



The role of ASEAN GAP in the future common market

Rebecca R. Atega

OIC, Field Operations Division
Department of Agriculture –
Caraga

+MANDATE

The Department of Agriculture is the government agency responsible for the *promotion of agricultural development* by providing:

- 1 policy framework;
- 2 public investments; and
- 3 and support services

for domestic and export-oriented business enterprises.



+ Looking back ...

- Export-oriented sectors such as mango, banana, and pineapple are ready for ASEAN integration.
- Coffee and cocoa –inadequate local production; Ph net importer
- Coconut oil – Ph top exporter; need to increase production to meet growing demand
- Poultry & Livestock Sector should be maximize considering our status as FMD & Bird-Flu free country



+ **Readiness for AEC**

- **Readiness Enhancement Measures**
 - Access to credit
 - Associations / Cooperatives: improve their effectiveness
 - Improve quality of agri products (e.g. standards, safety certifications, quality control)
 - Product diversification
 - Preserve the country's genetic base

Mga Pamaagi

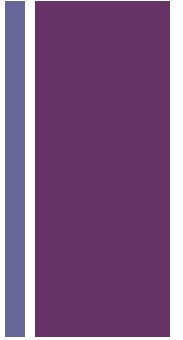
- Pag-establisa ug hiniusang Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
- Good Animal Husbandry Practice (GAhP)
- Good Aquaculture Practices (GAqP)
- Organic Agriculture
- Critical Control Point (CCP)/(HACCP)
- Sanitary and Phyto Sanitary (SPS) measures
- Maximum Residue Limits (MRL) sa paggamit ug chemical sa aquaculture, agricultural, food products ug uban pa.



ASEAN



- **10 countries situated in approximately 3% of the total land area of the earth)**
- **home to a population of around 600 million people, nearly 9% of the world's population**
- **Annual population growth 1.3%**
- **Population density – 136/sq km**
- **predicted to grow economically at an average of 5.6% PA until 2016**



Message No. 1

By 2050, the world's population will be around 9 billion. (The Philippines is forecasted at 150 million for the same period). The fundamental question is: how to feed 9 billion, aggravated by climate change.

As a result, there is now a concept labeled as sustainable consumption and production.



Message No. 2

Proliferation of private food standards is a concern to many Codex members as they may act as commercial requirements for market access and can impose food safety requirements that go beyond those set by international consensus in Codex and food safety standards set by importing countries.



