The role of ASEAN GAP in the future common market

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Outline of Presentation

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Brief History of the Development of ASEAN GAP
The ASEAN Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Project

Title


Implemented during Phase III of the ASEAN-Australia Economic Cooperation Program (AAECP)

Outcome

1. Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) standard for the production of fresh fruit and vegetables in the ASEAN region

2. Establishment of ASEAN GAP Task Force to provide guidance in the final stages of the drafting of the GAP standard and implementation guidelines
2
Definition of GAP (in the ASEAN Context) and Its Four Modules
Definition of GAP

Broadly, a GAP approach aims at applying available knowledge to addressing environmental, economic and social sustainability dimensions for on-farm production and post-production processes, resulting in safe and quality food and non-food agricultural products.
The ASEAN GAP Regional Standard and Its Interpretative Guidelines
Contents of the standard

Food Safety
- Recommended practices 10 elements.
- Each element has background information to explain how contamination can occur. Specific information is then provided for each practice to explain what is required to implement the practice.

Produce Quality
- Recommended practices 10 elements
- Example of a quality plan for production, harvesting and postharvest handling—describing hazards that may occur, causes of quality hazards and preventative measures
Contents of the standard

Environmental Management

- Recommended practices - 13 elements
- Provides information about the potential environmental hazards - negatives impacts that occur to the environment on and off the property as a result of the production, harvesting and postharvest handling of fruit and vegetables.

Workers Health, Welfare and Safety

Recommended practices – 6 elements
This section contains on the four steps to managing the risk of hazards to worker health, safety and welfare – identify the hazards, assess the risk, control the hazards and monitor and review hazards.
ASEAN GAP and the ASEAN Economic Blueprint
A.7 Food, Agriculture & Forestry

National and **regional standards/guidelines** for food, agriculture and forestry products with significant trade impacts/potentials (including for production and quality management-based standards, **production safety standards**, quarantine and inspection procedures, and regulatory framework for agricultural products derived from modern biotechnology)
4
ASEAN GAP Strategic Plan of Action (SPA)
ASEAN GAP Strategic Plan of Action (2013-2016)

The New Set of SPA Priority Actions were prepared by Indonesia and were adopted during 3rd Meeting of the Expert Working Group on ASEAN GAP (EWG – ASEAN GAP)

- **Strategic Priority Action 1.** Implementation of national GAP programmes in AMSs
- **Strategic Priority Action 2.** Development of ASEAN GAP certification system
- **Strategic Priority Action 3.** Strengthening the Alignment of national GAP with ASEAN GAP
- **Strategic Priority Action 4.** Awareness of ASEAN GAP for private sector, civil society organization (CSOs) and non-governmental organization (NGOs)
Alignment of PHILIPPINE GAP system with ASEAN GAP Food Safety Module

(*) sections cited are from the Draft Revision of the Philippine Code of GAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site history and management</th>
<th>Equivalent practice/ reference</th>
<th>Comments/ actions required</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The risk of contaminating produce with chemical and biological hazards from the previous use of the site or from adjoining sites is assessed for each crop grown and a record is kept of any significant risks identified.</td>
<td>4.1.3</td>
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<td>4.1.4</td>
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<td>2. Where a significant risk of chemical or biological contamination of produce has been identified, either the site is not used for production of fresh produce or remedial action is taken to manage the risk.</td>
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<td>4.1.6</td>
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<td>3. If remedial action is required to manage the risk, the actions are monitored to check that contamination of the produce does not occur and a record is kept of the actions taken and monitoring results.</td>
<td>4.1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. The location of any contaminated sites on the property, which are unsuitable for production of fresh produce, is recorded.</td>
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**Planting material**

5. If planting material is produced on the farm, a record is kept of any chemical treatment used and the reason for use. 4.2.4

6. If planting material is obtained from another farm or nursery, a record is kept of the name of the supplier and the date of supply. 4.2.5

7. Varieties known to be toxic for human consumption are not grown. 4.2.3

**Fertilisers and soil additives**

8. The risk of chemical and biological contamination of produce from the use of fertilisers or soil additives is assessed for each crop grown and a record is kept of any significant hazards identified. Equivalent to 4.4.2 / 4.4.3

9. If a significant hazard from the use of fertilisers or soil additives is identified, measures are taken to minimise the risk of contamination of produce. Equivalent to 4.4.2 / 4.4.3

Equivalent practices as in the proposed revisions are:

- Fertilizers and soil additives should be judiciously selected to minimize the risk of contamination of produce, particularly with heavy metals. Only duly registered fertilizers (inorganic and bio/organic) should be used.
- In the case that potting mix (e.g. coco peat, peat moss, rice hull, compost) is used in the farm, the name of the source or supplier should be documented.

10. Fertilisers and soil additives are selected to minimise the risk of contamination of produce with heavy metals. 4.4.2

11. Untreated organic materials are not applied in situations where there is a significant risk of contaminating the produce. 4.4.5

12. Where an organic material is treated on the farm before application, the method, date and duration of the treatment are recorded. 4.4.5

The progress of alignment at the meeting of the EWG ASEAN GAP
2013 onwards...

ASEAN Member States are tasked to align their national standards with the remaining 3 modules of ASEAN GAP

- Produce Quality
- Environmental Management
- Workers Health, Safety and Welfare
New AADCP Project on ASEAN GAP
Global recognition of quality assurance systems for ASEAN Fruit & Vegetables

It mainly aims to institute a mechanism that will ensure full implementation of the ASEAN GAP Strategic Plan.

develop strategies that will enable ASEAN GAP attain international recognition
Future works for ASEAN GAP

Accreditation of AMS GAP Certification Bodies (CBs)

Aligned GAP Inspector / Auditor Qualification

Full alignment of national GAPs with ASEAN GAP

Global Recognition

Regional Branding
But so far, the following are our Milestones…

- ASEAN GAP Standard and Its Interpretative Guidelines
- Establishment of a regional mechanism to manage ASEAN GAP (EWG-ASEAN GAP)
- Strategic Plan of Action (SPA) for the Implementation of ASEAN GAP (2013-2016)
- Implementation of an AADCP Funded Project to ensure full realization of the ASEAN GAP SPA
Maraming Salamat!