



BRUNEI DARUSSALAM STANDARD PIAWAI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

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BRUNEI GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE – PRODUCE QUALITY MODULE



NATIONAL STANDARDS COUNCIL BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

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The Brunei Darussalam Standards are subject to periodical review according to the current needs of the local industries and to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned. Suggestions of amendments will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees concerned.

Brief Intro on National Standards Council

Formed in 2009, the Council is envisioned to act as a body that is responsible to strengthen and monitor the activities of standards and conformance in Brunei Darussalam. Its members encompassing of multi agencies across the government, industries and consumer interest is also envisage to provide policy direction that will firm up the national initiatives so as to create industries that are able to stimulate sustainable economic growth. In its equivalence to support the growth of sustainable industry, factors such as to create and promote awareness on consumer safety and interest will also be the main focus of the council.

The work of the council is facilitated by the National Standards Centre (NSC), under Energy and Industry Department, Prime Minister's Office. With the main role so as to strengthen the capacity and sustainability of the national standards infrastructure, the centre has been instructed to act as a body that provides platform so as to complement the formation of the Council.

On matters pertaining to the development of national standards i.e. Piawai Brunei Darussalam (PBD), the management of its activities are monitored through the formation of National Standards Committees. Clustered based on the scope of its industry, the work of PBD are stand guided by the international practices which amongst other encourage the involvement of multi-agencies across the government, industry and public as a whole.

Further Information on Piawai Brunei Darussalam, Please Contact :

National Standards Centre
Energy and Industry Department
Prime Minister's Office
Block 19, Spg 32-15, Kampong Anggerek Desa.
Telephone No.: +6732334192
Email : standarddevelopment@ei.gov.bn

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COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

The Technical Committee on Management Systems under the National Standards Committee on Food is responsible for the preparation of this Brunei Darussalam Standard. The members of this Working Group or Technical Committee for Interpretation Guidelines for Brunei Good Agricultural Practices on Food Safety Module are as follows :-

BRUNEI GAP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE :

MEMBER	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Director of Agriculture and Agrifood	Chairperson of Management Committee
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Head Unit of Fruits Industry and Agricultural Development Rural Areas	Secretariat
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Head Unit of Post Harvest Technology	Member
Head Unit of Microbiological Agrifood Lab Services	Member
Head Unit of Agriculture Development in Brunei Muara District	Member
Head Unit of Agriculture Development in Tutong District	Member
Head Unit of Agriculture Development in Belait District	Member
Head Unit of Agriculture Development in Temburong District	Member
Head Unit of Agrochemical Analysis	Member

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Editors

Dr. Robert Premier, from Global F.S. Pty Ltd, Victoria, Australia

Mr. Scott Ledger, Queensland, Australia

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope of Guide

This interpretive guide was designed to assist producers, packers, supply chain businesses, trainers, government representatives, auditors and others to understand the practices required for implementing the Food Safety Module of Brunei GAP. It provides guidance on “what has to be done” to implement the required practices. Separate interpretive guides are available for the other Brunei GAP modules.

Products that present high risk to food safety, such as sprouts and minimally processed products, are not covered in the scope of Brunei GAP. Brunei GAP may be used for all types of production systems but it is not a standard for certification of organic products or GMO free products.

1.2 Guide Sections

The guide contains background information on types of quality hazards and causes of quality loss, guidance on implementing the GAP requirements, a self-assessment checklist to review compliance with the requirements, examples of documents and records, a glossary of terms and references and additional information.

Section 2. Hazards and Causes of Quality Loss

This section provides information about the potential quality hazards and causes of quality loss. A quality hazard is any characteristic that prevents the produce from meeting the requirements of a customer or government regulation. Produce quality can be lost at any step during production, harvesting and postharvest handling.

Section 3. GAP Requirements

The good agricultural practices for controlling quality hazards are grouped into 10 elements. Each element has background information to explain how quality can be lost. Specific information is then provided for each practice to explain what is required to implement the practice. In some cases, two or more practices are grouped together as the guidance information is the same for both practices.

Section 4. Self-Assessment Checklist

The self-assessment checklist enables the level of compliance with the good agricultural practices contained in the food safety module to be checked. The relevance of the practices will depend on the location of the farm or packing business, type of produce, and the systems used for production, harvesting, handling, packing, storage and transport. The person assesses whether the practice is done correctly or if attention is needed or if the practice is not relevant. If attention is needed, the actions required are identified and recorded.