



National Bureau of
Agricultural
Commodity and
Food Standards

EUREPGAP[®]

gtz

German
Development
Cooperation

PTB

Physikalisch-
Technische
Bundesanstalt
(PTB)

EurepGap and Food Safety Planning Workshop

Workshop Report

30-31 May 2006

The Davis Hotel, Bangkok Thailand

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List of Abbreviation

AB	Accreditation Body
ACFS	National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards
CB	Certification Body
CMU	Chiangmai University
CoC	Code of Conduct
CU	Chulalongkorn University
DLD	Department of Livestock Development
DMSC	Department of Medical Science
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DoAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DoF	Department of Fisheries
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FFV	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable
FTI	Federation of Thai Industries
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GTZ	German Development Cooperation
HSST	Horticultural Science Society Of Thailand
IAA	Integrated Aquaculture Assurance
KU	Kasetsart University
LCFA	Laboratory Center for Food and Agricultural Products Co., Ltd.
MASCI	Management System Certification Institute (Thailand)
MoAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
NFI	National Food Institute
NIA	National Innovation Agency
NU	Naresuan University
ORRAF	Office of the Rubber Replanting Aid Fund
PTB	Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB)
S.E.A.-CR	Southeast Asia Consult & Resource Co., Ltd.
SUT	Suranaree University of Technology
TCC	Thai Chamber of Commerce
TISI	Thai Industrial Standards Institute
TISTR	Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technology Research
TRA	Thai Retailer Association

1. Background of the Workshop

'The International Recognition of Thai Agricultural Products based on EurepGAP – Standards' is a sub-project under PTB/GTZ cooperation. It aims at increasing the competitiveness of Thai farmers and Thai agricultural and food products in international market by means of an internationally recognized system of standard, accreditation and certification of selected products.

EurepGAP in this context is an important approach to improve the basic framework conditions for food safety, food traceability and sustainable agriculture, both under the aspects of international trade and harmonization of standards and for the enhancement of food quality and food safety at the national market.

At least two workshops/meetings were organized to identify the interest areas of the key players in the field of standards and harmonization for the cooperation with EurepGAP. For the preparation of this planning workshop, a SWOT analysis of the quality system was carried out in representative organizations of the public and private sectors. The findings of the SWOT analysis were presented in the planning workshop to provide the participants the views of both the public and private sectors on the quality system in Thailand.

The planning workshop was organized during 30 – 31 May 2006 at Davis Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand¹. The workshop was cooperated by 3 organizations and EurepGAP, namely:

- The National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (ACFS), Ministry of Agricultural and Cooperatives.
- The German Development Cooperation (GTZ)
- The German Specialized Institution in Quality Infrastructure – MSTQ (PTB)

Approximately 100 participants² participated in the workshop. They are representatives of concerned government agencies, educational and R&D institutes, accreditation body, public and private certification bodies, exporters, retailers, market sector, farmers, associations, EurepGAP experts, GTZ, and PTB.

¹ Workshop Program is in ANNEX 1.

² List of Participants is in ANNEX 2.

2. Workshop Objective and Procedure

The objective of the workshop was to identify the intervention areas for the cooperation with PTB, GTZ, and EurepGAP to improve quality infrastructure in Agriculture in Thailand. The intervention areas will be a basis for further discussion to form activities, responsibilities, and contributions of the project partners.

Due to the different nature of the discussion topics, the workshop was designed to divide participants to their concerned topics and to provide as much time as possible for the participants to discuss the relevant topics in sub-groups.

This part of document will sequence the workshop activities to provide readers a picture of the event.

Session 1: Introduction to the workshop and Opening Remarks (9.30 – 10.15 hrs.)

Five persons, who are representatives of the supporting organizations, were invited on stage to introduce the workshop and address an opening remark.

- Mr. Suthep Limthongkul, Inspector-General, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.
- Ms. Metanee Sukontarug, Deputy Secretary-General, National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (ACFS), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.
- Dr. Ulrich Diekmann, Project Coordinator at PTB, Braunschweig.
- Dr. Guenter Wiplinger, Technical Advisor and Coordinator, PTB
- Mr. Visoot Phongsathorn, Deputy Director of Business and Financial Services Component, GTZ

Dr. Wiplinger, as a representative of PTB, provided background information to the planning workshop. Whereas, Mr. Visoot Phongsathorn, as a representative of GTZ, introduced the Thai-German Program for Enterprise Competitiveness and the expectation of the planning workshop.

After the introduction to the workshop, Mr. Suthep Limthongkul, as a chairperson, addressed an opening remark. He emphasized the increasing demands of the international market on food quality and food safety, which calls for the needs for improvement of the quality system to meet international standards, consumer expectations and to stay competitive.

After the opening remark, Ms. Metanee Sukontarug, ACFS, gave a short presentation on the Development of National GAP and 'Q' Mark in Thailand.

Session 2: Workshop Objective and Procedure (10.15 – 10.30 hrs.)

Ms. Kalayanee Chuncherd, Moderator

The moderator presented the workshop objective, program, and methods to the participants to provide them an overview of the 2-day activities.

Session 3: Summary of SWOT Analysis (11.00 – 11.50 hrs.)

Mr. Sanayh Kraokaw, ACFS and Dr. Guenter Wipplinger, PTB

Prior to the workshop, representatives of the public and private sectors were requested to analyze the strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities under 10 topics concerning the quality system.

Mr. Sanayh Kraokaw presented the results of the SWOT analysis from the views of the public sector. Dr. Guenter Wipplinger presented the results of the SWOT analysis from the views of the private sector. The findings of the SWOT analysis are in ANNEX 7 and 8.

Session 4: Constitution of 3 Sub-Groups (11.50 – 12.00 hrs.)

Ms. Kalayanee Chuncherd, Moderator

The moderator announced the division of the participants in sub-groups, announced discussion topics, discussion time, venues, and the moderators of the sub-groups.

Session 5: Introduction in Sub-Groups and Open Discussion (13.00 – 17.00 hrs. of 30 May 2006, and 09.00 – 12.00 hrs. of 31 May 2006)

The participants were divided into 3 sub-groups.

Sub-Group 1: National Coordination and Harmonization on Food Safety, moderated by *Dr. Guenter Wipplinger, PTB*

Sub-Group 2: Standards and Food Safety in Shrimp, moderated by *Mr. Erwin R. Roetert Steenbruggen, EurepGAP expert.*

Sub-Group 3: Standards and Food Safety in Fresh Fruit and Vegetable, moderated by *Dr. Jochen Neuendorff, EurepGAP expert.*

The sub-group moderators presented an overview to the subject matter of each topic. After the presentation, the sub-group members were guided to explore problems, possible solutions / intervention areas. The findings of each sub-group discussion are elaborated under item 3.1.

Session 6: Presentation and Discussion of the Sub-Groups' Findings in Plenary (14.00 – 16.00 hrs.)

Ms. Kalayanee Chuncherd, Moderator

Representatives of each sub-group presented the group's findings. Questions and discussion points were welcome at the end of each presentation. The summary of the discussion during the presentation session is under 3.2.

