

Bangladesh Good Agricultural Practices Policy 2020

Ministry of Agriculture

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01. Introduction

The agricultural sector of Bangladesh is gradually changing from 'Subsistence Agriculture' to Commercial Agriculture. In view of producing more food as well as increasing crops production for growing population, high yielding and hybrid varieties of crops are being used with excessive chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Sometimes organic fertilizers that contained heavy metals or chemicals harmful to human health are also used. These are also used in the production of agricultural products commercially.

Safe food is becoming increasingly important in terms of human health and economic aspects. Safe food production is urgent because of the competition in the global export market, as well protecting people from food bound illness. Indiscriminate use of pesticides and chemicals, presence of heavy metals, infections of microorganisms etc. from the early stages of production to the various stages of food chain made food unsafe. For these reasons, considering the availability of safe food, it is very important to follow Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) from the beginning of production, harvest and post-harvest processing, such as collection from field, packaging, transportation etc. to ensure safe food. Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) ensure producing safe and quality food as well as to play role to the environmental and social development.

GAP encourages the optimum use of agricultural inputs such as pesticides, chemical fertilizers, water etc. and environment friendly management. The health safety of workers engaged in agricultural activities must be ensured from the inappropriate use of the pesticides and various chemicals. To ensure food safety and quality most of the importers, retailers, hotels/restaurants who are being making foods as well as consumers consider to follow application of GAP as precondition from the production stage. It is very important that the certification organization follows the uniform and accurate procedures in all levels to ensure that there is no bias, thereby increasing the credibility and confidence of the consumer. To achieve this, the Certification Body must be recognized by any neutral authority and need to strictly follow all the rules-regulations to obtain recognition.

Super shop and major suppliers of Europe at first started the activities of GAP in the name of EurepGAP in 1997, which was renamed as Global G.A.P. in 2007. ASEAN GAP was launched in the member countries by the ASEAN Secretariat at the regional level in 2006. GAP scheme was started in the four SAARC countries such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of United Nations for horticultural crops, vegetables and fruits in 2013-14. The implementation of the GAP scheme has resulted in the creation of the National GAP Standards, Scheme owner organization and Certification System in those countries.

Following GAP is essential for export market access along with safe crop production to thrive in the global competition. In Bangladesh due to the implementation of GAP, the agricultural produce will be safe, improved and of good quality, sustainable environment and social acceptance will be increased with income growth and economic momentum; and food and nutrition security will be ensured. The document prepared with this purpose will be named as 'Bangladesh Good Agricultural Practices Policy-2020'.

02. Definition of Good Agricultural Practices

The GAP is the overall agricultural activities, following which safe and quality food and non-food products become available, environment, economy and social security are well integrated. In GAP such procedures are practiced in the farms in ways that guarantee safe and quality food at production, collection and post-harvest level. This is a set of rules and regulations and technological recommendations that are applied at various levels of overall agricultural production, processing and transportation that improve human health protection, environmental conservation, improve product quality and working environment.

03. Objectives of Implementation of Good Agricultural Practices

- 3.1 Ensuring sustainable production of safe and nutritious crops;
- 3.2 Ensuring environment resilient crop production and protecting the health safety and well-being of the workers;
- 3.3 Following the specific procedures at all levels of the food chain;
- 3.4 Consumer's health protection; and
- 3.5 Increasing the production and export of quality high-value crops.

04. Important Topics of Exercising Good Agricultural Practices

- 4.1 Healthy Production: Ensure production following balanced application of fertilizers, irrigation, pesticides; optimum use and management of planting materials (seedlings, seeds) and chemicals;
- 4.2 Safe and food quality protection: Crop harvest, post-harvest preservation and transport management;
- 4.3 Environmental Protection: Soil, water and waste management;
- 4.4 Cleanliness: Cleaning of tilling equipments, fertilizers and pesticides application equipments, worker's uniforms, pack houses/storages;
- 4.5 Health of agricultural workers: Personal health protection of farmers and workers;

- 4.6 Recordkeeping and Traceability: Keeping all information at all stages of input use, production, post-harvest management and marketing;
- 4.7 Certification and use of logo: Providing certificates based on the GAP standard and use of 'Bangladesh Good Agricultural Practices' logo in the products;
- 4.8 Training: Regular training to the concerned partners;
- 4.9 Ensuring market: Price setting and ensuring market of quality agricultural products;
- 4.10 Monitoring: Regular monitoring of production and post-harvest management by inspector, auditor and technical observer;
- 4.11 Promotion and dissemination: Motivating for promotion, dissemination and use of GAP through print and electronic media.

