3) Microorganisms

The object of inspection shall be the following pathogenic microorganisms, of which the top three (Salmonellas, Staphylacoccus and Vibrio) cause the most number of food poisoning.

Salmonellas typhimurium
Staphylacoccus aureus
Vibrio paralaemolyticus
Escherichia coli
Clostridium perfringens
Campylobacter Jejuni
Clostridium botulinum
Listeria monocylogenes
Bacillus cereus

4) Heavy Metal-

It shall be confined to the following heavy metals to be cared with the most attention.

Copper, Zinc, Lead, Cadmium, Iron, Tin, Aluminum, Magnesium, Titanium, Manganese, Nickel, Chromium, Cobalt, Mercury, Arsenic

5) Mycotoxin

The following mycotoxins are confined to be harmful to the human health.

Among those mycotoxins, Aflatoxin is the most harmful one.

Aflatoxin
Ochratoxin
Zearalenon
Citrinin
Patulin, Penicilloic acid

3-2-3 Equipment Plan

The selection of equipment was made after defining the basic concept (Figure 3-1) along with the above-stated "Design Policy".

- (1) Deleted though requested
 - 1) Deleted due to out of the Project scope
 - Apparatus for octane value(Not food)
 - Extensograph(Determination of wheat viscosity)
 - Farinograph(Determination of water absorbing capacity)
 - Reofermentgraph(Determination of fermentation in bread dough)
 - Gas transmission rate tester(Determination of gas transmission rate in package)
 - Contamination monitor(Determination of radioactivity)
 - Becquerel monitor(Determination of radioactivity)

- 2)Deleted because research and development purpose and can be substituted by others
- Gas chromatograph / Mass spectrometer (GC-MS)
- Gas chromatograph (TEA detector)(Analysis of nitrosoamine)
- Amino acid analyzer(Analysis of amino acids)
- Ion chromatograph(Analysis of ions)
- Organic elements analyzer (Analysis of organic elements : CHON etc.)
- Fourier Transform Infrared spectrophotometer (Identification of organic materials)
- Electrophoresis apparatus(Separation of protein)
- Gel permeation chromatograph(Separation of protein)
- KD- concentrator (Concentration of sample)
- Kit for identification of pesticide residues (Identification of pesticide residues)
- ICP emission spectrophotometer(Heavy metal analysis)
- Kit for hormone identification (Identification of hormone)
- 3)Possible to use existing equipment
- -Generator(in case of brownout)
- (2) Added to the requested equipment list
 - 1) Necessary equipment for laboratory operation and environment
 - -Magnetic stirrer w/ hot plate
 - -Water bath (low temperature)
 - -Shaking water bath
 - -Cool water circulator w/ aspirator
 - -Stereoscopic Microscope(microbiological analysis)
 - -Clean bench(microbiological analysis)
 - -Microbiological testing kit
 - -Ice making machine
 - -Sample mill
 - -Vehicle with refrigerating box (for sampling)
 - -Cleaner (for protection of dust)
 - 2) Others
 - -Spare parts(Considering local availability)
 - -Manuals for main equipment into Arabic(Only for necessary one)

Table 3-7 shows the list of equipment planned for each site. In this table, information of the existing equipment, such as name of the manufacturer, year of procurement, any known problems are shown. The priority placed together with Syrian side are also shown in the table.