Session 7: Cooperation Areas and Next Steps (16.00 – 17.00 hrs.)

Ms. Kalayanee Chuncherd, Moderator

In plenary, each sub-group identified areas for cooperation with PTB, GTZ and EurepGAP and the next step actions after the workshop. These proposed cooperation areas will be a basis for further discussion among the main actors. The proposed cooperation areas are documented under 3.3 and the next steps are under 3.4.

3. Workshop Results

3.1 SUB-GROUP DISCUSSION FINDINGS

3.1.a National Coordination and Harmonization on Food Safety³

Dr. Guenter Wipplinger, PTB Technical Advisor and Coordinator, was a moderator of the sub-group, while Dr.-Ing. Clemens Sanetra was a resource person. Dr. Sanetra started with a slide presentation to illustrate the different levels of requirements on food quality from the *National Legal Requirements* to the *International Legal Requirements* and additional *International Voluntary Requirements*. After the presentation, the moderator guided the discussion to assist the participants to identify proposals for intervention areas under the topic of National Coordination and Harmonization on Food Safety.

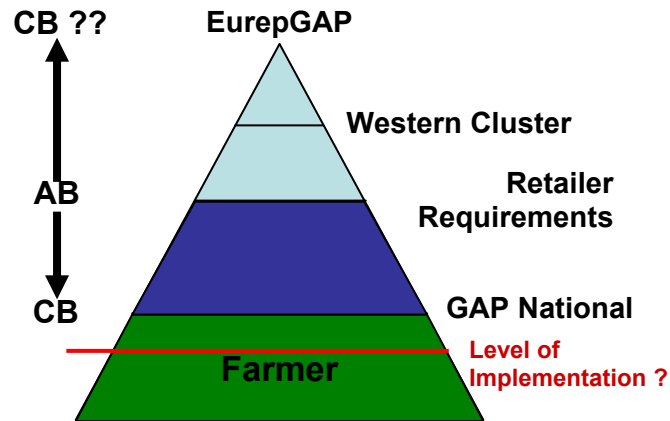
The sub-group comprised of around 7 representatives from private sector and educational institute, and approximately 20 representatives from the government agencies.

The discussion of the group focused around the *standard setting* and the *implementation of standards*. The perception of the group was that there are many efforts in the development of food safety standards. The National GAP is the Thai government standards, which sets minimum requirements for farmers to follow. However, the implementation at farmer level is still below the National GAP standards.

Large Thai retailers have developed their own requirements to meet the expectations of their consumers. Whereas, the so called Western GAP-Cluster already developed their own standard, used in clusters of the western region of Thailand in cooperation with Kasetsart University, Kampaengsaen Campus. This Thai GAP or Western Cluster GAP is the most advanced in the fruit and vegetable sector in Thailand both concerning the standard and the implementation and comes relatively close to the EurepGAP standard. It is the intention of this private group to benchmark to EurepGAP based on a private initiative and in cooperation with the public authority in order to gain international recognition for the certification of the farmers operating under this standard.

The key questions are who should involve in the standard setting so that the different standards can be harmonized and how to bring farmers to meet the different levels of requirements?

³ Discussion Findings of Sub-Group 1: National Coordination and Harmonization on Food Safety are in ANNEX 3.



A participant recommended that the Thai quality structure and stakeholders should be analyzed to identify where the congruence and conflicts are. Then, ways to improve it can be identified.

Nowadays, the government agencies assume the roles of setting standards, implementing the standards, and giving advises to farmers. The Accreditation Body and the 3 government Certification Bodies (DLD, DoA, and DoF) are under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. They provide inspection, testing, and advisory services to farmers. Whereas, ACFS as a Thai accreditation body, is not internationally recognized, it cannot accredit any certifiers for EurepGAP.

What about farmers? Farmers look primarily at their investment cost and its return. Standards are requirements of the customers. What are motivations for farmers to comply the required standards?

In conclusion, concerning the standard setting, the group agreed that strong cooperation between the private and public sectors are needed in the development of standards. The private initiatives should be linked to the public initiatives and work. The Thai GAP should be benchmarked with EurepGAP.

Concerning the implementation of the standards, Train the Trainers should be organized for farm advisors, middlemen, and auditors for certification scheme. In the field of testing, testing necessities should be assessed from national and international requirements and demands and available capacities. Internationally recognized private certification bodies should be used to certify EurepGAP standards.

3.1.b Standards and Food Safety: Shrimp⁴

Mr. Erwin R. Roetert Steenbruggen, EurepGAP expert in Aquaculture and Shrimp, was a moderator and a resource person.

The sub-group comprised of 5 representatives of the private sector (1 farmer), 1 representative from educational institute, 6 representatives from the government agencies (DoF, ACFS), 3 GTZ representatives and 1 expert.

Mr. Erwin R. Roetert Steenbruggen introduced the EurepGAP Integrated Aquaculture Assurance (IAA) Standard and the Compound Feed Manufacturer Reference Module to the participants. The sub-group spent half of the discussion time to understand how EurepGAP works.

The group members feel that the Thai shrimp standard is not a problem. Some problems arose at the implementation level. Generally speaking, the Department of Fisheries (DoF) has done adequately in controlling quality of products at the shrimp farm level for its present market requirements. Nonetheless, the future demands of the European market for EurepGAP standard is calling for more efforts from the Thai government and private sector in the preparation for having the Thai quality system being internationally recognized.

The main constraints concerning quality system of the Thai shrimp farms can be categorized in 2 main areas: shrimp farmers, certification and testing.

Shrimp farmers have no incentives for better quality production. There is no price structure which pays more for better quality products. Some farmers and middlemen have insufficient awareness on food safety and quality assurance standards. Sometimes they are not aware of updated information on new chemicals and drugs, regardless many channels of communication are available i.e. shrimp magazines, associations, etc. Many shrimp farmers are unable or unwilling to keep records.

Certification of products is implemented by the Department of Fisheries and testing of products is implemented by the Laboratory Center for Food and Agricultural Products Co., Ltd. which is a government-own company. Due to the large number of small shrimp farmers and limited resources of the government agency both in terms of budget and personnel, it is very difficult to guarantee the quality of products according to the quality standards. Furthermore, the Thai certification body is not recognized by international market, which can be a constraint to the European market when the EurepGAP shrimp standard will be enforced (expected in September 2006).

DoF has started the computerized traceability system as a pilot project to cover 300 CoC shrimp farmers.

⁴ Discussion Findings of Sub-Group 2: Standards and Food Safety in Shrimp are in ANNEX 4.

Main recommendations for improvement include:

- Pilot Project to test EurepGAP on group certification and benchmarking of the Thai CoC.
- Promote Thai CoC standard and 'Q' Mark to the world market.
- Obtain technical suggestions from DoF on draft EurepGAP shrimp standard.
- More education to farmers and middlemen on quality assurance.
- Improve information system for farmers.
- More training for lab inspectors.
- Expand the computerized traceability system to cover all small farmers and to cover the whole food chain by the year 2008.