05. Importance of Good Agricultural Practices in the Production of Safe crops

With globalization, the global safe food market has been created, besides, the increased diversified consumer's food demand, and food items are regularly being imported and exported from one country to another crossing the geographical boundaries.

There is a risk of infection and spread of germs in the food chain as a result of imports and exports of food items worldwide, which is a major threat to public health.

In this context, strict restrictions are being imposed on import and export of food by different countries providing equal importance on guaranteeing safe food. Safe food related issues in agricultural production/crop are the residues of the applied chemicals, the presence of pollutants, insects, microorganisms causing disease, external infections etc.

Besides, the presence of other materials in food, such as heavy metals or toxic substances. Safe food hazards/ risks can occur at any stage of the food chain, so problems related to safe food at every level of food chain need to be prevented or eliminated.

Following specific practices at all levels of food chain is the basis of GAP. In order to achieve safe food following GAP, every worker with the responsibility to the subject of his/her control must properly record and preserve the detail descriptions of all the activities at every level from the primary i.e. farmer level of food chain. The producer must ensure that the products are risk free and safe as food. In this case, besides the producer, it is the responsibility of everybody in the process of packaging, supply, transport, warehouse storage etc. to keep food safe and of good quality. The crops produced through the implementation of GAP are safe to take as food for health. Because, at all levels of production, food standard, environmental balance, health, security and well being of the workers will be ensured.

06. Components of implementing Good Agricultural Practices

- 6.1 Bangladesh GAP Standards:** As a first step, selection of scheme owner/coordinating organization of Bangladesh GAP and preparation of Bangladesh GAP Standards capable of meeting the needs of producers and consumers through technical committees consisting of subject matter experts;
- 6.2 Compliance Criteria/Index Setting:** Classifying GAP in terms of requirements;
- 6.3 Management Framework:** Preparation of GAP Standards by Scheme Owner and implementation progress monitoring. Setting up of three committees namely Steering, Certification and Technical Committees at policy level to implement GAP in the country;
- 6.4 Certification Body Nomination:** Nomination of GAP Certificate Awarding Body 'Bangladesh Agriculture Certification Body (BACB)'. In this case, finalizing the BACB by the Steering Committee with the approval of the Technical and Certification Committee;
- 6.5 Certification Process:** BACB will conduct all activities to issue GAP certificates to the interested crop producers or producer group following the processes prescribed in the GAP standard. In case of providing certificates, certificates will be provided according to the necessary instructions of scheme owner and as per ISO17065:2012 through evaluation, inspection and verification of activities of producer or producer group in a similar manner;
- 6.6 Bangladesh GAP logo use:** Formulating specific logo setting and usage guidelines by the Scheme owner for Bangladesh GAP; and
- 6.7 Accreditation:** The entire certification process conducted by BACB is recognized and monitored time to time by the independent recognition agency-Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB);

07. Structure of Bangladesh GAP Standard

In crop production as criteria of Bangladesh GAP standard aiming to produce safe food, various elements and practices will be detailed under multiple modules including subjects of Food Safety Module; Produce Quality Module; Environment Management Module; Workers Health Safety and Welfare Module.

08. Compliance Criteria

For Conducting Producer's self audit and inspection and verification process by the Accreditation Board including certification agencies the classification of control point of GAP is very important. GAP Standard exercises and control steps that the producer has to follow is the control area which has been categorized in three classes.

Compliance Criteria	Levels of compliance
Very important (Major Must)	GAP involved in crop production that direct the need for 100% compliance in all control areas of practices and if not followed severely impairs the quality and characteristics of food and products because of GAP Compliance Criteria will not be acceptable.
Important (Minor Must)	In this case, it is mandatory to comply 90%.
General	Of course, important but 50% compliance is must based on the product (crop).