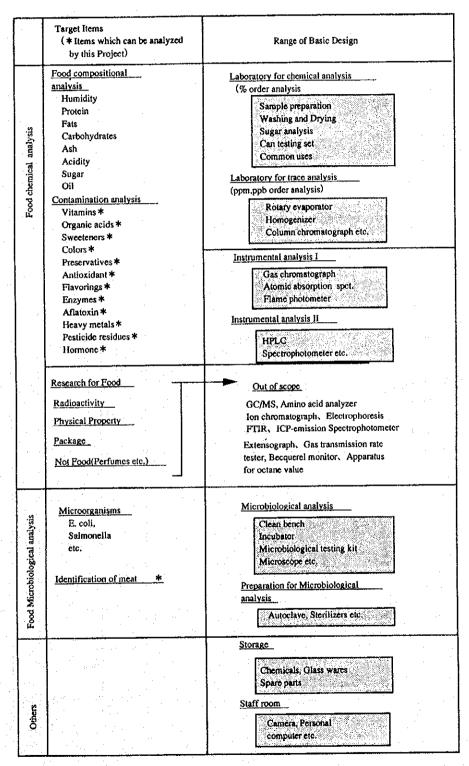


Figure 3-1 Basic concept of Equipment components

Table 3-7 Equipment list

*Damascus

Fields	Request	Name of Equipment		Existing Equi	nment.		Reque	sted	Planne
110,03	No.	mane or Equipment	Q'ty		Purchase	Conditions	P'ty	Q'ty	Q'ty
Compositional		Water content meter	1				A	1	
Analysis	13	Color meter						1	
-	14	Conductivity meter				,	,	1	
	;	Fume cupboard					λ.	1	
	46	Kent and Jones (Color grader)		·			ر ا ا د	1	,
	ł	Microwave heater		'				3	
		Oil bath					A	1	
	ļ.	Shaker	1					1	
		Shaking water bath					A	1	
		Turbidmeter		<u>'</u>			A		
		Vacuum type drying oven					"	1	
		Viscosity meter for oil	1			· .	\ \ \	1	
		Water bath (low temperature)					,	,	
		Centrifuge	١,	Germany Bubcook	1984, 1987	9000	В		
		Electric balance	1	1 .		i .		1	1
			,	Swiss Hettler	1985,1988	Good	В	2	
	!	Magnetic stirrer with hot plate	ŀ				В	1	
		Rydrometer					В	1	
	ļ	pH meter	l	•			В	2	
	i	Solid phase extraction vacuum manifold]		,		В	1	
	i .	Soxlet extractor					В	2	
	70	Speedy fat extraction analyzer					В	. 1	
	82	Mater activity meter	1				- B	1	
	24	Drying oven	2	UK Carbolite etc.	before198	Very old	c	1	
	26	Electric furnace	2	UK Carbolite etc.	before198	014	C	1	
	83	Water bath	1	Achting	1987	Good	c	1	
		Electric furnace	1	Titanox	1991	G000			}
		Kjeldahl distillation apparatus	2	Sweden Tecator	1993, 1990	Good			
		Helting point apparatus	2	US Cryoscope	1986, 1992	Good			
		Water distilling apparatus	1	UK Mart	1992	Good	<u> </u>		<u></u>
Contaminants	18	Cooling water circulator w/aspirator					В	1	
analysis	40	Homogenizer			ļ ·		В	1	
	61	Rotary evaporator	ļ.,	Germany Ika	1986	Bad	В	. 2	
	İ	Fume cupboard (small)					Ī.		1 :
Sugar		Brix meter					Α.	1	i
analysis	56	Polarimeter	1	Japan Atago	1992	Good	В	,	1
	ł	Abbe's refractometer						•	
Instrumental	T	Gas chromatograph		UK Unicem	1991	Good	1.	,	
analyses I		Gas chromatograph	1	2 UK Unicam	l	Good	۸.	'	
		Gas chromatograph	1.	US Vallan		Acceptable	^	ľ	
	,	Flame spectrophotometer	1: .	IUK Jenway	1	Good	^		l ·
	1	Atomic absorption spectrophotometer		UK Unicam	Î	. .	,		
Instrumental	1	Deisitometer	+	OK Officas	1223	Good	<u> </u>		
analyses II	1	9 Fluorescence spectrophotometer					A		
	1	High performance liquid chromatograph	1	1 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 1	ľ		λ.		
	ł			1[US valian			A .	ļ. ²	1
	1	Near infrared spectrophotometer	1.			·	A :] '	\ \
	F	3 Distilled water maker					. В	'	1
	1	Thin layer chromatograph		1 Swiss Camag	1987	Good	В	' '	1
	1	6Ultra violet lamp			}		В	1	1
	1	BUV/VIS spectrophotometer	-	2 US Valian	1986, 1987	Acceptable	- 5		
Microbiologica	1	6 Biological microscope	1				A] 1	1
analyses	1	Clean bench					A 2		4
	3	Food plate					A,		ı
	3	1 Food stamp	'			.	A	' '	ı
	3	7 Glove box		Asset to see a second	7.35		A .	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1
	4	7 Kit for identification of meat	1				A		1
1	l .	9 Microbiological testing kit	1	1	(1 / 2	1 .	1	1.

