

SHALLENGES FOR PROPER CREATING OF PROTOCOLS

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ABSTRACT

New concepts and requirements of the European Union pointed to the need to improve cooperation and coordinate institutions, and the inclusion of other relevant institutions in the sole system of food safety that would include the entire chain of food safety.

Risky decision making requires careful consideration of various strategies and all possible results. The process can be divided into several steps:

1. First Identify possible sources of risk;
2. The second Identify possible result; can be obtained from events such as various weather conditions or prices, and their probabilities.
3. The third List the available alternative strategies.
4. The fifth Assess risk and expected return of each strategy and evaluate the balance between them.

Key words: *cooperation, requires, system of food, risk , strategies.*

We now live in a world of uncertainty, and the old saying says: „*Nothing is certain except death and taxes*“, so the result is many decisions to appear for months or years after their adoption, with decisions often the best prove imperfect, because there is a difference from when the decision was taken to the time which is obtained the result of that decision.

But in case the result is more favorable than expected, the administrator can get in a situation to regret that his decision not to aggressively implemented or larger. However, in this case, the financial strength of the operation is enhanced, not compromised. True real risk comes from unexpected results with side effects and dealing with risks mainly focus on reducing the possibility of adverse results or at least reducing the effects of them.

Risk is a term used to describe situations in which possible outcomes and chances of their occurrence are known. Uncertainty, on the other hand, characterized the situation in which even the possible outcomes are not known.

Does new technology is production risk? Is there a risk in changing some tested and proven production methods with some ones new. Does new technology always gives the expected results and whether it has been thoroughly tested? What will happen if more expensive? These and other questions must be answered prior to accepting new technology. Acceptance of successful new technologies able means to lose profits and to become less competitive, which means that the real risk is represented by the old saying: „*Do not be the first to try new, and no the last to reject the old*“.

By borrowing money to finance the activities of the business causes financial risk side of the uncertainty of interest rates, changes in market value of collateral, the ability of business to generate cash flows necessary to repay the debt. However, the ability for repayment of the debt depends on both production and the prices obtained for products of this production. Funding for production and storage of products depends on the ability to borrow the necessary capital.

Increased awareness of everyone's food safety affects how you breed and processed products. Manufacturers of farm products must take into account periods of withdrawal of antibiotics, as well as rules for locating production facilities and handling of manure. Violations can bring large fines and court appeals. Losses have for example, when milk must be discarded because of large amounts of antibiotic residues. Farmers may be subject to legal actions or claims of responsibility for accidents caused by machinery or livestock, or violations of laws relating to health and safety or the

treatment of employed workers. Ignorance of the law is no excuse for their violation, but should be well informed about current rules and regulations.

In any case, the timely handling risk does not mean eliminating all risk, but only limit to the level of readiness and ability to accept risk.

The real risk complicates many decisions, and it must be decided based on the best available information. Probabilities are useful in forming expectations. Rarely known actual probabilities of various outcomes, but all available information plus experience and judgment you can get any subjective probabilities. Probability of meeting the weather forecast or the chances that future contracts will exceed a certain price are examples of subjective probability. Each administrator has a different experience and can differently interpret the available information and subjective probabilities will vary from one to another. This is one reason why different administrators make different decisions when faced with the same risk alternatives.

To get to the positive expectations are formed using two types of average:

- The simple average or environment, and
- Weighted average.

Simple average or environment are calculated from a series of past results, always the primary problem was and is just selecting the data series used in calculating the simple average. Are average is 3's, 5's or 10's these years? And if the underlying conditions have changed, and affect the observed result, have as many observations to be realized.

But not everywhere the basic conditions are constant, but there where basic conditions are changed. For example, new technologies have increased the potential outcomes and long-term changes in supply and demand affect current market prices. The method gives the recent values is more important than one that gives seniors and can be used to calculate weighted averages. Weighted average can be used when available real or subjective probabilities of the outcome, but pointing out only when all are not equal. Weighted average of probabilities used as the weight is known as expected value. The expected value is the estimate of what would be the simple average if it occurred several times. The accuracy of the expected value depends on the accuracy of all the probabilities.

Opportunity to actualize, to choose between two or more alternatives simultaneously influence factors in addition to the expected values, and it is the variability of possible outcomes around the expected value. For example, if two alternatives have the same expected result, in practice one chooses a future whose result has the smallest variability, because it will have a minimum of seams that need to handle.

Variability in the custom measured in several ways :

- Scope,
- Standard deviation¹,
- Coefficient of variation,
- Cumulative distribution function.

Scope

One measure of variability is the difference between the lowest and highest possible scores, or range. Alternatives to the lower range are usually more desirable than those with higher range if their expected values are matched. However, the range is not the best measure of variability because it takes into account the probabilities associated with the highest and lowest values, no other results within range and their probabilities.

Standard deviations

Common statistical measure of variability is the standard deviation. Can be estimated from the sample in the previous real results of a particular event, such as historical price data for a

¹ Standard deviation equals the square root of variance .

particular week of the year. The higher standard deviation indicates a higher variability of possible outcomes, and therefore more likely that the actual results will differ from the expected value.

Coefficient of variation

However, the standard deviation is difficult to interpret when comparing the two types of phenomena that have different backgrounds. The emergence of higher average often has a higher standard deviation. But not always very risky. In this situation it is useful to see the relative variability. The coefficient of variation measures the variability in terms of the mean value obtained when the standard deviation is divided by the mean. Lower coefficients of variation indicate that the distribution has less variability in comparison with their environment than other distributions.