09. Bangladesh Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Implementation Framework and Structure System

9.1 Formation and responsibilities of Scheme owner/Coordinating Organization

Nomination of a suitable institution/organization as a Scheme owner by the government for the implementation of GAP in the country. Steering, Technical and Certification Committee will be set up in coordination with various stakeholders to conduct the activities of Bangladesh GAP. The steering committee will be at the highest level, that will be conducted with the cooperation of the Certification Committee and the Technical Committee. The Steering Committee will direct the preparation and operation of the country's GAP schemes. The certification and technical committee will be represented by the partners and experts in the relevant subjects (Agronomy, Plant Physiology, Biotechnology, Horticulture, Entomology, Plant Pathology, Soil Science, Environmental Science, Agricultural Economics, Chemistry, Nutrition etc.).

9.2 Roles and Responsibilities of the Scheme owner;

- 9.2.1 Ensure the public awareness and availability of all information related to the GAP in Bangladesh;
- 9.2.2 Create, control and protect adequate documents (Policies and Management Responsibilities) for the management, maintenance and development of Activities.
- 9.2.3 Prepare Bangladesh GAP Certificate Symbol (GAP Certification Mark) or logo and approval and registration by the appropriate authorities;
- 9.2.4 Monitor the progress of preparation and implementation of Bangladesh GAP along with its revision, addition, updating from time to time;
- 9.2.5 Monitor production and certification activities;
- 9.2.6 Organize steering, technical and certification committee meetings regularly for caring out overall activities, development and management;
- 9.2.7 Resolve complaints at any level relating to the product quality and protect confidentiality in case of sensitive complaints;

- 9.2.8 Formation of neutral/independent appeal panel to resolve any appeal regarding the activities/decisions of the certification body in line with the international standards;
- 9.2.9 Take initiatives to increase efficiency and implementation capacity through organizing training and workshops of the certification body (supervisor, auditor, technical observer/technical reviewer), producer and implementing agency;
- 9.2.10 Provide the necessary technical assistance for the formation of quality and efficient certification body at the government and private level and
- 9.2.11 Develop web portals related to the Bangladesh GAP and upload all instructions on the website.

9.3 Privacy Protection

- 9.3.1 The Scheme owner has to protect the privacy of all policy and legally enforceable information during implementation of Bangladesh GAP;
- 9.3.2 The scheme owner has to ensure that there is no information mistake during implementing GAP; and
- 9.3.3 Take necessary action by the officer in charge in order to protect the privacy system of the scheme owner.

9.4 Formation of Committees and Terms of Reference

9.4.1 Steering Committee:

- 1) Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture,
Chairman
- 2) Additional Secretary (PPC), Ministry of Agriculture
Member
- 3) Additional Secretary (Extension), Ministry of Agriculture
Member
- 4) Additional Secretary (Research), Ministry of Agriculture
Member
- 5) Joint Chief (Planning Wing), Ministry of Agriculture
Member
- 6) Chairman, Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
Member

- 7) Director General, Directorate of National Consumer Rights Protection
Member
- 8) Executive Chairman, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
Member
- 9) Director General, Department of Agricultural Extension
Member
- 10) Director General, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
Member
- 11) Director General, Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
Member
- 12) Director General, Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture
Member
- 13) Director General, Department of Agricultural Marketing
Member
- 14) Director General, Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution
Member
- 15) Director General, Soil Resource Development Institute
Member
- 16) Executive Director, Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied
Nutrition
Member
- 17) Chairman, Bangladesh Food Safety Authority
Member
- 18) Vice Chairman, Export promotion Bureau.
Member
- 19) Director General, South Asian Regional Standards Organization (SARSO)
Member
- 20) Representative, Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB)
Member
- 21) Managing Director, Hortex Foundation
Member
- 22) President, Bangladesh Fruits, Vegetable and Allied Products Exporters
Association (BFVAPEA)
Member

- 23) President, Consumer Association of Bangladesh (CAB)
Member
- 24) Director, Seed Certification Agency
Member
- 25) Member Director (Crop), Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
Member-Secretary

9.4.2 Terms of Reference of Steering Committee

- 9.4.2.1 The overall development, change and monitoring of Scheme owner and BACB;
- 9.4.2.2 Taking decisions based on recommendations of the certification and technical committee;
- 9.4.2.3 Final approval of standard and technical guidelines made for Bangladesh GAP;
- 9.4.2.4 Co-opting the experienced person in the relevant field in this committee if necessary and
- 9.4.2.5 Consulting with the concerned committee if necessary.