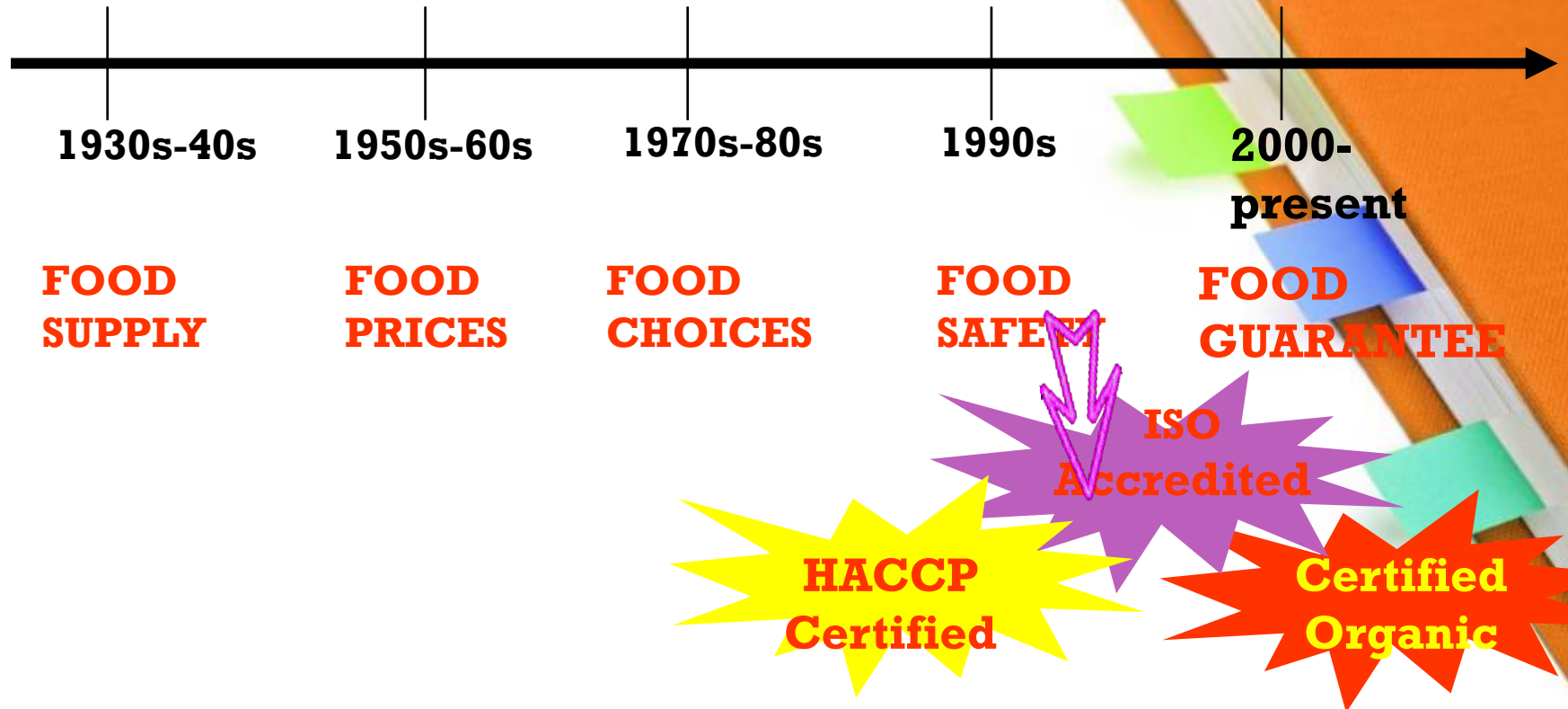


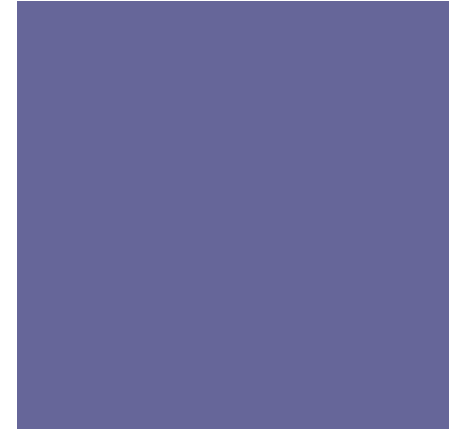
Message No. 3



Since the number of sustainability standards is already bewildering, it is necessary that producers and buyers should remain focused as much as possible.

+ Consumer Priorities





The Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Product Standards (BAFPS) has been renamed as BAFS due to the AFMech law .

+ Contents of the standard



Food Safety

- Explain how contamination can occur. Specific information is then provided for each practice to explain what is required to implement the practice.



Produce Quality

- 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

- 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

Managing the risk of hazards to worker health, safety and welfare –identify the hazards, assess the risk, control the hazards , monitor and review the cause of hazards.

+Basic quality expectations



**Free from major injury,
blemish or spoilage**



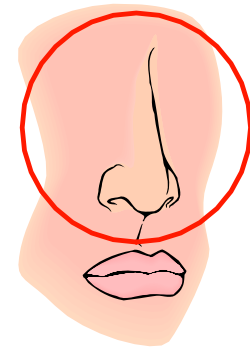
**Free from foreign
matter – dirt,
residues**



acceptable to eat



**overripe, soft or
wilted**



**Free from
foreign odors
and taste**





Definition of GAP

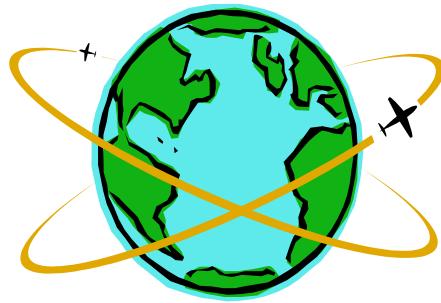
Broadly, a **GAP approach** aims at applying available knowledge to addressing **environmental**, **economic** and **social sustainability** dimensions for on-farm production and post production processes, resulting in **safe** and quality food and non-food agricultural products



+ GAP - Good Agricultural Practices

Practices used to prevent or reduce the risk of hazards during production, harvesting and postharvest handling of fruit , vegetables and corn .

