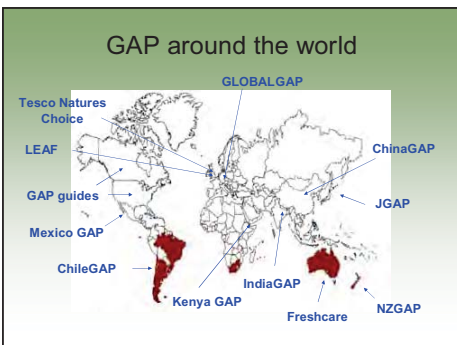
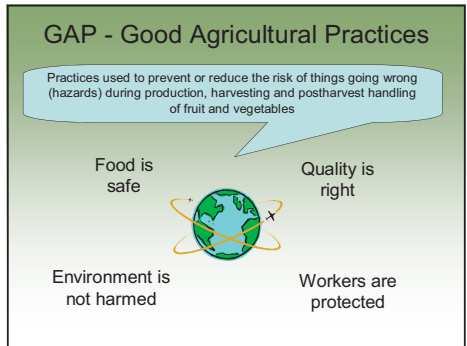
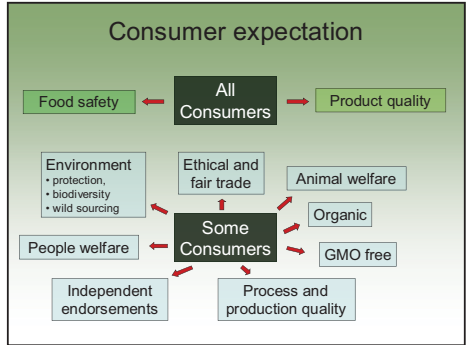


Good Agricultural Practices



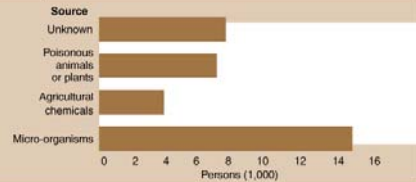
Global and Regional Developments with GAP



- ### China GAP (2006)
- A mirror of EurepGAP: "It is China good agricultural practice, which combines China specific practices and laws with the practices of EurepGAP or as it is now known GlobalGAP"
 - Not applied yet
 - Beijing district developed a vegetable GAP to assist with the Olympics

Is EurepGAP a good model for use to protect consumers in China?

Microbial contamination caused more illness in China than agricultural chemical contamination in 2005



Source: China Ministry of Health, data compiled by USDA, Economic Research Service

Wednesday, October 08, 2008 **Contamination scare spreads to vegies**

- There are fears Chinese vegetables sold in Australia could be contaminated with melamine, the chemical which has poisoned more than 50,000 babies in China. Australian food authorities are investigating reports of melamine contamination of vegetables and will complete a safety assessment. Chinese products imported into Australia include fresh garlic and peas, frozen mixed vegetables, canned mushrooms and tomato paste.
- Australia imported \$85 million of Chinese fruit and vegetables last financial year, most of which was frozen or canned, according to the industry body Horticulture Australia.



Quality Assurance Systems for ASEAN Fruit and Vegetables Project [37703]

ASEAN Australia Development Cooperation Program (AADCP)

5 year project designed to raise the levels of food safety, quality, environmental considerations and workers health and safety in the horticultural industry of the 10 countries that make up ASEAN

Project director: R.Premier
Technical experts: B. Tomkins, R. Jordan and S. Ledger



ASEAN GAP purpose

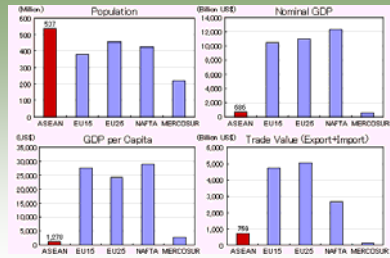
To develop a GAP standard that will:

- facilitate harmonisation of GAP programs in the ASEAN region
- facilitate trade regionally and internationally
- enhance the safety and quality of fruit and vegetables for consumers
- enhance the sustainability of the environment in the ASEAN region
- protect the health, safety and welfare of workers



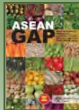
Secondary purpose

- To offer assistance to ASEAN so that we are in a better position to negotiate a free trade agreement with ASEAN
- To raise the bar for growers in SE Asia so that in the event of a free trade agreement with Australia, their quality, food safety, environmental management and workers health and safety are MORE on par with those in Australia.