9.4.3 Certification Committee:

- 1) Director General, Department of Agriculture Extension
convenor
- 2) Director General, Department of Agricultural Marketing
Member
- 3) Joint secretary (Extension), Ministry of Agriculture
Member
- 4) Managing Director, Hortex Foundation
Member
- 5) Director, Plant Protection Wing, Department of Agricultural Extension
Member
- 6) Director, Certification Marks, BSTI
Member
- 7) Director, Seed Certification Agency, Gazipur
Member
- 8) Director, Bangladesh Accreditation Board
Member

- 9) General Manager(Seed), BADC
Member
- 10) Chief Scientific Officer (Crop), BARC
Member
- 11) Chief Scientific Officer (Entomology Division), BARI
Member
- 12) Chief Scientific Officer (Plant Pathology Division), BARI
Member
- 13) Director, Field Service, Department of Agricultural Extension
Member-Secretary

9.4.4 Terms of Reference of Certification Committee

- 9.4.4.1 Modification and recordkeeping of certification process as required;
- 9.4.4.2 Creating instructional information helpful to application of certification;
- 9.4.4.3 Policy formulation, recordkeeping and editions of Bangladesh GAP logo use;
- 9.4.4.4 Resolving any issue related to certification;
- 9.4.4.5 Final approval of the application of public and private organization after verification; and
- 9.4.4.6 Co-opting the experienced person from the relevant field in this committee, if necessary.

9.4.5 Technical Committee:

- 1) Executive Chairman, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council-
Convener
- 2) Member Director (crop), Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council -
Member
- 3) Member Director (Fertilizer Management), Bangladesh Agricultural
Development Corporation-
Member
- 4) Director, Plant Protection Wing, Department of Agricultural Extension-
Member
- 5) Director, Plant Quarantine Wing, Department of Agricultural Extension -
Member

- 6) Director, Horticulture Wing, Department of Agricultural Extension - Member
- 7) Director/ Representative, Seed Certification Agency- Member
- 8) Concerned Director, Environment Department of Government- Member
- 9) Director/ Representative, Soil Resource Development Institute - Member
- 10) Director(Research), Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute- Member
- 11) Director(Research), Bangladesh Rice Research Institute- Member
- 12) Director(Research), Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture- Member
- 13) Director/ Representative, Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition- Member
- 14) Director, Certification Marks, Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution- Member
- 15) Director, Institute of Food Science and Technology (IFST), BCSIR- Member
- 16) Representative, Department of Agricultural Marketing- Member
- 17) Concerned Representative, Hortex Foundation- Member
- 18) Representative, Food Processing Industries- Member
- 19) Director, Field Services Wing, Department of Agricultural Extension - Member-Secretary

9.4.6 Terms of Reference of Technical Committee

- 9.4.6.1 Developing and maintaining required standard and technical guidelines for Bangladesh GAP scheme;
- 9.4.6.2 Providing necessary explanations of paragraphs;
- 9.4.6.3 Setting certification standards and resolving related conflicts;

- 9.4.6.4 Developing Bangladesh GAP logo and accepting registration from the concerned organization;
 - 9.4.6.5 Resolving any arisen problems by the certification body and Technical clarification of any matter, if needed; and
 - 9.4.6.6 Co-opting the experienced person in the concerned subject in this committee if necessary.
- 9.5 Use of Bangladesh Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) logo and Bangladesh GAP Number (BGN)**
- 9.5.1 Bangladesh GAP logo to be reserved by the Scheme owner;
 - 9.5.2 In using Bangladesh GAP logo by the certified producer or producer group must be approved by the Certification body/Scheme owner;
 - 9.5.3 Logo should be used in such a way that in product/crop production it becomes evident that the GAP have been followed and
 - 9.5.4 Providing GAP certificate to producer or producer group use of Bangladesh GAP Number (BGN) is essential. For BGN, 13-digit descriptive serial number aligned to Global GAP has to be created.

10. Formation and Responsibilities of Certification Body

The Certification body will conduct certification procedure to maintain the quality of farm produce and to evaluate the compliances for reducing infection and pollution. The organization having sufficient manpower and capacity to be nominated as Certification Body (CB).

The Certification Body as an independent organization will provide GAP certificate compatible with requirements of national and international GAP standards to the contract producer/ producer group.

In this case, certification body must be accredited by the recognized authority as per the standards of ISO17065:2012.

The Certification body will monitor and implement the compliances/control points in modules of Bangladesh GAP Standards whether these have been followed properly as per standards.

Activities of Certification Body (CB) are as follows:

- Certification system need to be developed based on the scheme standard and ISO17065:2012;
- Updating related information and transfer to the certified producer or producer group by the Scheme owner.