It is important to note that the sub-group members have a concern that the discussion findings might not represent the general situations at the farmer level because there was only one farmer representative in the group. Most findings are perceptions of the outside stakeholders.

3.1.c Standards and Food Safety: Fresh Fruit and Vegetable (FFV)⁵

Dr. Jochen Neuendorff was a moderator and a resource person of the FFV sub-group. The sub-group comprised of approximately 6 persons from private sector, 6 persons from educational institutes, and 12 persons from government organizations.

Dr. Neuendorff started with an introduction to EurepGAP followed by an open discussion on 3 topics.

- Control points / compliance criteria
- Group certification
- Certification, accreditation and benchmarking

Control Points / Compliance Criteria

Problems concerning the control points and the compliance criteria can be categorized in 3 major groups: farmers, testing and certification, and the government control.

Farmers have insufficient knowledge and understanding on food safety and hygiene. They have limited knowledge on how to use and manage pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals safely for themselves and their consumers. They are not aware of legal requirements of both at national and international levels. Many of them maintain traditional practices and difficult to change.

Testing and certification are expensive and time consuming. Testing capacity and capability is still inadequate. Inspectors are inadequate and sometimes lack of GAP spirit. Interpretation of standard requirements is different from person to person. Documentation requirements are difficult for small farmers.

⁵ Discussion findings of Sub-Group 3: Standards and Food Safety in Fresh Fruit and Vegetable are in ANNEX 5.

The list of prohibited chemicals is not up-to-date. The government has inadequate control of the banned chemicals sold in shops.

Recommendations for intervention ideas

- Organize knowledge and skill transfer to farmers, which can be implemented through different channels.
 - Having a model farm and model documents.
 - On-the-job training and trouble shooting.
 - Through public sector extension officers
 - Short courses
 - Integrate good agricultural practice into university and secondary education
- Document best practice and gaps with common practice.
- Organize social marketing campaign to shift farmers' attitude.
- Provide financing scheme to fund transition toward GAP.
- Strengthen government enforcement on pesticide and chemical control.
- Improve management of empty pesticide containers

Group Certification

The first constraint in group certification is it is difficult to organize a group of farmers who share equal commitment. Farmers have different levels of understanding and commitment. If one farmer fails, the whole group does not get a certificate. It is scare to find a good and well respected leader to lead a group.

It is not only the social factor that makes the group certification a challenge. Technical capacity of farmers to conduct internal control / self-assessment is limited. Maintenance of quality manual at farm level is skeptical. Geographical factors also add some complications. Planting areas are scattering around with multiple crops. It is also a challenge to manage the various products produced by a group of farmers to obtain group certification.

Recommendations for intervention ideas

- Develop model ICS handbook.
- Organize a pilot group, which farmers can have on-hands experience with good ICS.
- More ICS Training of Trainers courses in Thailand
- More direct contact between technical staff on site with technical knowledge on standard level.

Certification, Accreditation and Benchmarking

There are many GAP standards and certification schemes in Thailand, which need to be harmonized. Inspectors are inadequate in numbers and capabilities to comply with ISO Guide 65.

There are role conflicts of the Accreditation Body and the Certification Bodies. The Thai Accreditation Body and the Certification Bodies are under the same Ministry. There is no effective ring fencing to ensure the separation of accreditation body and certification body. Thai GAP personnel in accreditation and certification have dual roles in both an advisor to farmers and a certifier.

While concerning EurepGAP, there is no generally accepted national translation of EurepGAP in Thailand. There are inadequate EurepGAP experts and competent recognized certification bodies operating in Thailand. Furthermore, the cost for EurepGAP certification is expensive for small farmers.

Recommendations for intervention ideas

- Upgrade locally adopted GAP
 - Translate EurepGAP into Thai
 - Register with FoodPLUS to gain recognition of the national translation of the EurepGAP.
 - If necessary, the National GAP can be benchmarked to EurepGAP.
- Rationalize the architecture of the Thai food safety infrastructure
 - Separate CB from AB and extension service
 - Streamline accreditation architecture
- Organize EUREPGAP auditor training courses in Thailand

3.2 PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE SUB-GROUP FINDINGS IN PLENARY

Representatives of each sub-group presented their findings in plenary, followed by questions and discussion. All sub-groups have presentation slides⁶ except the shrimp sub-group, which presented the findings from the written cards on the boards. This section documents the summary of the discussion/addition after each presentation.

- Western GAP Cluster has started activities to upgrade the locally adopt GAP. They have translated parts of EurepGAP into Thai. They have trained farmers & exporters and have given advises to them. They have not yet been accredited to be a certification body. However, they have carried out pre-audit process. They plan to benchmark the upgraded Thai version GAP to EurepGAP. They offered to continue the translation of EurepGAP.
- The translation of EurepGAP will need be registered with FoodPLUS to obtain international recognition.

⁶ Presentation slides of the National Coordination and Harmonization on Food Safety are in ANNEX 6. And Presentation slides on Standards and Food Safety in Fresh Fruit and Vegetable are in ANNEX 7.

- EurepGAP is on the process of drafting the shrimp standard module. The draft shrimp module will be sent out to obtain feedback from countries where expertise is available e.g. China, Vietnam and Thailand. The Department of Fisheries, as a Thai government agency with high expertise in this field, has been approached to involve in the development of the module. Private sector, who wants to involve in the process, will have to register for membership with EurepGAP.
- Private sector sees great opportunity for the Thai shrimp business if Thailand involves in the development of EurepGAP shrimp standard.
- One of the EurepGAP requirements is clear separation of an Accreditation Body and a Certification Body. A Certification Body cannot be under the same organization as the Accreditation Body.
- Motivations to attract Thai farmers to employ EurepGAP are not clear. It would be clearer if the outline of the market size and benefits of adopting EurepGAP, the most economical structure to apply EurepGAP and the cost are available. However, from an expert point of view, it might not be easy to get the real figures on the market size and benefits.

3.3 COOPERATION AREAS

3.3.a National Coordination and Harmonization on Food Safety

- Standard setting
 - Evaluation / technical comparison of existing standards with EurepGAP both at documentation and implementation & practice levels to prepare a possible Benchmarking.
- Implementation of standards
 - Training of trainers for farm advisors, auditors,
 - Testing necessities
 - Survey on needs resulting from national and international requirements and demands
 - Survey on available capacities (also under regional aspects)

3.3.b Standards and Food Safety: Shrimp

- Pilot Project to implement EurepGAP (demonstration farm) at both levels of CoC farms and GAP farms.
- Involve in the development of shrimp module of EurepGAP shrimp standards.
- Training for inspectors, auditors, and farm advisors (need to be further discussed).

