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GENERAL PROCEDURES

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RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

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1.0 Objective

 To ensure that risks and opportunities are identified, treatment planned to minimize their impact and how opportunities are managed to improve their likelihood and benefit.

2.0 Scope

• This documented procedure covers all the procedures starting from the identification of the risk or opportunity up to the rating of the risk/opportunity after the risk treatment had been applied.

3.0 Definition of Terms:

- · Risk: A negative effect of uncertainty.
- · Opportunity: A positive effective of uncertainty.
- Uncertainty: A deficiency of information related to understanding or knowledge
 of an event, its consequence, or likelihood. (Not to be confused with
 measurement uncertainty.)
- Risk Assessment: a systematic investigation and analysis of potential risks, combined with the assignment of severities of probabilities and consequences.
 These are used to rate risks in order to prioritize the mitigation of high risks.
- Risk Mitigation: a plan developed with the intent of addressing all known or possible risks and preventing their occurrence.
- **FMEA (Failure Mode Effects Analysis)**: a specific risk method for identifying risks and ranks risks by probability and consequence.
- **PPA (Potential Problem Analysis)**: a specific risk method for identifying risks and rank risks by probability and consequence
- **Detection:** Additional controls or feedback mechanisms that can result in a reduction of either the severity or probability (or both).
- Risk Priority Number (RPN): Composite risk score of severity x probability x
 detectability; relative priority for taking action- the bigger the RPN, the more
 important to address failure being assessed.

4.0 Records

- PL BAI-08 Risk Register (FMEA)
- PL BAI-09 Risk Register (PPA)
- PL BAI-10 Opportunity Register

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5.0 References

- ED BAI-01 PNS ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management Systems Requirements
- ED BAI-02 PNS ISO 9000:2005, Quality Management Systems Fundamentals and Vocabulary
- ED BAI-03 PNS ISO IEC 17020:2012 Inspection Body Requirements

6.0 Management of Risk Process

FLOW	RESPONSIBILITY	INTERFACE/DETAILS
Risks are identified	QMS Core Team member/ Process owner/employee	 Use GF BAI-97 and 98 Risk Register Templates Additional risks may be identified by any employee at any time Each process is defined in detail through the Risk Templates. This document includes the identification and mitigation plans for key risks associated with the defined process. The Top Management reviews these risks and takes actions to minimize them.
Identify the process for which the risk most likely dominates and applying the probability (likelihood) and consequence (impact)	QMS Core Team member/ Process owner/employee	When Potential Problem Analysis (PPA) style risk treatment is used Assigning a probability rating to the identified risk; this probability is comprised of two elements: likelihood and previous occurrences. Each element is given a score from 1 (lowest risk) to 5 (highest risk). The final probability rating is the average of the elements Assigning a consequence rating if the risk were to be encountered; this consequence is comprised of five elements as described in Table 1. Again, each element is

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Calculatethe Risk Rating base on the equation:

PROBABILITY
RATING x
CONSEQUENCE
RATING = RISK
RATING

QMS Core Team member/ Process owner/employee given a score from 1 (lowest risk) to 5 (highest risk). The final consequence rating is the average of the elements. See Table 1 below.

- Actions required for Risk Ratings are reflected in Table 2
- Risk with a risk rating of low may be accepted without a mitigation plan, unless otherwise directed by management

When Failure Mode Effects Analysis (FMEA) style risk treatment is used

- Assigning a probability rating to the identified risk; this probability is comprised of two elements: likelihood and previous occurrences. Each element is given a score from 1 (lowest risk) to 5 (highest risk). The final probability rating is the average of the elements
- Assigning a <u>consequence</u>
 rating if the risk were to
 be encountered; this
 consequence is comprised
 of five elements as
 described in Table 1.
 Again, each element is
 given a score from 1
 (lowest risk) to 5 (highest
 risk). The final
 consequence rating is the
 average of the elements.
 See Table 1 below.
- Assigning detection level for the risk identified which is comprised of 5 elements as described in Table 3. Again, each element is given a score from 1 (can be detected immediately) to 5 (cannot be detected)

