The Department of Agriculture (DA) Good Agricultural Practices Program
PhilGAP Program & ASEAN GAP Initiatives Tool for Market Access

Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Product Standards (BAFPS)
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 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
The ASEAN GAP Regional Standard and Its Interpretative Guidelines

Interpretive guide for ASEAN GAP

Produce Quality Module
January 2007

Food Safety Module
January 2007

Good agricultural practices for production of fresh fruit and vegetables in ASEAN countries

Environmental Management Module
January 2007

Good agricultural practices for production of fresh fruit and vegetables in ASEAN countries

Worker Health, Safety and Welfare Module
January 2007

Good agricultural practices for production of fresh fruit and vegetables in ASEAN countries
The Philippine GAP Program

...Due to Philippine participation in the AADCP project stream which aimed to develop a harmonized ASEAN GAP, the Philippines conceptualized and developed its own National GAP program.
ASEAN GAP

Modules

- Food safety
- Produce quality
- Environmental management
- Worker health, safety, welfare

PHILIPPINE GAP ELEMENTS
ASEAN GAP, the ASEAN Economic Blueprint, & the National GAP Program
ASEAN Economic Blueprint (2015)

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)
## 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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<tr>
<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>
<td>4.1.5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4.1.6</td>
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<tr>
<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>
<td>4.1.1</td>
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**Planting material**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Equivalent practice/ reference</th>
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<tr>
<td>5. If planting material is produced on the farm, a record is kept of any chemical treatment used and the reason for use.</td>
<td>4.2.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>4.2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Varieties known to be toxic for human consumption are not grown.</td>
<td>4.2.3</td>
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**Fertilisers and soil additives**

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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Equivalent to 4.4.2 / 4.4.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Equivalent to 4.4.2 / 4.4.3</td>
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</table>

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.

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<tr>
<td>10. Fertilisers and soil additives are selected to minimise the risk of contamination of produce with heavy metals.</td>
<td>4.4.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Untreated organic materials are not applied in situations where there is a significant risk of contaminating the produce.</td>
<td>4.4.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Where an organic material is treated on the farm before application, the method, date and duration of the treatment are recorded.</td>
<td>4.4.5</td>
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**Alignment of national GAP standard with ASEAN GAP**

The progress of alignment is being tracked at the meetings of the EWG ASEAN GAP
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

2013 ONWARDS
THE PHILIPPINE GAP PROGRAM & ITS CHARACTERISTICS
PHILGAP – GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

Thus, is fully subsidized by the government

NO APPLICATION FEE

NO INSPECTION OR CERTIFICATION FEES

NO RENEWAL FEES
PHILGAP PROGRAM

DA as the certification body and NOT BAFPS

BAFPS – program secretariat

DA SECRETARY signs the certificate and NOT BAFPS

BAFPS provides the funds for the program (analyses, cost of inspection, per diem and travelling expenses of inspectors)
There is no provision in the Administrative Order that limits application for certification based on AREA, or MINIMUM INCOME.

**NO MINIMUM AREA REQUIREMENT**
Important Note:
Assessment of the farm will be against the minimum requirements set in the four (4) modules of the standard: food safety; produce quality; workers, health, safety and welfare; and environmental management.
Scope of Certification

GAP certificate can be granted to:

- Individual farmers
- Cooperative owned/operated farmers
- Corporate farms/PMOs
- Demonstration farms
Philippine National Standard
Code of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)

Fruits and Vegetable Farming
(Generic Code- revised 2011)

Corn (2007)

Mango Production (2009)
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
Thank You!