3.3.c Standards and Food Safety: Fresh Fruit and Vegetable

- Short-term
 - Translate EurepGAP Fruits & Vegetables into Thai Language
 - Group certification
 - Elaborate a Model Handbook for Thailand
 - Training of internal inspectors/auditors, farm advisors, middle men
 - Develop a model for implementation
- Long-term
 - Evaluation / technical comparison of existing standards with EurepGAP both at documentation and implementation & practice levels to prepare a possible Benchmarking.
- Main actors
 - Western GAP Cluster (private sector + KU), GTZ, PTB, ACFS (facilitator), DOA, DOAE

3.4 NEXT STEPS

- **ACFS, PTB and GTZ** arrange a meeting to consolidate the workshop results.
- A coordination team should be set up to plan and implement the cooperation areas, consisting of **ACFS (facilitator), PTB, GTZ, Western GAP Cluster, TCC, TRA, DoF, DoA, DoAE.**

ANNEX 1

Workshop Program

PROGRAMME
PLANNING WORKSHOP ON
EUREPGAP AND FOOD SAFETY
30 – 31 MAY 2006

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS:

- ACFS National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- GTZ German Development Cooperation
- PTB German Specialized Institution in Quality Infrastructure (MSTQ)

PLACE: The Davis Hotel, Bangkok, Soi Sukhumvit 24

Tuesday 30 May 2006

08.00	Registration
09.00 – 10.00	Introduction to the Workshop <i>Dr. Guenter Wipplinger, PTB and Mr. Visoot Phongsathorn, GTZ</i>
	Opening Remarks <i>Mr. Suthep Limthongkul, Inspector-General, MoAC</i>
	Development of National GAP and 'Q' Mark in Thailand <i>Ms. Metanee Sukontarug, Deputy Secretary-General, ACFS</i>
10.00 – 10.30	Workshop Objective and Procedure <i>Ms. Kalayanee Chuncherd, Moderator</i>
10.30 – 10.45	Coffee break
10.45 – 11.45	Summary of Collected Information - View from Public Sector <i>Mr. Sanayh Kraokaw, ACFS</i> - View from Private Sector <i>Dr. Guenter Wipplinger, PTB</i>
11.45 – 12.00	Constitution of 3 Working Groups <i>Ms. Kalayanee Chuncherd, Moderator</i> (1) National Coordination and Harmonization on Food Safety (2) Standards and Food Safety: Shrimp (3) Standards and Food Safety: Fresh Fruit and Vegetable
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch
13.00 – 15.00	Introduction of Specific Topic in Sub-Groups and Open Discussion <i>Moderated by Sub-Group Moderators</i>
15.00 – 15.15	Coffee break
15.00 – 17.00	Open Discussion of the Sub-Groups (cont.) Closing of Day 1

Wednesday 31 May 2006

09.00 – 12.00	Continuation of the Sub-Group Discussion
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch

13.00 – 15.00	Presentation of the Results and Recommendations of the Sub-Groups Elaboration of proposals of actionable interventions that can lead to an improved food safety infrastructure in Thailand, with clearly defined roles and functions for the main actors <i>Moderated by Ms. Kalayanee Chuncherd</i>
15.00 – 15.15	Coffee Break
15.15 – 16.00	Continuation of the Discussion <i>Ms. Kalayanee Chuncherd</i>
16.00 – 17.00	Summary of Results and Next Steps <i>Ms. Kalayanee Chuncherd</i>
	Closing the Workshop <i>Ms. Metanee Sukontarug, Deputy Secretary-General, ACFS</i>

ANNEX 2

List of Participants

List of Participants
EurepGAP and Food Safety Planning Workshop
30-31 May 2006
The Davis Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

NO.	Name	Organization/ Private company	30-May-06	31-May-06
1	Mr.Suthep LIMTHONGKUL	MOAC (กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์)	√	
2	Ms.Suchada WARAPORN	MOAC (กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์)		
3	Mr.Chavalvut CHAINUVATI	ACFS (มกอช.)		
4	Mr.Somchai CHARNNARONGKUL	ACFS (มกอช.)		
5	Ms.Metanee SUKONTARUG	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	√
6	Mr.Uthai PISONE	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	√
7	Mr.Prakarn VEERAKUL	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	√
8	Mr.Sanayh KRAOKAEW	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	√
9	Mr.Pisan PONGSAPITCH	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	
10	Ms.Voranuch KITSUKCHIT	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	√
11	Mr.Manat LARPPHON	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	√
12	Ms.Kannipa PITTAYANUKUL	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	√
13	Ms.Junnipa SRICHAIWAN	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	√
14	Mr.Apisit PRAKARNKAMANANT	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	√
15	Ms.Benjamas PATAMALAI	CU (จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย)	√	
16	Mr.Suphachai NUANUALSUWAN	CU (จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย)	√	
17	Dr. Watchara LEELAWAT	CU (จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย)		
18	Mr.Vicha SARSDUD	CMU (มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่)	√	√
19	Mr.Vichian HENGSAWAD	CMU (มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่)	√	

PLANNING WORKSHOP ON EUREPGAP AND FOOD SAFETY
30-31 May 2006, Bangkok, Thailand

NO.	Name	Organization/ Private company	30-May-06	31-May-06
20	Ms.Patcharin RAWEEYAN	CMU (มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่)	√	√
21	Dr.Astrid FAUST	CMU (มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่)	√	
22	Ms.Roongnapa KORPRADITSKUL	Cluster of Western GAP (กลุ่มเครือข่าย GAP)	√	
23	Mr.Chainarong RATTANAKREETAKUL	Cluster of Western GAP (กลุ่มเครือข่าย GAP)	√	
24	Ms.Napaporn	Certificate Bodies - Control Union	√	
25	Mr.Yudhana PETCHMANEE	Certificate Bodies - SGS	√	
26	Mr.Joerg Rosenkranz	Certificate Bodies - BCS	√	√
27	Ms.Kanarat HARINTHARANON	DLD (กรมปศุสัตว์)	√	
28	Mr.Surayuth SONGSUMUD	DLD (กรมปศุสัตว์)	√	
29	Ms.Adhinand INDRAPIM	DOF (กรมประมง)	√	√
30	Ms.Sabaitip AMORNJARUCHIT	DOF (กรมประมง)	√	
31	Mr.Thavee VIPUTHANUMAT	DOF (กรมประมง)	√	√
32	Mr.Sathorn SIRISINGH	DOA (กรมวิชาการเกษตร)		√
33	Mr.Uthai SENPAKDEE	DOA (กรมวิชาการเกษตร)	√	
34	Mr.Sonthat NANTHAICHAJ	DOA (กรมวิชาการเกษตร)	√	
35	Ms.Benjamas RATANACHINAKORN	DOA (กรมวิชาการเกษตร)	√	√
36	Ms.Jirapa JOMCHAISONG	DOAE (กรมส่งเสริมการเกษตร)	√	√
37	Mr.Chanchai JAENGSAWANG	DMSC (กรมวิทยาศาสตร์การแพทย์)	√	
38	Ms.Kanokporn ATISOOK	DMSC (กรมวิทยาศาสตร์การแพทย์)	√	√
39	Dr.Jochen NEUENDORFF	Experts	√	√
40	Mr. Erwin STEENBRUGGEN	Experts	√	√
41	Mr.Bunpeng	FTI (สภาอุตสาหกรรมแห่งประเทศไทย)	√	