Calculate the Risk Rating base on the equation:

PROBABILITY
RATING X
CONSEQUENCE
RATING X
DETECTABILITY=
RISK PRIORITY
NUMBERR



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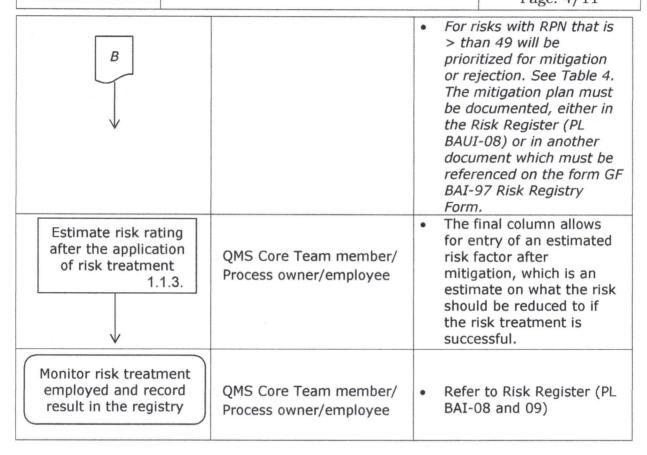
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Management of Opportunity Process

FLOW	RESPONSIBILITY	INTERFACE/DETAILS
Opportunities are identified	QMS Core Team member/ Process owner/employee	 Use PL BAI-10 Opportunity List Actively seek out opportunities which could enhance our resources and manpower competence. For example- international sponsored training, international funding agencies for livestock projects, etc. Opportunities are identified in the Context of the Organization (QM 4.1)

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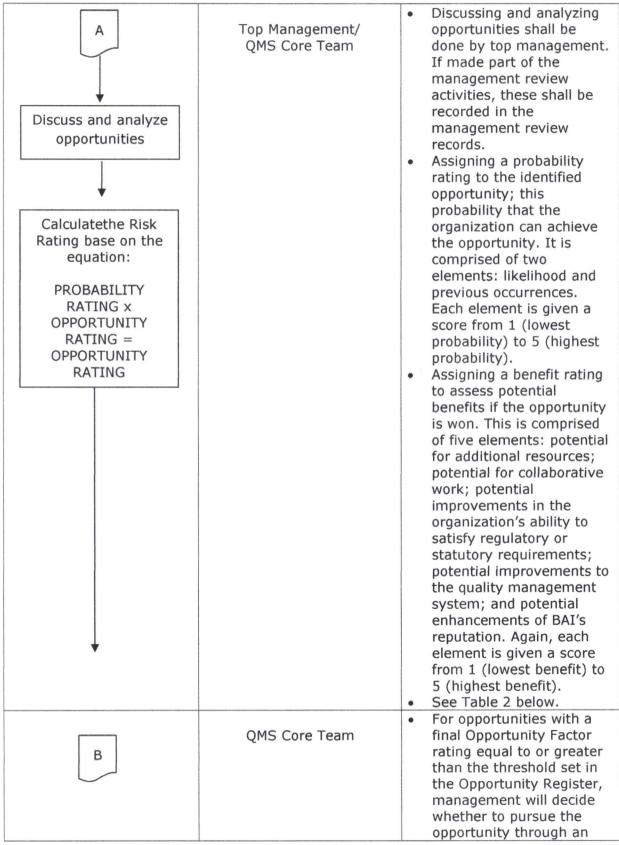
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В		or to oppore to oppore anoth must form. Oppore factor oppore may outrice direct management of the oppore to oppore the o	rtunities with a r less than the rtunity target rating be abandoned ght, unless otherwise ted by top agement.
Determine actions to take for the listed opportunities	QMS Core Team	for erresult oppor closed entries oppor win the Pursult proces Acceptut u control oppor typical expectantici. If an a negumana conduon the	inal column allows atry of success t, once the rtunity has been d; this includes es for abandoning the rtunity, and failing to the opportunity are the opportunity are the opportunity are the opportunity, ander limited and olled conditions the opportunity, ally based on a high cted cost or low pated benefit opportunity includes pative aspect, agement may elect to act a risk assessment e negative aspect, as ed above.
Monitor Opportunities Identified	QMS Core Team	4	te opportunity listing cessary



