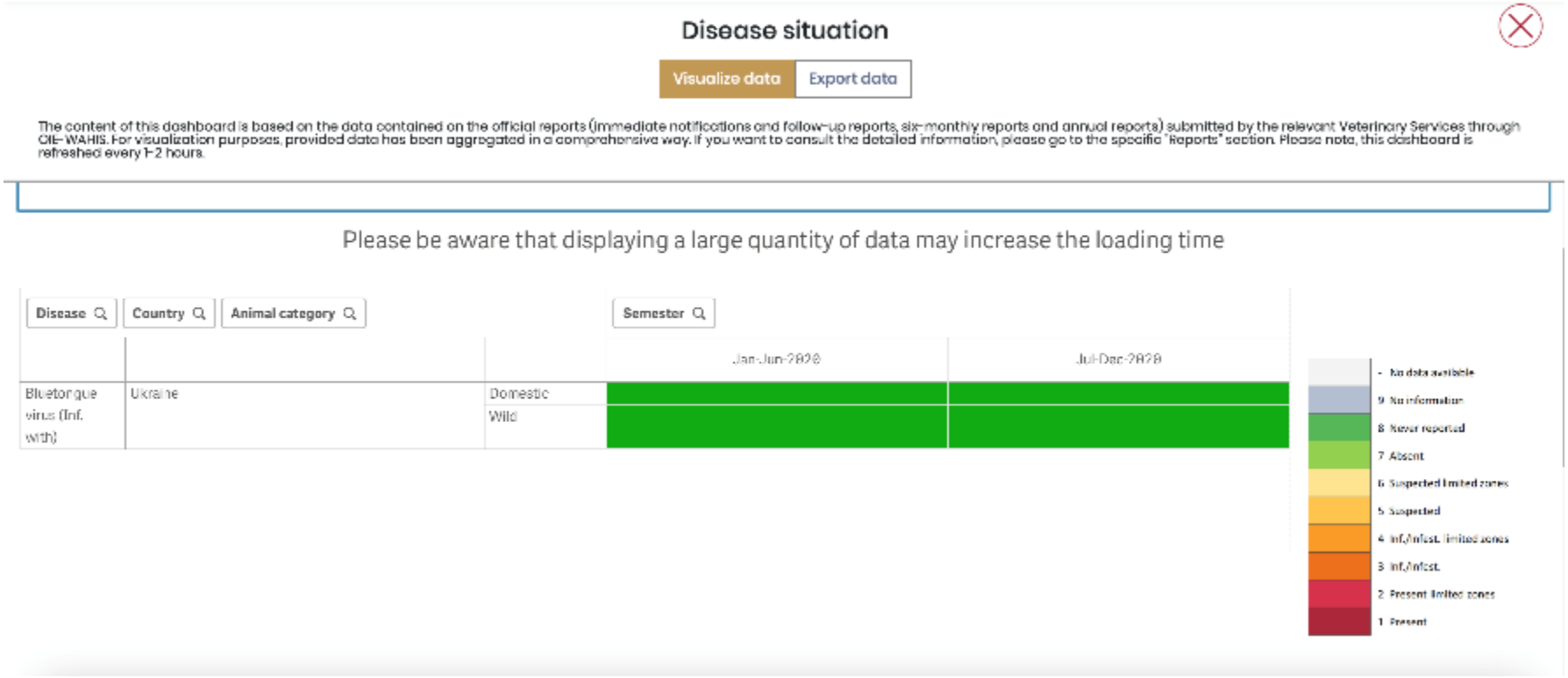
IMPORT RISK ANALYSIS
EMERGING DISEASES

African swine fever

FMD

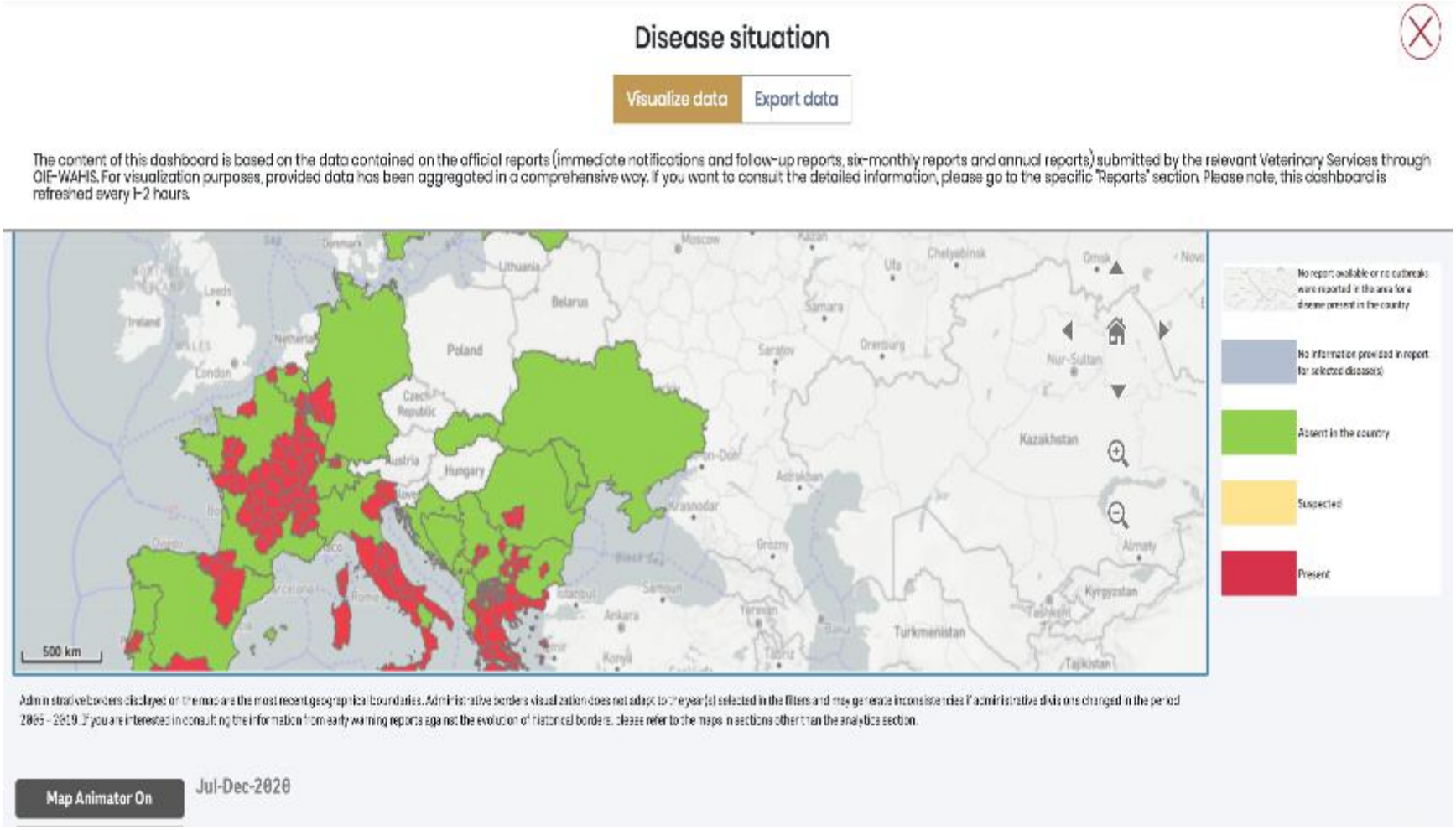
Vector-born disease - Bluetongue

Bluetongue - Ukraine



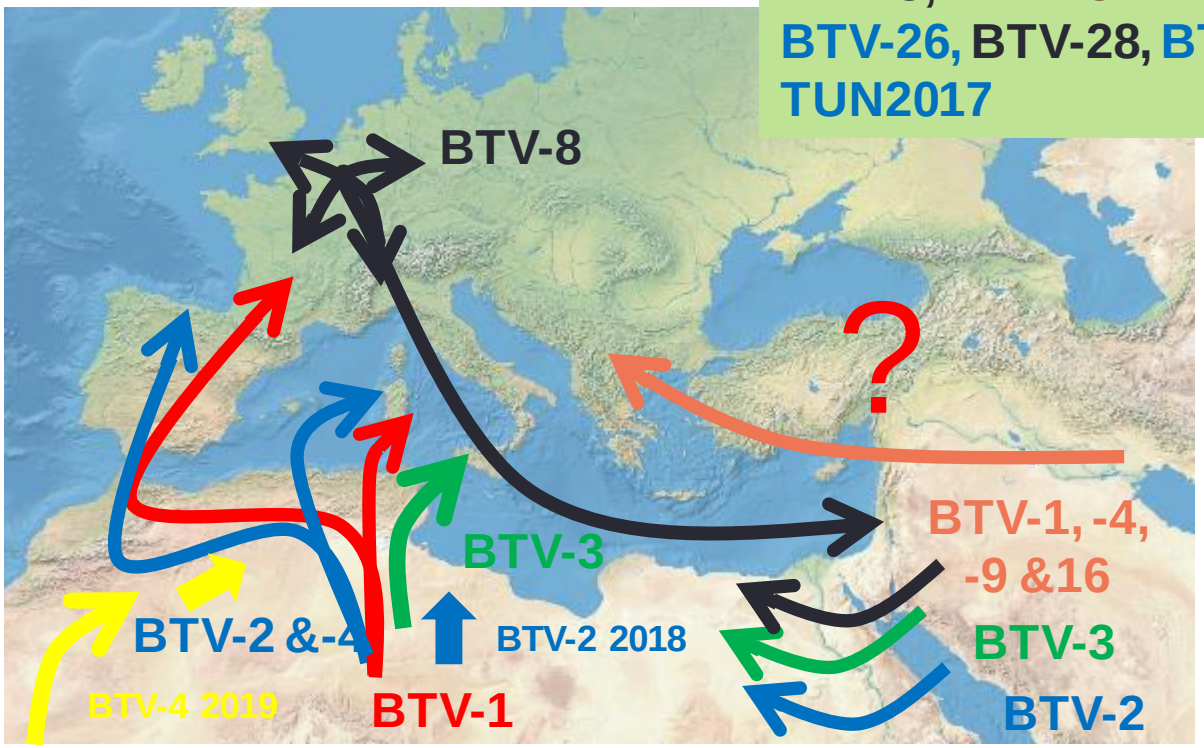
Source: OIE WAHIS

Bluetongue - Europe



Bluetongue situation – Europe and Mediterranean region

BTV-2, BTV-3, BTV-4, BTV-6, BTV-8, BTV-15 BTV-26, BTV-28, BTV-Y TUN2017



CHANGING OF DISEASE CONTROL POLICY

Classical swine fever (CSF)

Changing of CSF control policy

Mandatory vaccination

- Mandatory vaccination of pigs – twice a year
- Stamping-out
- Compensation for farmers
- Movement control

Vaccination forbidden

- Vaccination of pigs against CSF – forbidden
  - Disease cost reduction, Official CSF status of the country, Trade purpose