PLANNING WORKSHOP ON EUREPGAP AND FOOD SAFETY
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NO.	Name	Organization/ Private company	30-May-06	31-May-06
42	Ms.Thavinee JARUPISITTHORN	FDA (อชย.)	√	
43	Mr.Paichayon URTHAVEEKUL	FFV Exprot - Swift	√	
44	Mr.Pathavee SUTHAVIWAT	FFV Exprot - Swift		
45	Mr.Soonthorn SRITAWEE	FFV Exprot - RiverKwai	√	
46	Mr.Chusak CHUENPRAYOTH	FFV Export - KC Fresh	√	√
47	Mr.Joerg SCHINDLER	GTZ - Berlin		
48	Mr. James TOMECKO	GTZ - Thailand	√	√
49	Mr.Visoot PHONGSATHORN	GTZ - Thailand	√	
50	Mr. Parate ATTAVIPACH	GTZ - Thailand	√	√
51	Ms.Gotchakorn WATANAKEEREE	GTZ - Thailand	√	√
52	Ms.Piyathip EAWPANICH	GTZ - Thailand		
53	Ms.Chutima JONGPAKDEE	GTZ - Thailand	√	√
54	Mrs. Cao Thanh VAN	GTZ - Vitenam	√	√
55	Ms.Porntip POLPERM	Highland Research and Development Institute		
56	Mr.Surapong KOSIYACHINDA	HSST (สมาคมพืชสวนแห่งประเทศไทย)	√	√
57	Ms.Warapa MAHAKARNCHANAKUL	KU (มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์)	√	√
58	Dr. Bhadin RATSAMEETERD	KU (มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์)		
59	Dr.Thanaboon SATJAANANTAKUL	KU (มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์)		
60	Ms.Jiraporn ROJGINNAKORN	Maejoe University (มหาวิทยาลัยแม่โจ้)	√	√
61	Ms.Kornpaka ATANIT	Maejoe University (มหาวิทยาลัยแม่โจ้)	√	√
62	Ms.Mona KRITSANEEPHAIBOON	LCFA	√	√
63	Mr. Vinai PITIYONT	LCFA	√	√

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NO.	Name	Organization/ Private company	30-May-06	31-May-06
64	Mr.Narumorn TANANUSON	MASCI	√	
65	Ms.Padittha CHUNJUMRUNG	MASCI	√	
66	Mr.Peerasuk CHAIPRASAT	NU (มหาวิทยาลัยนเรศวร)		
67	Ms.Orawan KAEWPRAKAISANGKUL	NFI (สถาบันอาหาร)	√	√
68	Mr.Wyn ELLIS	NIA		
69	Dr. Guenter WIPPLINGER	PTB	√	√
70	Dr. Clemens SANETRA	PTB	√	√
71	Dr. Ulrich DIEKMANN	PTB	√	√
72	Ms.Anchan CHOMPOOPUANG	Royal Project Foundation (มูลนิธิโครงการหลวง)		
73	Mr.Sopol WONGKAEW	SUT (มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีสุรนารี)	√	
74	Ms.Luxsamee	TISTR (สถาบันวิจัยวิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยีแห่งประเทศไทย)	√	√
75	Mr.Kiattisuk	TISTR (สถาบันวิจัยวิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยีแห่งประเทศไทย)	√	
76	Mr.Narit LERKMOUNG	TISI (สมอ.)	√	
77	Mr.Anon AREERAZDE	Shrimp - Thai Eastern Shrimp Association		
78	Mr.Achiravit KIRIRUANGCHAI	Shrimp - Thai Union Frozen	√	
79	Mr.Kritsada Hongrath	Shrimp - Sureerath Prawns	√	√
80	Mr. Poj	Shrimp - Andaman		
81	Dr.Panisuan Jamnarnwej	Shrimp - Pakfood PCL	√	
82	Mr.Nakorn	Shrimp - Mahachai Market	√	√
83	Mr.Karl SEGSCHNEIDER	S.E.A. - CR	√	
84	Ms. Julia HEYL	S.E.A. - CR		
85	Ms.Suwanich PATMAYOTHIN	Retailer - Tops	√	√

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NO.	Name	Organization/ Private company	30-May-06	31-May-06
86	Mr.Araya PHAOLEANGTONG	Retailer - Tops	√	√
87	Mr.Yannick	Retailer - Carrefour		
88	Ms.Patcharin	Retailer - Carrefour	√	
89	Ms.Pornpen NARTPIRIYARAT	Retailer - Tesco		
90	Mr. Meta CHUNSIRI	Restaurant - MK		
ADDITIONAL				
91	Mr. Chuphan	Thai Chamber of Commerce	√	
92	Mr. Pornsil	Thai Chamber of Commerce	√	
93	Mr. Narongchai Yookittichai	Certificate Bodies - SGS	√	√
94	Ms. Carin Joubert	FFV Export - KC Fresh	√	√
95	Mr. Mongkorn	ORRAF	√	√
96	Mr. Watcharaphan		√	√
97	Ms. Yupatsa Chamdee	Exporter/ CP Crop	√	
98	Ms. Panjaporn	Organic Certification Thailand	√	√
99	Ms. Nongnuch	Rice Exporter Association	√	
100	Ms. Methawadee	FTI	√	√
101	Ms. Newladda	FTI	√	√
102	Mr. Veeris Wuthironarith	FTI	√	
103	Mr. Suntorn Kumsuk	DOF	√	√
104	Mr. Charn Sompakdi	Media Orchid co. ltd	√	
105	Ms. Wilai Suadee	DOA	√	√
106	Ms. Eva Michalowski	GTZ	√	√

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NO.	Name	Organization/ Private company	30-May-06	31-May-06
107	Ms. Karnda K.	TSA	√	
108	Mr. Khomgrit S.	TSA	√	√
109	Ms. Narumon Kongton	National Food Institute	√	√
110	Ms. Parichard Sumpee	Thai Shrimp News	√	
111	Ms. Sriphaka Navassavanont	CPF	√	
112	Ms. Panitsiri Jaisaya	S.E.A. - CR	√	√
113	Ms. Wibulwan Wanamolee	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	√
114	Ms. Thanaporn Unnoppawan	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	√
115	Ms. Pompanida Poochinda	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	√
116	Ms. Sarun Panla	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	
117	Ms. Nanthakar Saengchan	ACFS (มกอช.)	√	
118	Dr. Lila	DOF (กรมประมง)	√	√
119	Ms. Varee Charoenpol	DOAE (กรมส่งเสริมการเกษตร)	√	√

ANNEX 3

Discussion Findings 'Sub-Group 1: National Coordination and Harmonization on Food Safety'

Sub-Group 1: National Coordination and Harmonization on Food Safety PROPOSALS

1. Linkage between private initiative and public sector.

2. Standard Setting

- Benchmarking Thai GAP against Eurep GAP.
- Cooperation between private and public sectors in developing standards.
- Discussion / coordination platform for standards and implementation issues.
- 'Clusters' can be multiplied – north, south.