Fields	*Dama: Request			Ex	disting Equ	ipment		Requ	Requested	
	No.		Q'ty	Branc		Purchase	Conditions	P'ty	Q'ty	Q'ty
		Refrigerated centrifuge						A	1	1
	1	Stereoscopic microscope	ļ	-				λ.	1	1
		Colony counter	,	Gallen kampp		1992	Good	8	1	1
		Constant temperature and humidity chamber	İ					В	1	/1
		Constant temperature water bath						В	1	1
	1	Petrifilm	1					В	1	1
		Ingubator		Germany Heraeu:	3	1990, 1992	Good	c	1	0
	1	Stomacher blender		UK Bieberrey		1992	Good	L C	<u> </u>	Ġ
Preparation for		Autoclave		Japan Ogawa		1993	Good	В	1	1
microbiolocal	1	Constant temperature steam sterilizer						В		1
	i	1 Hot air drying type sterilizer		Unknown		1992	Good	В	ļ	1 0
analyses Washing and	1	O Crusher						A		1 1
masning and sample prepara	1	5 Drying shelf						A	-	3 :
tion	i i	7 Pipette cleaner	1	1		1		A .	·	1
	1	2 Sampling kit	1					Α.		1 :
	1	3 Sample mill						Α.		x :
	1	6 Sieve set					1.	A		1
·	1	7 Ultrasonic cleaner						В		3
Can testing	1	9 Can testing set								1
can cescing	1	2 Device for determination of CO2 in Severa	ge	<u> </u>				8		1
Common uses		4 Ice making machine				1		A		2
	1	2 Freezer		1				C		2
	1	50 Refrigerator		<u> </u>			<u> </u>	c		2
Others	1	2 Air conditioner	1				1 .	A		2
00023		19 Copy machine						A	1	1
	1	38 Heavy metal treatment apparatus						۸ ا		1
·	1	54 Personal computer	-					A		1
		67 Silde type projector				1.		A		1
		71 Stabilizer	-	Į				A		.5
	1	80 Vehicle with refrigerating box		1		}		A		1
'	- 1	36 Glass Instruments		1				В		1
		8 Camera						С		1
1		53 Overhead projector						C	:	1
		Fermentgraph	1	1 Sweden SIA		19	93 Good			
		Petrol distillator	1	1 Lauda		19	92 Good			
	L	Cleaner								
		85 Spare parts								1
,		Total				- 1		i	1	07