- Taking effective steps to provide certificates to the producer or producer group interested in receiving Bangladesh GAP certificate;
- Resolving any complaints and appeals regarding implementation of Bangladesh GAP; and
- Determining the strategy of ensuring opportunities to follow GAP for interested producers or producer groups and uploading all information in the website.

11. Accreditation Body

As an independent organization Accreditation body would look after the skill, inspecting and auditing of the certification body of Bangladesh GAP scheme. The accreditation body will follow ISO17011 and work under the rules and regulations of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF). Bangladesh will follow ISO17011 as a signatory to the IAF. In this case, Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB) will work as the accreditation body of the Bangladesh GAP scheme.

12. Certification Guidelines

To create trust, Bangladesh GAP certification guidelines will ensure impartiality, eligibility, privacy and transparency, responsiveness and responsibility whose explanations are as follows:

Impartiality - Certification body and its staff will be impartial so that they have confidence in their activities and results. In case of impartiality, biasness due to own interests, kinship, very familiarity, interrupting and contesting are mentionable among the risks.

Qualification - For ensuring confidence in certification the officers/employees need to have adequate qualification.

Privacy and Transparency - The certification body must achieve confidence in the privacy of information in implementing Bangladesh GAP, so that the information is not disclosed any way. The certification body must ensure transparency at all levels of implementation of the Bangladesh GAP.

Openness - Openness is the policy of access or disclosing proper information. The certification body must provide and publish information on evaluation and certification process in appropriate form in due time. The information regarding the status of the product certification to be provided/published timely in correct form. Certification approval, management, increase or decrease scope, suspension, withdrawal or denial so that confidence can be achieved in the solidarity and credibility of the certification.

Right to information- Certification body have to provide the information related to the evaluation and certification of the product subject to their request while contracted with a producer, producer group or organization.

Response to complaints and appeals- Complaints and appeals means protection against mistakes, drop out or illogical behaviour in evaluation of the certification body's client and others' compliance. The confidence in compliance evaluation is preserved when the process of complaint and appeal is properly resolved.

Responsibility-The applying producer and producer group need to fulfill the requirements of certification, which is not concerned with the certification body. The certification body undertakes decision based on the supporting documents. It is easier to approve by the Certification Committee if compliance is met up duly based on the evidence of the review.

13. Bangladesh GAP Certification Process

13.1 Application for Bangladesh Good Agricultural Practices certification

- 13.1.1 Individual producer or producer group (two or more) may be the applicant;
- 13.1.2 The same requirements will be in effect for the individual producer and producer group;
- 13.1.3 The producer must evaluate GAP procedures according to ISO17065:2012 through self-assessment for at least three months before submitting the application;
- 13.1.4 Application has to be made in the prescribed form so that there is a clear understanding of the producer or the producer group. In the form there have to be the name, address, contact details, proof of legal credential and detail information about the farm of applicant producer or producer group. Besides, information about the products such as production sites, annual production, types of cultivation, poly house/net house/green house or field production, crop details (varieties, planting time, use of various inputs etc.), statement and dates of internal inspection have to be mentioned;
- 13.1.5 Application form and necessary information have to be uploaded on the website of Certification Body;
- 13.1.6 The applicant has to fulfil a pledge to inform whether it has been certified under this scheme or by any other certification body and in that case, the previous report will have to be provided to the new Certification Body. Certification Body may consider to verify the information provided by the previous certification body; and
- 13.1.7 Through further declaration the applicant has to provide its management information. Besides, any minutes or GAP certificate revoked or approved in any policy or law by any other certification body has to be mentioned.

13.2 Certification Review

- 13.2.1 Any shortcoming if observed during review, the applicant has to inform the certification body as earliest possible;
- 13.2.2 The application will be registered if all the information provided are acceptable and a receipt with an unique identification number will be issued;
- 13.2.3 Application for certification cannot be registered within one year in favour of any producer if already being rejected for misuse of Bangladesh GAP Logo or punished by a court or for violation of the terms of the previous certification body;
- 13.2.4 Review will ensure that all requirements for the evaluation are fulfilled and the applicant has the skills and competence to follow certification process. If the Certification Body's process is found defective or insufficient, it must be mentioned in the review as observation; and
- 13.2.5 All records of review have to be preserved.

