In ranking hazards for priority of risk management, following criteria should be considered:

1. From the point of view of ensuring the safety of food (risk-base)

1.1. Pathogenicity of the hazard of concern

- Severity of symptoms
- Duration of symptoms
- Secondary transmission

H: Infection can cause death in severe cases
   Symptoms are not transient
   Patients can be the source of infection
M: Infection rarely causes death
   Symptoms persist for a period of time
L: Infection rarely causes death
   Symptoms are commonly transient (e.g. such as diarrhea and vomit)

1.2. The Number of patients caused by the hazard

H: The average annual number of reported illnesses for the last three years is equal to or more than 1,000
M: The average annual number of reported illnesses for the last three years is equal to or more than 100 and less than 1,000
L: The average annual number of reported illnesses for the last three years is less than 100

2. Concerns of stakeholders

Concerns expressed by stakeholders (including the general public) during risk communication

H: Very concerned
M: Concerned
L: Little concerned

3. International activities

- Development of a code of practice or microbiological criteria by the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene
- Risk assessment by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on Microbiological Risk Assessment (JEMRA) and/or other international scientific meetings
- Risk management in other countries

H: Codex or other international organization has made a certain risk management/assessment decision or currently is considering certain action
M: Some countries or region has made a certain risk management/assessment decision
L: No action by Codex, other international organizations or countries.