P'ty : Priority, Q'ty :Quantity

	*Aleppo		Τ				T		
Fields	equeste	Name of Equipment	<u> </u>	Existing Eq	uipment	T		ested	
	No		0'ty	Brand	Purchase	Conditions	P'ty	Q'EY	Q'ty
Compositional	5	Water content meter					λ	1	1
Analyses	10	Centrifuge	1	Germany Gerber	1988	Acceptable	λ	1	1
j	24	Drying oven	1	Germany Aerosteril	1967	Acceptable.	٦,	1	1
	33	Fume cupboard		·		:	λ	1	1
İ	46	Kent and Jones (Color grader)		,			٨	1	1
	52	Oil bath .					λ	- 1	1
-	79	Vacuum type drying oven					A	i	1
44	81	Viscosity meter for oil		,	,			1	1
	. 82	Water activity meter		i '			A	1	1
·	13	Color meter	1	UK Lovi bond	1985	Acceptable	В	1	1
	14	Conductivity meter				1.	В.	1	1
	27	Electric balance	2	Germany Sartorius etc.	1967,1988	Not work	В	1	1
·	42	Magnetic stirrer w/ hot plate	2	US Muova	1993	Acceptable	В	1	o
		Hydrometer					В	1	1
		pH meter	1	Germany Metrohm	1985	Acceptable	В	1	1
		Solid phase extraction vacuum manifold					B	1	1
		Turbidmeter					8	1	1
		Mater bath (low temperature)			l		В	1	1
		Electric furnace	١,	Germany Ver-labotechnic	1967, 1980	Acceptable	c	1	0
	ł	Microwave heater		,			c	1	1
		Shaker					c	1	
		Shaking water bath					c	,	
	!	Soxlet extractor					c	,	,
	!	'					c		
	Ī	Speedy fat extraction apparatus	١.						1
		Water bath	١.	Germany Ika etc.	1990, 1993		C	1	. 0
		Electric balance	l .	Germany Sartorius	1	Good			
		Kjeldahl distillation apparatus	l .	Germany Buchi	1	Not work	1.		
Cookseleeska	•	Mater distilling apparatus	╁╌╌	Germany Kotterman	1990, 1992	6000			
Contaminants		Homogenizer	'				A		1
Analyses		Rotary evaporator			,		٨	1	1
	18	Cooling water circulator w/ aspirator					В	1	1
······································		Fuse cupboard (small)	├				 		1
Sugar		Abbe's refractometer	l				A	1	1
Analyses		Brix meter	·	1			C	1	1
		Polarimeter	1	Japan Atago		Acceptable		1	0
Instrumental	34	Gas chromatograph	1	UK Unicem	1975	Acceptable	۸	. 2	2
Analyses I	28	Flame photometer					A	1	1
	3	Atomic absorption spectrophotometer	<u> </u>		ļ		A.	1	1
Instrumental	21	Densitometer					λ	1	1
Analyses II	29	Florescence spectrophotometer	l				A	1	, 1
İ	. 39	High performance liquid chromatograph	ľ				У	2	2
	51	Near infrared spectrophotometer					A	- 1	1
	74	Thin layer chromatograph	1	Swiss Camag	1993	Acceptable	A	1	0
	78	UV/VIS spectrophotometer] :	US Bosh-Lomb etc.	1975, 1992	Acceptable	٨	l	1
	23	Distilled water maker					В	1	1
	76	Ultra violet lamp		Syria M. Ksebati	1993	Need repair	В	1	1
Microbiological	12	Colony counter	:	Syria M. Ksebati	1987,1992	Not work	A] 1	1
Analyses	16	Constant temperature and humidly chamber	1				A	1	. 1
	17	Constant temperature water bath					A	;	. 1
,	37	Grove box	1				A	,	
		Petrifilm			1		A	,	
		Stereoscopic microscope			1		λ		
	i	Biological microscope		Germany CBS	1990	Acceptable	В		
		Clean bench	'				В	,] .
	1 - 1	Food stamp			1		В В] .
		Kit for identification of meat							'
	i						В	'	1
		Microbiological testing kit	.				8	'	'
L	L 59	Refrigerated centrifuge	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u>. I </u>	1	<u> </u>	В	1	<u> </u>

Fields	*Aleppo			Existing Eq	ulpment		Requ	ested	Planne
	No		Q'ty	Brand	Purchase	Conditions	P'ty	Q'ty	Q'ty
		Stomacher blender	2	UK Lab-blender	1993, 1994	Good	В] 1	
		rood plate					c	1	ı
		Incubator		Germany Memert etc.	1990	Good	c	1	
reparation for		Constant temperature steam sterilizer						1	ι
dicrobiological	l	Not air drying type sterile	,	Syria H. Ksebati	1993	Acceptable	A	. 1	ι
Analyses	}	Autoclave	2	Spain Selecta	1994	Good	В	1	<u> </u>
tashing and		Crusher					۸.	,	ı
sample prepara-		Drying shelf	1				A	1	Ĺ
tion	ł	Pipette cleaner			ļ		A		1
. 104		Sampling kit				27.4	A	1 :	1
		Sieve set					A		1
	i .	Ultrasonic cleaner					۸		1
	l	Sample mill			i		В		1
	1	Can testing set						:	1
Can testing		Device for determination of CO2 in Beverag	, e		.] .		۸ ا		1
		Apparatus for determination of CO2		US Corning	198	Not work			
		Ice making machine					В		1
Common uses	1 .	Freezer					C		1
* .		Refrigerator		3 Syria Barada	1992,1994	Good	C C	<u> </u>	1
		Air conditioner	T				, A	1	2
Others	1	Copy machine	1			-	۸	ł	1
		Glass instruments					A		1
ı e	1	Personal computer					A		1
	1	Stabilizer					. A		5
		Vehicle with refrigerated box				4.	,		1
	1	8 Camera				1	В		1
		B Heavy metal treatment apparatus	1				В		1
	1	3 Overhead projector			1	1	C		1
•		7 Slide type projector			1		c		1
A Comment	•	Petrol distillator		1 US Lauda	199	4 Good	1		
			1 .						
	+	Cleaner	1		<u> </u>		A		1
	+*	5 Spare parts Total	\top	<u> </u>				,	91

P'ty : Priority , Q'ty : Quantity

•	Lata	kia

.