13.3 Certification Agreement/Undertaking

Certification agreement between registered applicant (producer/producer group) and certification body shall be signed wherein certain conditions and rules-regulations are mentioned, which are to be complied by the producer or producer group. The applicant must submit a farm management plan along with the certification agreement. Until the producer is using the Bangladesh GAP logo, the applicant has to be committed for continued implementation of the standard farm management plan specified by the certification authority so that compliance criteria is maintained. The certification agreement format will be uploaded in the website.

14. Audit

The planning and arrangements of auditing shall be such that the audit is effective, pertinent and reliable. Auditing shall be conducted using established methods and strategies. The certification of crop produces shall be audited by competent organization. For such activities objectives, neutrality and systematic procedures are essential. Before auditing, it is necessary to have a clear understanding on its opportunities, goals and standards and shall be agreed with it. The audit team members and the programme manager need to be careful having integrity as professionals towards their work aptitudes and rules- regulations. There shall be such relationship between the audit team and the producer/producer group so that confidentiality is maintained.

15. Followed Standard

- 15.1 In case of organic and chemical fertilizer uses fertilizer recommendation guide published by the BARC and in case of pesticides uses, approved registered pesticides need to be applied in appropriate doses. Besides, fertilizer dosages will be acceptable on the basis of upazila/union soil guidelines published by the Soil Resource Development Institute or soil testing method. In addition, fertilizer and pesticide dosages will also be acceptable as per recommendation of different Research Institutes, Agricultural/Technical Universities;
- 15.2 Dosages use of other chemicals like Plant Growth Regulator (PGR) shall be recommended as per fertilizer recommendation guide published by BARC or recommended by the Research Institutes, Agricultural/Technical Universities and
- 15.3 Prevalent laws and policies in the country shall be followed in case of approved GMO crops.

16. Sample Testing

The food products shall be examined from the accredited/approved laboratory for determining the presence of fertilizers, pesticide residues, heavy metals, harmful microorganism.

17. Documentation

For management and development of the Bangladesh GAP, the Scheme Owner shall have to prepare, control and preserve various matters such as sufficient publication of various GAP modules in Bengali and English version, various organizational structures for implementation of the national GAP certification and accreditation procedures, key actions to recognize the GAP of the Accreditation Board etc. The documentation shall specify the management and responsibilities of the Scheme Owner.

18. Human Resource Development

Skilled human resources are essential for Appropriate technology innovation, institutional skills and entrepreneurship development. In achieving professional skills implementation of suitable training and education package based programmes will speed up activities of Bangladesh GAP. The following activities shall be conducted for human resources development:

18.1 Training Partners

- 18.1.j The competency of concerned in development and implementation of Bangladesh GAP including producers, extensionist, agricultural researchers, extension and marketing staff has to be increased through training.

18.2 Coverage of Training

- 18.2.1 Providing training on Bangladesh GAP policy and modules;
- 18.2.2 Offering training on successful application of new innovation and on all areas including research in Bangladesh GAP;
- 18.2.3 Organizing seasonal/crop-based training and providing group based training to the farmers;
- 18.2.4 Providing training in areas of management on safe food production, soil, fertilizer and water, integrated pest, postharvest and marketing, etc.
- 18.2.5 Provide special priority on women and youth training to draw their attention on Bangladesh GAP activities and
- 18.2.6 Include Bangladesh GAP in the internal training of all concerned organization, agency, departments.

18.3 Education

- 18.3.1 Include GAP courses at graduate and post-graduate levels of the Agricultural/Technical Universities and
- 18.3.2 Include GAP in training of NATA and agricultural diploma courses.

19. Technology Transfer

- 19.1 Expanding extension skills with an aim to resolve the identified problems and accelerate technology transfer process through organizing regular workshops, seminars, views exchanges and training by the NARS institutes and the agricultural/technical universities with participation of researchers, extension and marketing staffs.
- 19.2 For quick extension of the novel technologies, the inventing organization will initially take special activities and the technology will be improved by evaluating its usefulness and
- 19.3 Researchers and extension workers shall jointly undertake and implement research plans for innovating effective technology transfer methods.

20. Priority of Bengali Language

After accomplishment of Bangladesh Good Agricultural practices Policy-2020, the government shall be able to publish a reliable text in English through government gazette notification. If there is any confusion/inconsistency between Bangla and English text, the policy compiled in Bangla shall sustain.