North American Free Trade agreement: U.S.A., Canada, Mexico
 Mercado comun del sur: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay

ASEAN GAP scope



- fresh produce – fruit and vegetables
- production and harvesting – conventional and hydroponics
- postharvest handling on farm and in locations where produce is prepared and packed for sale
- excludes high risk products such as sprouts and minimally processed produce
- not a standard for organic or GMO free produce

ASEAN GAP Modules



Vision for ASEAN GAP - 2012

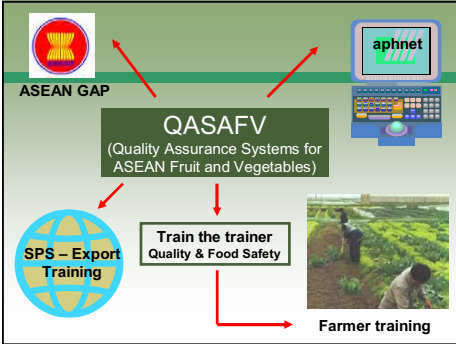


- ASEAN GAP is recognised as a voluntary standard for production, harvesting and postharvest handling of fruit and vegetables by stakeholders within the ASEAN region and globally in trading countries
- All member countries have implemented a national GAP program and have aligned their program with the relevant modules of ASEAN GAP
- The ASEAN organisation has developed a system for recognising national GAP programs
- Promotion and training activities are being run in member countries and at the regional level for farmers, advisers, trainers, and auditors to increase awareness and knowledge of ASEAN GAP

GAP in ASEAN region

All Based on ASEAN GAP





Training course outcomes

- Awareness of the forces driving the demand for quality and food safety.
- Knowledge of good agricultural practices.
- Resources for training farmers.

Course program

Day 1 - Monday
 Course introduction
 Course background
 Produce quality

Day 2 - Tuesday
 Produce quality (continued)
 Food safety

Day 3 - Wednesday
 Field visit

Day 4 - Thursday
 Good Agricultural Practices – GAP

Day 5 - Friday
 Training farmers
 Course evaluation and close

About the work book

- Principles and background information
- Exercises
 - Written
 - Activities
- References and further reading
- Notes – main points learnt throughout the course.

Exercise 2.1

Task:

Lao PDR workshop

Local interpreter

Group discussion

Practical exercises

Inspecting produce – Vientiane

Observing harvesting – Vientiane

Inspecting produce - My Tho

Observing packing – My Tho

What can happen to affect produce quality?

Preparation for marketing



- GAP**
- Use benches or tables for grading and packing
 - Regularly clean benches, tables, containers

What can happen to affect produce quality?



Transport

- GAP**
- Use packages that can be stacked without damaging produce
 - Cover loads to prevent water loss and exposure to sun

Training farmers

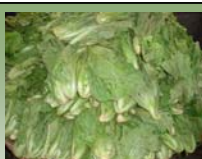


Active learning



Adult education

Training resources



Launch of GAP-VF Certification in Singapore
 A National Commitment Towards
 Safety Assurance of on-farm vegetable production ...



Waitrose



- Demonstrate high standards of environmental stewardship
 - minimizing use of pesticides
 - encouraging natural predators
 - retaining 'green corridors' to protect wildlife
 - conserving water and energy
 - maintaining soil vitality through crop rotation and prevention of soil erosion.
 - Plus: demonstrate continuous improvements year on year

Bad publicity?



"The world is running out of water and British supermarket shoppers are contributing to global drought"

The Independent May 2006

Environmental debate in Australia



Summary

- GAP are moving from base line** food safety to environmental/special needs
- GAPs have been used** by supermarkets to gain/maintain market share
- Country GAP are needed** for the following reasons 1- to safeguard the health of consumers 2- to meet WTO regulatory requirements for food safety and quarantine 3- To gain access to markets in other countries

Last thought

- Australia
- Has no "country GAP" for, produce quality, workers health and safety and environmental management.
- We only have a guideline for food safety
- We have no training, no support resources and not much in terms of support services for growers
- We are reactive and not proactive