	'Latakia								
Fields	Request	Name of Equipment		Existing Eq	rulpment I	<u> </u>		T	Planned
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	No.		O, FA	Brand	Purchase	Conditions	P'ty	Q'EY	O.cx
Compositional	5	Water content meter					٨	1	1
Analyses	13	Color meter	1		į .	1	A,	1	1
ļ	24	Drying oven	. 3	Germany	1990, 1991	Good	A	1	1
	27	Electric balance	2	Swiss Mettler	1991	Good	A	2	2
	50	Microwave heater			1.		A	1	1
	52	Oil bath			'	: :	A	2	2
	68	Solid phase extraction vacuum manifold	1		*		٨	. 1	1
	79	Vacuum type drying oven					A	1	. 1
i	81	Viscosity meter for oil			1			1	, ,
	26	Electric furnace	1	Unknown	1	Not work	В	1	. 1
	33	Fume cupboard					8	1	1
	42	Magnetic stirrer w/ hot plate	1	US Thermoline	1992	Good	8	1	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ì	Hydrometer				· ·	В	١,	
	!	Kent and Jones (Color grader)			1		В	,	,
	l '	pH meter					, a	,	Ι,
		Speedy fat extraction analyzer			i		В	[1 :
,	i .	Turbicmeter					В	'	;
,		Water bath (low temperature)					В	'	1 :
	1	Centrifuge	Ι,	Swiss Gerber	Habaous	Cond	c	1	,
	1	Conductivity meter	'		Unknown	Good	c	:	1 .
	1	Shaker							1 :
	l .	·	İ				C	'	1
	ı	Shaking water bath Soxlet extractor					C	1	1
	1	•					С	1	1
	l	Water activity meter	1 .				C	1	1
	83	Water bath		Syria	1991	Good	C	1	0
·		Melting point apparatus	1	Unknown		Not work			
		Water distilling apparatus		Unknown		Not work	1		
٠		Water distilling apparatus	2	Germany	1990,1991	Good			
			+		 		+	 	
Contaminants	l .	Homogenizer	1.			1	В	1	1
analyses	1	Rotary evaporator		*			٨	2	. 2
	18	Cooling water circulator w/aspirator				200	В	1	. 1
		Fume cupboard (small)						-	1
Sugar	1	Abbe's refractometer	1	Unknown	h - 1.	Not work	A	1	1
analyses		Brix meter					В	1	1
	58	Polarimeter		Japan Atago	1992	Not work	<u>A</u>	<u> </u>	
Instrumental	34	Gas chromatograph	. 1	UK Unicam	1988	Not work		2	2
analyses I			İ	,	İ			"	
	1	Flame spectrophotometer			ļ		A] 1	1
	1	Atomic absorption spectrophotometer		l Unknown	1983	Not work	<u> </u>	1	
Instrumental	29	Fluorescence spectrophotometer					A	,	1
analyses II	39	High performance liquid chromatograph			1		A .	:	2 7
	78	UV/VIS spectrophotometer		1 US Corning	1991	Acceptable	٨		1 1
1	51	Near infrared spectrophotometer					A		1 1
	7	Thin layer chromatograph	1	1 Swiss Camag	199	1 Good	λ		1
	71	Ultra violet lamp		i Syria M. Kaebati	199	Good	A.		ı (
	2	Densitometer					۸ ا	1 . :	1
	2	Distilled water maker			1		С	L	1
Microbiologica	1	Biological microscope				-	A		Ī
analyses	7.	Stereoscopic microscope	1				A		
I	1	1 Clean bench	ļ				"		.] '
1		<u></u>	ł	1	1 .			1] '
	3	7 Grove box	- 1	•		1	} *		11
	1	Incubator		1 Germany	100	I Good	١,		1
	4			I Germany		1 Good	В.		1 (
	1	5 Incubator		I Germany 1 US		1 Good 2 Good	1		1 1

