

(Robert Premier's Presentation)

AADCP Program Stream: Quality Assurance Systems for ASEAN Fruit and Vegetables Project

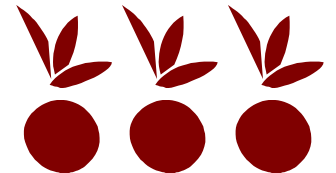
An ASEAN – Australian
Government Initiative



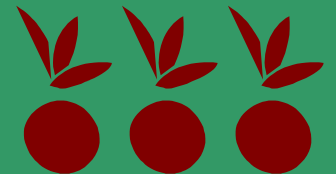
Australian Government
AusAID



RMIT
International PTY LTD

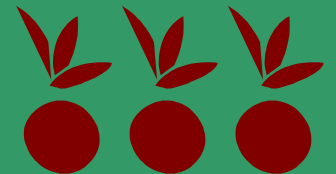


ASEAN GAP Workshop One
Kuala Lumpur
September 2004

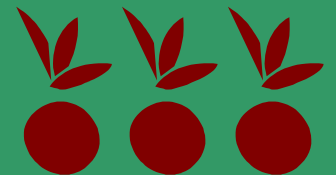


International scene

- **Driver for GAP's**
- **What are GAP's**
- **Who is advocating GAP's**
- **Examples from the international arena**
- **USA**
- **EUREP-GAP®**
- **South American GAP's**
- **Irish GAP's**

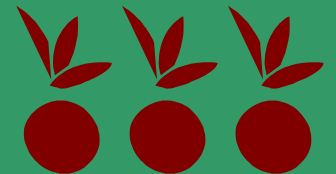


USA-Gap's



US-Good Agriculture Practices

- **Module 1 – Soil and water**
 - Hazards associated with prior land use, topography
 - Water source, agricultural use, and practices
- **Module 2 – Organic and inorganic fertilizers**
- **Module 3 -Animal exclusion and pest control**
- **Module 4 -Worker health and safety**
 - Worker Hygiene Practices
- **Module 5 – Harvesting and cooling**
- **Traceback**



Why?

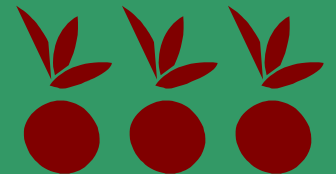
- As a measure against an increasing number of outbreaks of food poisoning traced back to fresh produce

Pathogens

- *Salmonella spp.*, *Shigella flexneri*, *E. coli* O157:H7, Hepatitis A, *Cyclospora*, *Cryptosporidium*

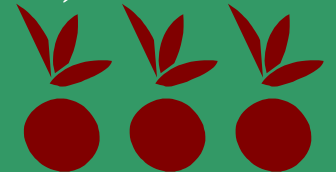
Vehicles

- Basil, cantaloupe, cole slaw, green onions, lettuce, frozen mamey, mesclun mix, parsley, scallions, strawberries, tomatoes, raspberries, mango



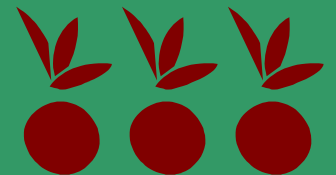
Food vehicles implicated in food poisoning outbreaks in Michigan US, 1992 (Fraser et al. 1995)

Food	Percentage outbreaks
Sandwich	15%
Chicken	11%
Mexican foods	10%
Salads with raw ingredients	8%
Compared to: Beef	(3%),
Chinese foods	(5%),
Eggs, dairy products, Shellfish	(both 1.4%), (3%)



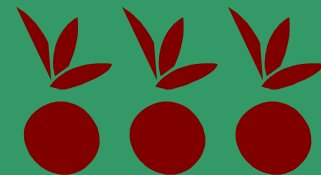
Irish GAP's

- Code of practice for the food safety in the fresh produce supply chain in Ireland, introduced
- general hazard control
- water-farmyard manure
- compost and biosolids
- hygienic practices
- safe use of pesticides and biocides.



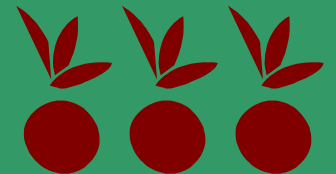
South American GAP's

- *WORKSHOP - EMBRAPA/FAO*
Boas Práticas Agrícolas
Good Agricultural Practices
Brasília, 12 - 15 Agosto / August 2002
- **Based on CODEX and covering food safety from a microbial point of view**
- **Published by FAO 2003**



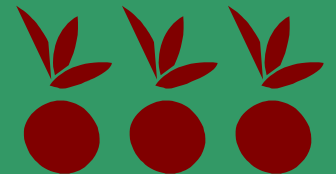
EUREPGAP®

- Euro-Retailer Produce Working Group and Good Agricultural Practices
- Initially designed to encourage the adoption of commercially viable farm assurance schemes which minimise use of agrochemicals within Europe
- Now it is a standard that aims to certify safe and sustainable agricultural production



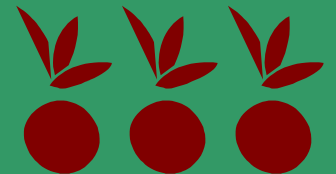
Components

- Traceability
- record keeping and internal self inspections
- Site history and site management
- Soil and substrate management
- Fertiliser use
- Irrigation
- Crop protection
- Harvesting
- Produce handling
- Waste and pollution management, recycling and re-use
- Workers health and safety and welfare
- Environmental issues
- Complaint handling



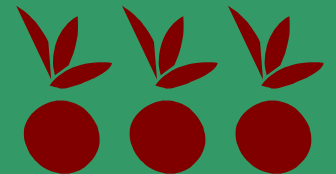
EUREPGAP® is

- A private sector standard used by supermarkets and growers to find common ground in Europe
- Not compulsory
- subject to certification
- other schemes can be benchmarked and used to gain EUREPGAP® certification



What is a GAP?

- **Good Agricultural Practices (or GAPs) are a collection of principles to apply for on-farm production and post-production processes, resulting in safe and healthy food and non-food agricultural products, while taking into account economical, social and environmental sustainability.**



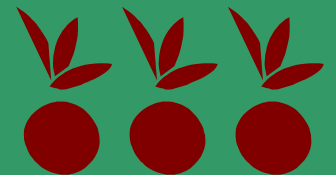
GAP's must

- Economically and efficiently produce sufficient (food security), safe (food safety) and nutritious food (food quality)
- Sustain and enhance natural resources
- Maintain viable farming enterprises and contribute to sustainable livelihoods
- Meet cultural and social demands of society.



GAP's and Ecoregions

- **GAPs require gaining and maintaining an understanding on production techniques and production systems for each of the major agro-ecological area (ecoregion), thus the aim in development of suitable GAP's is to collect, analyse and disseminate information of good practices in relevant geographical contexts.**



GAP's and Society

- A critical challenge is to ensure that the expanding use of GAP's will take into account the interest of smaller-scale producers in developing countries both for the safety, economy and sustainability of domestic production.



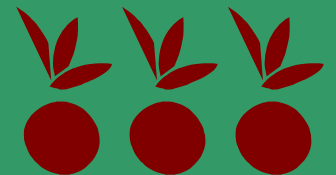
منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
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pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
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para la
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y la
Alimentación



ASEAN GAP's for all ASEAN

- Planting material and variety selection
- Site selection and land preparation
- Nursery practices
- Plant nutrition and fertilisation
- Weed control
- Irrigation
- Pest management
- Crop maintenance
- Harvest practices
- Post Harvest practices
- Storage
- Safety and Welfare
- Environmental management