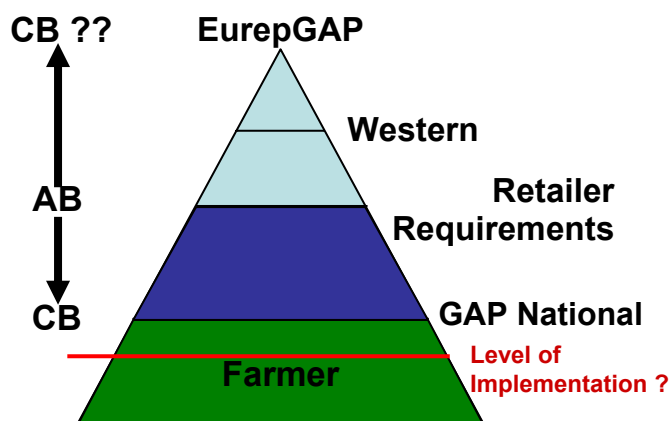
3. Implementation of Standards

Certification Body	Training	Testing
Private CBs for EurepGAP (based on existing capacities)	National training effort at university level (Kasetsart?)	Testing necessities.
	Train the Trainers – advisors at level of farmers and middlemen.	Survey on needs resulting from national and international requirements and demands.
	Train the Trainers – auditors for certification scheme.	Survey on available capacities (also under regional aspects)

4. Additional Aspects

- Advising, training, capacity building.
- Clear separation – impartiality and transparency.
- Evaluation, inspection, certification, control
- EurepGAP for flowers and ornamentals.

5. Level of Standards



ANNEX 4

Discussion Findings 'Sub-Group 2: Standard and Food Safety; Shrimp'

Sub-Group 2: Standards and Food Safety in Shrimp

1. Problems

Quality Control System	Farmers	Regulation	Others
Need more support from government on new farm technology and testing.	No incentives to farmers for better quality.	GAP and COC standards are still voluntary.	Some countries still have negative perception about Thai shrimp.
Inadequate resources to implement standards (inspector, certify body, etc.)	Farmers get information about new chemicals and drugs for shrimp farm late even many channels of communication are available. - Shrimp magazines - DoF - Shrimp farmer groups - Etc.	Different countries' MRL have big differences.	Lack of research on withdrawal period of new drugs.
Insufficient official auditor to inspect and certify shrimp farms.	Insufficient knowledge to use chemicals and drugs (antibiotics) safely.		Group Composition
Traceability in shrimp farming is not completed yet (still use documents, movement documents)	Some farmers are lack of knowledge on food safety.		1 Farmer 1 Exporter 1 Mahachai Market 1 LCFA
Traceability needs to be expanded to small farmers.	Insufficient understanding of farmers.		1 Thai Shrimp Association 1 Educator
DoF is having a pilot project on computerized traceability to cover 300 COC farmers. Plan to cover all farmers (20,000).	Many shrimp farmers are unable or unwilling to keep records.		2 ACFS 4 DoF 3 GTZ 1 Expert (EurepGAP)
Malachite Green and Nitrofurans residues are still found in shrimp.	The risk of veterinary drugs by farmers, which they think will irradiate all diseases with one drug.		
Inadequate pre-harvest quality checking for new chemicals.	Some small farmers are in remote areas and not aware of the importance of food safety.		
Some farmers do not follow quality / safety regulations.	Difficult message for farmers that international recognized standards are linked with market access.		
	Some farmers and middlemen are not aware of quality assurance standards. - Micro-biology - Cool chain - Chemical use		
	Wrong technical advises from companies e.g. over density, drug and chemical use.		
	Sometimes shrimp are weak (may be from feed, water, whether, etc.)		

2. Possible Solutions

International Recognition	Incentives	Regulation / Testing / Inspection	Farmers and Middlemen
Encourage 1 or 2 lead processors to pilot test EurepGAP with their contract farmers.	Set price control so products with higher standards receive higher prices.	Increase resources for R&D concerning lab testing.	Increase PR and education for farmers about drug use.
Pilot group certification and benchmarking COC.		<u>In quality control system</u> - Rapid test for Nitrofurans are not yet to be developed. - Rapid test for Chloramphenical, Tetracyclines, etc. are available but customer market size is a problem.	Improve information system for farmers e.g. IT, leaflet.
Benchmarking Thai quality shrimp system against international system.		Training human resources for QC/QA e.g. lab inspector.	More education to the middlemen about quality assurance.
Increase PR for 'Q' Mark and CoC/GAP to the world audience.		Farmer, operator, and trader should take responsibility for testing chemical residues.	DoF and operator arrange regular refresher training course for farmer's leaders.
Promoting Thai CoC standards for worldwide.		Increase budget for certification personnel.	DoF and exporters transfer new information and technology very rapidly.
Increase market access in Europe, benchmark CoC with EurepGAP after Sept. 06 (shrimp standards are expected to complete in Sept. 06).		Push GAP standards to mandatory.	Farmer training on GAP ad CoC.
EurepGAP recognizes Thai quality system so farmers do not have to pay extra cost.		Extend traceability system to cover all shrimp farmers (from 300 to 20,000).	SMS hotline for farmers on alert issues.
Obtain technical suggestions from DoF on draft EurepGAP standards / process.		Complete computerized traceability to cover the whole production line in 2 years (in 2008).	Increase education on environmental friendly production in stock density and farm management.
Consider EurepGAP as one of the quality tools to promote Thai shrimp to EU market.		More cooperation between public and private inspectors.	Organize collective farmer identity and responsibility (private and public) – farmer group / cluster.
		There are list of prohibited chemicals in shrimp farming. Need to distribute the list again.	
		Shrimp Associations should take part for monitoring system.	

ANNEX 5

Discussion Findings 'Sub-Group 3: Standard and Food Safety; Fresh Fruit and Vegetable'

Sub-Group 3: Standards and Food safety in Fresh Fruit and Vegetable

1. CONTROL POINTS / COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

Problems

Knowledge	Hygiene	Crop Protection	Documentation
Lack of experienced auditor.	Sanitarian conditions.	Too many pests.	Too much document.
Education/training for farmers.	Farmers are not concerned about hygiene.	Protective gear.	Cannot record.
Farmers - lack of knowledge of EU food law.		Chemical use / pesticide residue.	Too much control point.
Farmers - lack of understanding on food law (Thai). They work their own way.	<u>Calibration</u>	<u>Green manure</u> : using as fertilizer – source of contamination, example food borne pathogens.	Farmers - difficult to keep records.
This law is not updated such as chemical (pesticide) prohibited.	CPP testing.	Farmers cannot afford to hire technical advisors.	Not collect records for traceability.
Attitude of farmers regarding changes in traditional practices.	High cost / limited market.	Banned chemicals are still sold in shops. How a farmer would know they should not be used.	Cost of certification.
Poor farmer, poor education.	Interpretation of the standard requirements.	Insecticide.	Testing requirements – soil, water, products can be very expensive and not always comply.
Insufficient knowledge to use pesticide and fertilizer safely.	Inspector who do not understand the key spirit of the GAP – just inspect according to specific words.	Chemical weed control.	Process to certify use too much time and lack of inspector.
Concept is unclear for farmers.		Calibration of nozzle for spraying.	No lab to test some chemicals.
Training of farm workers.		Storage area requirements – anti freezing for example.	Too hot to wear protection clothes.
Maturity.		Level of free charge.	Different judgments from different persons.
		The management of chemicals – contents, residues.	Competence of ICS.
		Animal and pest control: inappropriate, lack of control.	