Fields	Request	Hame of Equipment		Existin	g Equipment	,	Requ	ested	Planne
	No.		Q'EY	Brand	Purchase	Conditions	P'ty	0'ty	Q'ty
		Microbiological testing kit					A	1	
	55	Petrifilm					С	1	
		Food plate				1	В	1	
	1	Food stamp					A	1	
		Kit for identification of meat					Α.	1	
	1	Refrigerated centrifuge					λ	1	
	73	Stomacher blender		US ·	1992	Good	В	1	<u> </u>
Preparation for	4	Autoclave		Germany Gerber	1991	Good	A	1	
microbiologica	1 15	Constant temperature steam sterilizer	:	China Smic	1991	Good	٨	1	
analyses	1	Hot air drying type sterilizer	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ				В	<u> </u>	
Washing and	1	Pipette cleaner					В	,	
sample	77	Ultrasonic cleaner					A	,	1
preparation	. 25	5 Drying shelf	1				۸ ا	1	
	6	2 Sampling kit					В	,	
	20	0 Crusher					C	1	1
	6	3 Sampling mill		:			C	1	ŀ
	61	6 Sieve set	<u> </u>			ļ	В	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Can testing] ' ;	9 Can testing set			ł		В	1	1
	2:	2 Device for determination of CO2 in Bevera	ge				_ A		_
Common uses	4	4 Ice making machine					В	. 1	· i
	6	0 Refrigerator						ì	
	3	2 Freezer	_			<u> </u>			↓
Others		8 Camera			-		8		· [
	1	9 Copy machine				!	۸ ا		1
	5	3 Overhead projector	- [
	6	7 Slide type projector				İ			
•	5	4 Personal computer	1.				1		1
	3	6 Glass instruments					, A	1	1
		2 Air conditioner					λ		2
	7	N Stabilizer	1.		•		٨		5
	3	88 Reavy metal treatment apparatus					В		1
	8	Wehicle with refrigerating box			1	.	, A		1
		Cleaner	4-	<u> </u>		 		_	+-
		85 Spare parts				ļ	A	→—	1
	1	Total				1 .	l	8	9

P'ty : Priority , Q'ty : Quantity.

Fields	Request	Name of Equipment		Existing Eq	uipment			Requested		Plann
:	'			Brand		resent	condition	P'ty	Q'ty	Q'ty
Compositional	- 5	Water content meter	ı	US Ohaus	1979	Good		A	1	
Analyses	l	Color meter							1	
•	1	Conductivity meter				İ		λ	1	
		Drying oven	١,	Germany Memmert	1963,1980	Good		٨	Ι,	
		_ ·	l	US THE THE TENED OF THE TENED O		Good			;	
		Electric furnace	١ '	05	1963	Good			Ι .	ĺ
	1	Fume cupboard						^	'	
		Hydrometer		·		Ī		۸	1	
-	ļ	Kent and Jones (Color grader)					•	^.	1	
	50	Microwave heater						٨	1	
	64	Shakes						Α	1	·
	65	Shaking water bath	l	'				λ.	1	
	- 68	Solid phase extraction vacuum manifold						۸	1	
	82	Water activity meter			1			A	- 1	
	84	Water bath (low temperature)						Α.	1	
	10	Centrifuge	1	Swiss Gerber	1984	Good		B	1	
	52	Oil bath						В	2	
	56	pH meter	1	Swiss Metrohm	1992	Good		2	1	
	ŀ	Turbidmeter						В	1	
		Vacuum type drying oven						В	,	
		Electric balance		Japan, Germany Sartorium	1990 1985	Good		c	,	
	1		'	Depail Delimany Balcollum	1330.1363	0000		c	;	
		Magnetic stirrer w/hot plate								
		Soxlet extractor						С	1	
		Speedy fat extraction analyzer						С	,	
	81	Viscosity meter for oil						C	1	
	83	Water bath	1	Syria M.Ksebati	1993	Good		C	1	
	1	Kjeldahl distillation apparatus	1	Germany Buchi	1991	Good		ŀ		
		Helting point apparatus	1	UK Electrothermal	1992	Good	1 1			
	ļ	Oil color tester	1	UK Lovi bond	1985	Accept	able	ļ	ļ	<u> </u>
Contaminants	18	Cooling water circulator w/aspirator						. в	1	
analyses	40	Homogenizer						В	,	
	61	Rotary evaporator						В	1	
		Fume cupboard (small)	<u> </u>							1 -
Sugar analyses	58	Polarimeter	Γ,	Japan Atago	1985	Accept	able	٨	,	
		Abbe's refractometer	1	UK BS	1 .	Good		В	١,	۱
		Brix meter			""] [
Instrumental			Τ,	UK Uni-cam	1020	Accept		A	1	,
		Gas chromatograph	1 '	OR OHI-CAR	17"	vecebe	****	1	1	
analysis I		Flame spectrophotometer	l		1			٨		1
	T	Atomic absorption spectrophotometer	 	<u> </u>	 		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 	-
Instrumental	l .	Densitometer					•	^	1	1
analysis II	23	Distilled water maker	ľ	`.		ł		۸ ا	1	
	29	Fluorescence spectrophotometer						Α.	1	
	39	High performance liquid chromatograph						A	;	2 .
	51	Near infrared spectrophotometer				1		λ	1	Ł
	78	UV/VIS spectrophotometer] :	UK Uni-cam	1990	Accept	able	,		
	76	Ultra violet lamp		Syria M.Ksebati	1992	Good		В	:	ı
	74	Thin layer chromatograph		1 Swiss Camaq	1992	Good		c		1
Microbiologica	1 11	Clean bench	1					٨		i
analyses	1:	Colony counter		l Swiss Gerber	1991	Accept	table	A		1
		6 Constant temperature and humidity chamber	,					A	'	1
	1	I food stamp						^		
		7 Kit for identification of meat		1 4, 1		1		1		
	1							^		
	ŀ	Hicrobiological testing kit) A		2
	1	2 Stereoscopic microscope						^		i
	1 '	6 Biological microscope		2 Japan Olympus	1976, 1978	Good		В		ı
	1	Constant temperature water bath	1			1		В		1
1	1 40	Incubator	1	3 Germany Heareus	unknown	Good	4	l B	1111	1