Cumulative distribution function

Many risk events have almost unlimited number of possible outcomes and the likelihood that any of them happen becomes smaller. A useful format for the portrayal of many possible outcomes is cumulative distribution function. Cumulative distribution function is a graph of values for all possible outcomes of an event and the likelihood that actual results will be equal to or less than any particular value. The result at the lowest possible value is a cumulative probability of almost 0, while the highest possible value a cumulative probability of 100%.

Many types of magazines, weather reports and forecasts are obtained electronically available to help manufacturers better project requirements demand and supply. Some even offer probabilities that certain results will occur. Professional predictors usually have access to more information and sophisticated tools for analysis of individual manufacturers. However, their recommendations may not fit into any specific production situation of the farm or in one's ability to take risks.

Coupled with breaking down tariff barriers and quantitative restrictions, quality and reliability have become very important in international trade. Not only has customers around the world who are aware of quality, but at the same time governments must realize their role in protecting the health and safety of their population by imposing strict regulations on the health, safety and environmental protection.

Crisis management, the food poses a risk to human health, it is much easier if the food is properly labeled. Correctly labeled foods to quickly withdraw from the market, informing consumers and those responsible for the implementation of official controls to prevent the spread of the dangers and isolation of the production process and distribution chain that yielded a product with harmful effects on human health.

Since the labeling of the most important moment in communication with a consumer food manufacturers, it is important that consumers receive accurate and clear information on which to make a decision about buying a particular product. In accordance with the applicable Regulations on labeling, presentation and advertising of food labeling means any words, data, trade names, trademarks, designs or symbols that are related to food, which are located on any packaging, document, information, label, ring or collar accompanying or referring to such food.

Legislative framework

Food legislation includes acts, regulations, and requirements or procedures prescribed by the government relating to export of foodstuffs to meet requirements of the importing country while ensuring conditions of fair trade. Food control needs to be simple, complete, covering various aspects of the food chain as needed and address requirements of importing country - both issues of safety and quality. It should provide authority to carry out controls at all stages of the food chain. Furthermore, it should be flexible to allow taking into account new technologies, developments and changing trade needs. It also needs to be World Trade Organization compatible and as far as possible based on Codex standards, guidelines and recommendations, but depending on importing country's requirements. Legislation may also include provisions for registration of establishments or listing of certified processing plants, establishment approval, licensing or registration of traders or agents, equipment design approval, penalties, coding requirements and charging of fees. Necessary

provisions need to be included for ensuring integrity, impartiality and independence of the official and officially recognized inspection and certification systems.

Control programmes and operations

Inspection services should design control programmes based on precise objective and appropriate risk analysis. HACCP or a similar quality and safety assurance and management system based approach should be encouraged with responsibility for meeting the food quality and safety regulatory requirements of importing country resting with the food industry with all segments of the food chain having responsibility for establishing food safety and quality controls. The responsibility of food control regulators is to ensure, through a surveillance system of industry and other components of the food chain that they meet the requirements specified by the importing country.

Elements of a control programme should include the following:

- Inspection;
- Sampling and analysis;
- Checks on hygiene, including personal cleanliness and clothing;
- Examination of routine and other records;
- Examination of the results of any verification systems operated by the establishment;
- Audit of establishments by the national competent authority responsible for export control;
- National audit and verification of the control programme.

An administrative procedure should ensure that controls by the inspection systems are carried out regularly proportionate to the degree of risk, where non-compliance is suspected and in a coordinated manner between different authorities (if several exist).

Control should also cover, as appropriate, the establishment, installations, means of transport, equipment and material; raw materials and ingredients for preparation and production of food stuffs; semi-finished and finished products; cleaning and maintenance products; processes for manufacture or processing of foodstuffs; preservation methods; labelling integrity and claims etc. Formal documentation of the export control programmes is also necessary.

Personnel

Official inspection and certification services should have access to a sufficient number of qualified personnel in food science, technology, chemistry, biochemistry, microbiology etc. The personnel should be trained in areas of inspection and certification systems, audit techniques, risk analysis techniques, testing, technological aspects etc. and have a status that ensures impartiality and no direct commercial interest in the products or establishments being inspected or certified.

Summary

We live in an uncertain world and rarely know when, where and how much will be the result of our decisions. However, decisions must be made using all available information and techniques. No one has to constantly make the right decisions, but decisions in uncertain conditions can be improved if we know how to identify possible events and strategies to assess the value of possible outcomes and to analyze their variability.

Manufacturing, sales, financial, legal and personal risk may be reduced or controlled with the use of multiple techniques. Some reduce the range of possible outcomes, while others guarantee minimum scores in exchange for fixed costs, provide greater flexibility in making decisions or increase the ability of business to deal with risk.

Legislation needs to be simplified to have a single legislation for food quality control preferably to include both export and import. This should contain clear defined roles of various authorities with a view to avoiding overlap.

Personnel need to be trained within the country as well as overseas on a regular and systematic basis to bring about awareness on the scenario for inspection and testing in the country

as well as the latest testing techniques, methods of sampling, risk analysis, HACCP, document and record control, auditing techniques, etc.

Although the significance of export certification systems have not been fully recognized by many countries, these can play a very important role in the present day scenario of rapidly expanding global trade in food. These would be useful for both importing and exporting countries and would help to utilize pooled resources more effectively while ensuring that the food exported is safe and meets the sanitary requirements of the importing country as well as any voluntary requirements, which can also be built into the system. However care needs to be taken that such export control systems are established based on the Codex Guidelines for the Design, Operation, Assessment and Accreditation of Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems.

According to the commitments, the Republic of Macedonia shall establish and maintain a system of official controls and other activities which may not always strictly distinguish between different competent authorities of the Administration.

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