Food
is safe



Quality
is right

Environment is
not harmed

Workers are
protected

ASEAN GAP

Modules

Food safety



Produce quality



Environmental
management



Worker health,
safety, welfare



PHILIPPINE GAP ELEMENTS

Philippine National Standard Code of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)



**Fruits and
Vegetable
Farming**



Corn



**Mango
Production**

GAP PRODUCERS CERTIFIED IN ASIA

Country	Number of Producers	Country	Number of Producers
India	4.252	Sri Lanka	23
Turkey	2.077	Georgia	17
Israel	1.398	Malaysia	12
Cyprus	1.191	Taiwan	11
Palestinian Territories	405	Philippines	7
Thailand	276	Saudi Arabia	4
China	271	Iran	2
Korea (South)	260	Armenia	1
Japan	168	Azerbaijan	1
Vietnam	165	Bahrain	1
Lebanon	46	Bangladesh	1
Indonesia	30	Oman	1
Jordan	29	United Arab Emirates	1
Pakistan	26		

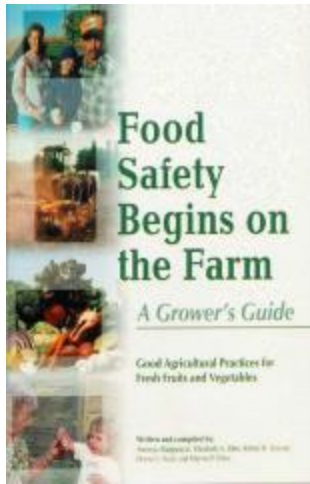
Modular System of GAP in ASEAN countries

Example: Thailand



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GAP Programs/Schemes in Year 2000



EUREPGAP®



GAP Programs/ Schemes in Year 2000

EUREPGAP - GLOBALGAP

USA GAP

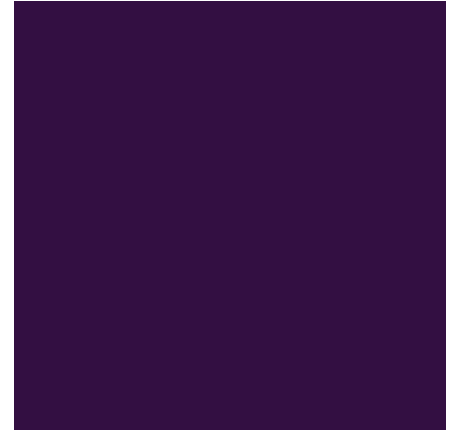
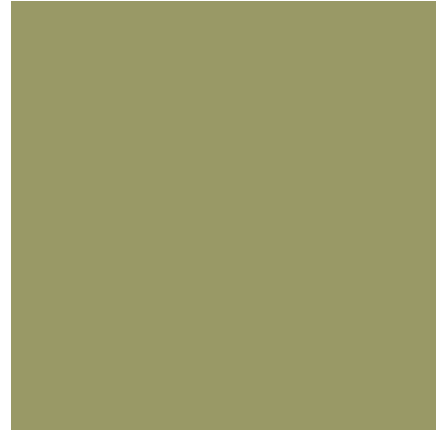
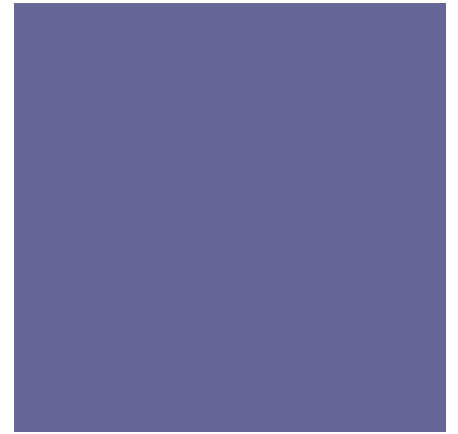
Freshcare

Canadian On-Farm Food Safety

CODEX Alimentarius

FAO GAP

ASEAN GAP



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