

講演要旨

「食品安全への国民理解、信頼、信用を得る鍵となる
リスクコミュニケーション 米国の観点から 」

トーマス・J・ビリー(前Codex議長)

リスクコミュニケーションの定義、及び最終目標を中心に論じる。リスクコミュニケーションは、リスク分析手法で欠かせない一部であり、成否を決めるかぎともなる。日本は、食品安全基本法の制定と食品安全委員会の設置で、この手法を取り入れたが、ここでは、完全な透明性と効果的なコミュニケーションが不可欠となる。食品リスクとリスク管理の決定に関する、コミュニケーションについての米国の実践と経験は、共有できるものであろう。

(食品安全委員事務局仮訳)

**"Risk Communication is the Key to Public Understanding,
Trust and Confidence in Food Safety
- A U.S. Perspective"**
Thomas J. Billy,
Special Advisor for Codex and International Food Safety Issues, USDA
Former Codex Chairman

A definition will be described and goals for risk communication will be discussed. It is an integral part of risk analysis and the key to its success. As Japan embarks on the implementation of its new Food Safety Basic Law, and the new Food Safety Commission, complete transparency and effective communication will be critical. U.S. practices and experiences in communication about food risks and risk management decisions will be shared.

講演レジュメ概要

「日本は国家食品安全計画を検討すべき」

現在までに、多くの国が農場から食卓までの国家食品安全計画を立ててきた。産業、消費者その他の関係者は、政府が予算、人材を優先的に食品安全に仕向けることを支援できるであろう。日本は、食品安全委員会の設置を含む食品安全基本法を施行し、今やこのような計画を立てるのに絶好の状況にある。生産、加工、消費の各活動に対応した戦略の企画、立案、実施が可能となっているのだ。更に、国家安全計画の有用性については、さらに多くの国が認識しつつある状況にある。

食品安全委員会事務局仮訳

JAPAN SHOULD CONSIDER A NATIONAL FOOD SAFETY PLAN

Many countries have developed National Food Safety Plans for improving food safety from farm to table. Industry, consumers, and other shareholders can assist government as it prioritizes its resources regarding food safety issues. Japan is currently in an ideal position to embark on such a planning effort as it implements the new Food Safety Basic Law, including the Food Safety Commission (FSC). Strategies to address on-farm, processing and consumer practices can be developed and implemented. More and more countries are realizing the benefits of National Food Safety plans.

WHY:

- 1) The new Food Safety Commission needs to establish priorities for its work and provide national leadership.
- 2) Consumers expect measurable progress on food safety and wish to participate in priority setting. Public participation in development of the plan gains “buy-in” and identifies reasonable expectations for progress.
- 3) Industry can participate in priority setting and will know what is expected of them.
- 4) Government agencies can identify their respective roles, how to coordinate, and where they will focus their resources.
- 5) Importers, exporters, etc. will be aware of what is expected and when.
- 6) It provides a vehicle for considering the latest science and adjusting priorities accordingly in the future.

WHAT:

The national Plan could contain:

- 1) A vision (eg, Japan is the world leader in food safety)
- 2) National goals (eg. Reduce food borne illness by 50% in 5 years).
- 3) Measurable objectives and identified responsibilities (eg. FSC establishes quantitative risk assessments capability for pathogens by the end of 2004).
- 4) Strategies (eg. A farm to table, science-based approach, focused on the highest risks to consumers). Examples include:
 - Steps farmers can take to reduce risks
 - Application of HACCP at processing to reduce risks, and
 - Consumer’s role in handling, storing and preparing food in a sanitary manner

HOW:

- 1) Establish a government planning team that is multi-mission and discipline.
- 2) Develop a framework.(eg. A white paper outlining current thinking).
- 3) Hold public meetings and inform all stakeholders, invite input.
- 4) Consider oral and written comments as plan is drafted.
- 5) Publish draft plan for further public input.
- 6) Consider further comments, finalize, and publish plan.
- 7) Implement plan

WHEN:

- 1) Announce intentions as soon as possible.
- 2) Develop schedule that provides appropriate time for all parties to prepare and publish the plan.