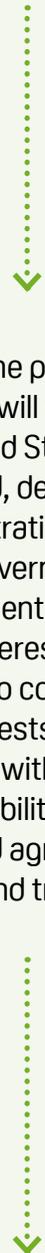


How the FSA makes evidence based recommendations and advice

The diagram outlines how the FSA makes evidence based recommendations; we call this our risk analysis process.

It can apply to a range of issues - from control of pathogens and allergens to applications for authorisation of regulated products and processes such as chemical washes, genetically modified food and feed.

During the process the FSA will work with Food Standards Scotland, devolved administrations, other government departments and other interested parties to consider the interests of those with responsibilities for food and agriculture, health and trade



The process can be triggered for different reasons. Examples include a food safety risk, an application from a business or country, trade negotiations, policy issues, a request for advice from other government departments

A risk assessment of the safety and other evidence, gathered and analysed by FSA and external experts. Other evidence can include consumer preferences, animal welfare, environmental and economic impacts and more

FSA develops advice or recommendations based on the evidence. This might include major policy changes, legislation or other actions.

FSA finalises advice when a Ministerial decision or a change to legislation is required

Ministers take decision or consider changes to legislation

Legislation made by parliamentary process as necessary

FSA takes decisions on regulatory requirements and approaches

Ministers informed of change as necessary

FSA issues advice e.g. consumer advice or business guidance