Possible Solutions

Knowledge / Skill Transfer	Private Sector Input on Farm Level	Setting Right Incentives	Study	Information/ Training
Long enough period of on the job training.	Set up a Eurep GAP course (short course) training.	University capability / courses to support on GAP / food safety on farm.	Study on Eurep GAP compared with GAP which Thai farmer has implemented and educate them to fill the gap.	Prove the benefit of information in farm management before implementing EurepGAP.
On spot problem solving.	Have a Eurep GAP model farm.	A study project for successful farmer groups in following up the EurepGAP – what contributes to their success and use it as a model.	Model risk analysis.	National agenda to provide more human resource / knowledge to farming / GAP sector.
Necessary technical and financial support – no free handout.	Model solutions: - Installations - Financing	Introduction of basic farm records as pilot project.	Control of chemical companies in government level.	Empty chemical container management.
Help them to help themselves.	Too much standard for general farmers.	Give knowledge to extension officers and local officers.		
Attitude shift from impossible to a positive approach.	Better support on knowledge quality system to export farmer or people who are ready to do.	Financing scheme to fund transition toward GAP.		
Official translation of Eurep GAP.	Cooperative effort between exporters and local secondary schools to integrate GAP into curricula.			
Aligning standard of practice for EurepGAP.				
Ensure that criteria requirements are easier to interpret. Legal language is a problem.				

2. GROUP CERTIFICATION

Problem Areas / Uncertainties / Questions

Understanding, capacity and resources of ICS.	Difficult to find good grower / seller.	Planting areas are not in the same location.	Group certification – multiple crops? / single crop?
Recognition of relevance by small scale farmers – ignorance, neglect.	Self inspection is not practical for poor grower / low educated.	Areas of production are not in the nearby location.	A challenge to manage the various products produced by a group of farmers.
Lack of good cooperation and well organized.	High cost on training.	Bad behavior of group member.	How difficult and how much cost for quality manual – single / multiple crop certification?
Money supply during set up period.	How to manage ICS?	One farmer fails, the whole group does not get certification.	Maintenance of the quality manual on each farm – document control.
Different levels of understanding / commitment among the group members may fail the progress.	Number of group members.	Get a group together, whose members are committed to ensure 100% compliance.	Training and experience of internal auditors.
Knowledge of Eurep GAP for Agricultural officers.		Costly to keep up with technical management and development – private sector.	
People, whose roles are the internal control in the group, are not in place.			
Farmers – document check and self assessment.			
Farmer ability to conduct internal self inspection – knowledge and actions.			
Self evaluation of grower is a major problem – check list should be simplified.			

Possible Solutions

Assist in training and increase number of qualified internal inspectors.	Direct assistance to those (private sector) who can achieve results.	Target, why, how, good guideline, handbook, training & test.	Set up pilot project to let farmer groups to learn how to conduct self assessment.	EurepGAP Train the Trainers course in Thailand.
ICS – Manual for farmers.	(In the field) Training on internal control, traceability systems, documentation requirements.	Practical assistance to farmer groups / technical staff from standard level.	Intensive training for master trainers who will train more trainers.	Training of (licensed) internal inspectors.
Train the Trainers on local level in the country.	More direct contact between technical staff on site with technical knowledge on standard level.	Build up awareness program to understand benefits of ICS.		
Training should be tested and certificates valid internationally.	Participatory training.			

3. CERTIFICATION, ACCREDITATION, BENCHMARKING

Problems

Certification	Accreditation	Benchmarking
Misconception on inspection, certification, accreditation, legislation.		
Not enough CBs and inspectors.	Thai CBs and ABs are under the same Ministry.	Kindly clarify the objective and process with details of benchmarking.
Limited inspector.	Lack of financial support for continual inspector / auditor development (CB & AB).	Achieve a correctly translated version of EurepGAP into Thai, while benchmarking is in process.
Thai GAP personnel in AB, CB have dual roles in both advisors to farmers and certification.	Internal audit management.	Rare of expert on EurepGAP scheme in Thailand.
Thai GAP organization problem - AB, CB are under the same roof.	Should the GAP certification body be the government or private sector?	Need harmonizing – all GAP system and certification.
EurepGAP – not enough competent CBs operating in Thailand to satisfy the demand.	- Agricultural inspector, - Audit committee	Benchmarking between EurepGAP and Codex GAP.
Too many GAP standards.	Approved Accreditation Body in Thailand.	
Misconception and unawareness at the implementation level (field government officers – inspectors)	EurepGAP certification is expensive. Thai GAP is simple and easy to follow.	
National and international financial assistance to help farmer groups to get group EurepGAP certification.	Certification is expensive.	
Lack of experience for QMS – guide 65.	No training center for EurepGAP.	
Training for internal auditors who must inspect ISO 65 on site.		
More practical knowledge how to manage and implement ISO 65 for CBs.		
Have approved CBs in Thailand with certified, able inspectors – various standards.		

Possible Solutions

Long-term: Benchmarking the Thai GAP.	EurepGAP is very detailed – ok. However, it will be better if it is more compact.	GTZ supports the translation of EurepGAP to Thai version.
Short term: Backing up the existing EurepGAP CBs in Thailand.	Financial support in - AB, CB development - Registration and maintain status.	GTZ – establishing Food Safety Center to help exporters and growers.
Reduce EurepGAP fee to developing country.	Financial support to establish and implement benchmarking.	Provide training in EU for officials involved in GAP system.
Baseline information is needed.	Separate certification from implementation (extension – market promotion)	GTZ – organize training course on certification and accreditation for officials and involved institutes.
Working group to study EurepGAP – ThaiGAP → Benchmark.	Separate certification from accreditation.	Utilize existing companies and groups to pilot projects on ground level for standards, technical and financial.
Make decision for who will be AB and who will be CB + responsibilities and accept it.	Benchmarking international schemes for Thailand.	
Provide training courses on EurepGAP (including on the job training) for auditing, accrediting, and also for our farmers.	Ensure the independence and credibility of ABs + CBs – private enterprise?	
The basic training course to be the EurepGAP auditor.	Control the quantity of ABs and CBs to economically viable level in Thailand.	
Reduce fee for AB/CB from developing countries in application of EurepGAP scheme.		

