A risk profile should present, to the extent possible, information on the following.

1. Hazard-food commodity combination(s) of concern:
   - Hazard(s) of concern;
   - Description of the food or food product and/or condition of its use with which problems (foodborne illness, trade restrictions) due to this hazard have been associated;
   - Occurrence of the hazard in the food chain.

2. Description of the public health problem:
   - Description of the hazard including key attributes that are the focus of its public health impact (e.g. virulence characteristics, thermal resistance, antimicrobial resistance);
   - Characteristics of the disease, including:
     - Susceptible populations;
     - Annual incidence rate in humans including, if possible, any differences between age and sex;
     - Outcome of exposure;
     - Severity of clinical manifestations (e.g., case-fatality rate, rate of hospitalisation);
     - Nature and frequency of long-term complications;
     - Availability and nature of treatment;
     - Percentage of annual cases attributable to foodborne transmission.
   - Epidemiology of foodborne disease:
     - Aetiology of foodborne diseases;
     - Characteristics of the foods implicated;
     - Food use and handling that influences transmission of the hazard;
     - Frequency and characteristics of foodborne sporadic cases;
     - Epidemiological data from outbreak investigations;
     - Regional, seasonal, and ethnic differences in the incidence of foodborne illness due to the hazard;
   - Economic impact or burden of the disease if readily available:
     - Medical, hospital costs;
     - Working days lost due to illness, etc.

3. Food Production, processing, distribution and consumption:
   - Characteristics of the commodity (commodities) that are involved and that may impact on risk management;
   - Description of the farm to table continuum including factors which may impact the microbiological safety of the commodity (i.e., primary production, processing, transport, storage, consumer handling practices);
   - What is currently known about the risk, how it arises with respect to the commodity's production, processing, transport and consumer handling practices, and who it affects;
   - Summary of the extent and effectiveness of current risk management practices including food safety production/processing control measures, educational programs, and public health intervention programs (e.g., vaccines);
   - Identification of additional risk mitigation strategies that could be used to control the hazard.
4. Other Risk Profile Elements:
   - The extent of international trade of the food commodity;
   - Existence of regional/international trade agreements and how they may affect the public health impact with respect to the specific hazard/commodity combination(s);
   - Public perceptions of the problem and the risk;
   - Potential public health and economic consequences of establishing Codex MRM guidance document.

5. Risk Assessment Needs and Questions for the Risk Assessors:
   - Initial assessments of the need and benefits to be gained from requesting an MRA, and the feasibility that such an assessment could be accomplished within the required time frame;
   - If a risk assessment is identified as being needed, recommended questions that should be posed to the risk assessor;

6. Available Information and Major Knowledge Gaps provide, to the extent possible, information on the following:
   - Existing national MRAs on the hazard/commodity combination(s) including, if possible;
   - Other relevant scientific knowledge and data that would facilitate MRM activities including, if warranted, the conduct of an MRA;
   - Existing Codex MRM guidance documents (including existing Codes of Hygienic Practice and/or Codes of Practice);
   - International and/or national governmental and/or industry codes of hygienic practice and related information (e.g., microbiological criteria) that could be considered in developing a Codex MRM guidance document;
   - Sources (organisations, individual) of information and scientific expertise that could be used in developing Codex MRM guidance document;
   - Areas where major absences of information exist that could hamper MRM activities