- Case definition
- Stamping out
- Compensation
- Surveillance
  - Active and passive
  - Domestic pigs and wild boar
- Laboratory competency and capacity
- Awareness

Zoonoses and agents with zoonotic potential risk

Disease	Disease characteristic/Status of disease to be known	Measure/Management to be implemented
Brucellosis	Prevalence in the country - bovines, small ruminants Number of human cases! Budget available Movement control	Mass vaccination Vaccination of replacements Test-and-slaughter policy
Tuberculosis	History of disease Prevalence	Testing scheme Test and slaughter Goal? Trade? Disease status?
Salmonellosis	Prevalence in animal population Human cases	Control with vaccination Control without vaccination
BSE	Long period of incubation	Testing scheme Value of samples of different origin

Assessment results – action needed

Assessment results – Recommendations	Decision influence on	Need to be
More control/samples – import consignments	Resources Laboratory competency and capacity	Increased
Import ban	Country trade relations Country economy	Communicated with trade partners
More intensive movement control	Resources – human, financial, technical, material	Increased
Surveillance to be introduced/enhanced	Resources – human, financial, technical, material	Increased
Age of animals to be tested (BSE)	Total no of animals to be tested	Increased/Decreased

Technical, operational and economic factors affecting the implementation of the risk managements options!

BUDGET!

Thank you for your attention!

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