ANNEX 6

Presentation Slides 'Standard and Food Safety; Shrimp'

NATIONAL COORDINATION

PROPOSALS

- THE LINKAGE BETWEEN PRIVATE INSTITUTE AND PUBLIC SECTOR
- STANDARD SETTING
- IMPLEMENTATION OF STANDARDS

STANDARD SETTING

- BENMARKING THAIGAP AGAINST EUREPGAP
- COOPERATION BETWEEN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS IN DEVELOPING STANDARDS
- DISCUSSION / COORDINATION PLATFORM FOR STANDARDS AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
- “CLUSTERS” CAN BE MULTIPLIED

IMPLEMENTATION OF STANDARDS

- THREE LEVELS;

CB

PRIVATE CB'S

TRAINING

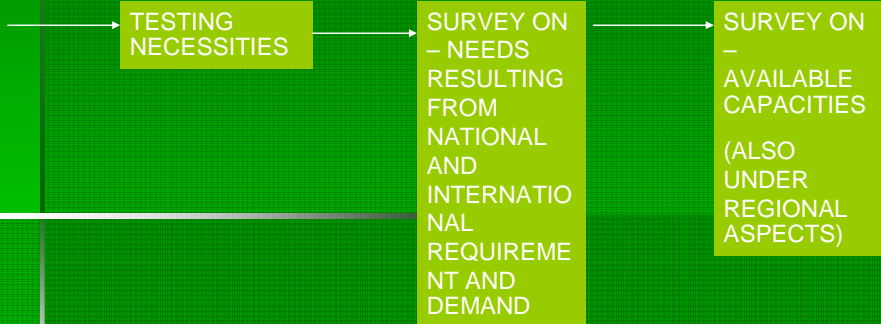
NATIONAL TRAINING (CENTER) AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL AT KU ??

TRAIN THE TRAINER – ADVISORS AT LEVEL OF FARMERS AND MIDDLEMEN

TRAIN THE TRAINER – AUDITORS FOR CERTIFICATION SCHEME

IMPLEMENTATION OF STANDARDS (CONTINUE)

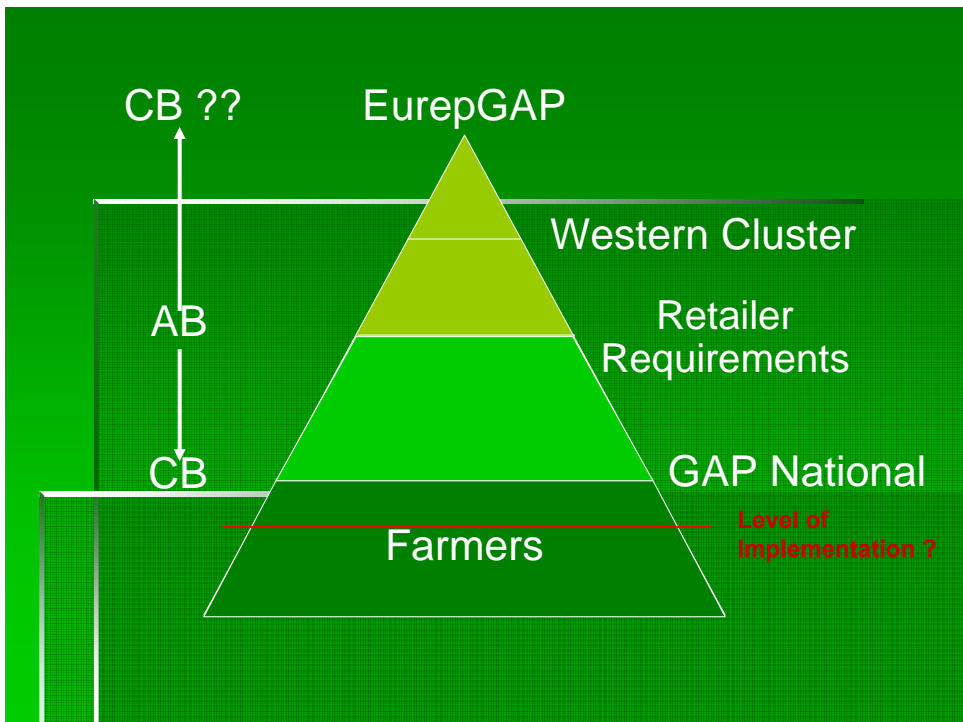
TESTING



ADVISING, TRAINING
CAPACITY BUILDING

CLEAR SEPERATION
IMPACIALITY AND
TRANSPARENCY

EVALUATION,
INSPECTION,
CERTIFICATION,
CONTROL



ANNEX 7

Presentation Slides 'Standard and Food Safety; Fresh Fruit and Vegetable'

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Bangkok
31 May 2006

Topics Discussed

- Control points / compliance criteria
- Group certification
- Certification, accreditation and benchmarking

Control Points / Compliance Criteria

- Problems
 - Standard interpretation
 - Inspectors are required to stick to the letter rather than the spirit of EUREPGAP
 - Farmers' understanding of food safety and good agricultural practice
 - Occasional financial distress adversely affects farmers' adherence to good agricultural practice
 - Demanding documentation requirements
 - Pest management
 - Calibration
 - Technical advisory
 - Banned chemicals
 - Empty chemical containers
 - Green manure

Control Points / Compliance Criteria

- Intervention ideas
 - Social marketing campaign to shift farmers' attitude
 - Documenting best practice and gaps with common practice
 - Knowledge and skill transfer to farmer
 - Model farm / model documents
 - Through packhouses (on-the-job training + troubleshooting)
 - Through public sector extension officers
 - Short courses
 - Integrate good agricultural practice into university and secondary education
 - Loan to fund transition toward GAP
 - Pesticides
 - Strengthen government enforcement
 - Improve management of empty containers

Group Certification

- Problems
 - Farmers' capacity to conduct internal control / self-assessment
 - Co-operation among group members
 - Strong leadership is scarce
 - Group members' backgrounds are varied
 - Multiple crops
 - One fails → entire group fails
 - Maintenance of QMS
- Intervention ideas
 - Model ICS handbook
 - Pilot group where farmers can have on-hands experience with good ICS
 - More ICS Training of Trainers courses in Thailand

Certification, Accreditation and Benchmarking

- Problems
 - Lack of generally accepted national interpretation of EUREPGAP
 - Large number of non-harmonized GAPs
 - Insufficient inspectors / weak certification market
 - Conflict of interest
 - CB also provides training to producers being inspected
 - CB is under the same Ministry with the AB
 - Lack of effective ring-fencing
 - Capabilities to comply with ISO Guide 65
 - Lack of internationally recognised GAP AB in Thailand

Certification, Accreditation and Benchmarking

■ Intervention ideas

- Upgrade locally adopted GAP
 - Generally accepted Thai translation of EUREPGAP → FoodPLUS-recognized national interpretation of EUREPGAP → National GAP benchmarkable to EUREPGAP (if necessary)
- Rationalize the architecture of Thai food safety infrastructure
 - Separate CB from AB and extension service
 - Streamline accreditation architecture
- EUREPGAP auditor training courses in Thailand