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Table 1. Evaluating Risk Likelihood and Consequence Matrix

Likelihood of Occurrence		Consequence if Event Occurs				
		Insignificant (Negligible) 1	Minor (Low) 2	Moderate (Medium) 3	Major (High) 4	Catastrophic (Extreme) 5
		 <5% below target ≤ 5 days delay No customer complaint 	 5-10% below target ≥ 5 days delay Minor customer complaint 	11-20% below target 2 or more customer complaints	 21-30% below target Legal action on complaints Product recall Options available 	 > 30% below target Lawsuit on complaints Product recall Options not available
5	Known to happen more than 1x/quarter/every month (Expected)	5	10	15	20	25
4	Known to happen more than 1x/quarter (High)	4	8	12	16	20
3	3 Known to happen up to 1x/quarter (Medium) 3		6	9	12	15
2	Known to happen once a year (Likely)	2	4	6	8	10
1	Not known to happen (Unlikely)	1	2	3	4	5



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Table 2.Risk Evaluation and Action Priority

RISK RATING	RISK PRIORITY	ACTION REQUIRED	
EXTREME RISK (15-25)	P1	Unacceptable Risk: Priority action, budget to be approved within the next 3 months, add additional controls, review adequacy of current controls	
HIGH RISK (10-12)	P2	Unacceptable Risk: Action to be second priority, add additional controls, review adequacy of current controls	
MODERATE RISK (4-9)	P3	Investigate further risk controls; Action to be done if there are available resources	
LOW RISK (1-3)	P4	Risk is acceptable: No further risk controls required, to be noted	



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Table 3. Detection Table

Value	Description	Criteria
1	High degree of detection	Presence of two or more automatic or manual detection systems; visible reaction
2	Good detection	Manual detection that is a direct measure of failure
3	Likely to detect	Presence of detection system that is not a direct measure of failure
4	Fair detectability	Visual level check
5	No detectability	Not able to detect the failure

Table 4. Risk Acceptability based on RPN

Accordance of the second secon						
	Priority Ranking	Actions Required				
1	> 49 RPN	Unacceptable Risk: Priority action, budget to be approved within the next 3 months, add additional control, review adequacy of current controls; Justification required for risk that is accepted				
2	30-49 RPN	Unacceptable Risk: Action to be second priority, add additional controls, review adequacy of current control; Acceptable only if it cannot be further mitigated by organizational or technological solutions				
3	15-29 RPN	Tolerable: Risks should be periodically reviewed for reduction; Action to be done if there are available resources				
4	1-14 RPN	Risks is acceptable: No further risk controls required, to be noted				



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Table 3. Evaluation of Opportunity Likelihood and Consequence

		Consequence if Event Occurs				
		Very Low 1	Low 2	Medium 3	High 4	Very High 5
Likelihood of Occurrence		No perceived value for improvement	Pursuing the opportunity will slightly improve good governance	 Pursuing the opportunity will considerably improve good governance 	Pursuing the opportunity will highly improve good governance	 Pursuing the opportunity will greatly improve good governance essential for sustainability
5	>75% chance of success within the next 12-24 months with existing condition	5	10	15	20	25
4	51-75% chance of success within the next 12-24 months with existing condition	4	8	12	16	20
3	26-50% chance of success within the next 12-24 months with existing condition	3	6	9	12	15
2	1-25% chance of success within the next 12-24 months with existing condition	2	4	6	8	10
1	No chance of success within the next 12-24 months with existing condition	1	2	3	4	5



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Table 6. Action Priority for Opportunities

Opportunity Rating	Priority Level	Action Required	
High	P1	Pursue the opportunity	
Moderate	P2	Explore the opportunity	
Low	Р3	Accept the opportunity, but under limited and controlled conditions	
Very Low	P4	Decline the opportunity, typically based on a high expected cost or low anticipated benefit	

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