Fields	Request	Name of Equipment	L	Existing Eq	uipment	,	Requ	ested	Planne
	,	·		Brand	e of Purch	resent condition	P'ty	Q¹ty	O'LY
	55	Petrifilm					В	1	į
		Stomacher blender	1	UK Seward	1992	Good	В	1	
	ĺ	Food plate		٠.			С	1	
	1	Glove box			1	·	С	1	
	i	Refrigerated centrifuge	<u> </u>				C_		
reparation for		Autoclave	1	Spain Selecta	1994	Good	λ	1	
icrobiological		Constant temperature steam sterilizer	1	China Smic	1994	small one	Α.	1	
nalyses		Not air drying type sterilizer	1	Germany Sartorius	1994	Good	Α.	<u> </u>	
ashing and	1	Drying shelf					A	1	
ample prepara:	1	Pipette cleaner		,			٨	1	
ambre brevere	1	Sampling kit					A	. :	ı
	i	Sample mill	1				A		ı
		Pultrasonic cleaner	İ				Α	1 :	d
	1	Crusher			'		В		ı .
	1	Sieve set	1				<u>c</u>	<u> </u>	1
Can testing	1	Can testing set				}	A		ιļ
an coscally	1	Device for determination of CO2 in Bevera	je		<u> </u>		_ A_	<u> </u>	1
Common uses	T	4 Ice making machine	1		7		A		1
	1	2 Freezer				ļ			
		O Refrigerator						<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Others		2 Air conditioner	T			-	A .	ŀ	2
	ì	1 Stabilizer				٠.	A	1	5
* -	1	0 Vehicle with refrigerating box					А		ı
	i i	6 Glass Instruments					В		1
		8 Heavy metal treatment apparatus					В		1
		4 Personal computer					В		1
		8 Camera					c		1
	1	9 Copy mechine					С		i
	i	33 Overhead projector							1
		57 Slide type projector			1				
	1 '	Petrol distillator		1 Syria M. Ksebati	195	2 Acceptable	1		1
		Cleaner							
		85 Spare parts	1				A		1
	†	Total	7						88

P'ty : Priority, Q'ty : Quantity

3-2-4 Equipment Layout

The equipment layout is as shown in the Appendix for each site.

3-3 Implementation Plan

3-3-1 Basic Policy of Implementation

In the implementation of this Project, smooth and punctual operations shall be made with the following policies:

(1) It is important to execute the Project without delay based on the work schedule, to keep close contact with the persons in charge of the installation works both in Syria and Japan.

The smooth communication between the two sites of Damascus and Aleppo, also Latakia and Homs are especially important, because the installation work for the two sites is carried out simultaneously.

(2) Give pertinent advice to the owner personnel concerning maintenance management after delivery in order so that the Syrian side may operate the laboratory smoothly.

There is a continuous flow of works in the stages of implementation and management upon completion of work. Therefore, it is desirable that the persons in charge remain the same in all stages of work. It is advisable to set up a Steeringt Committee for the implementation of the Project as follows:

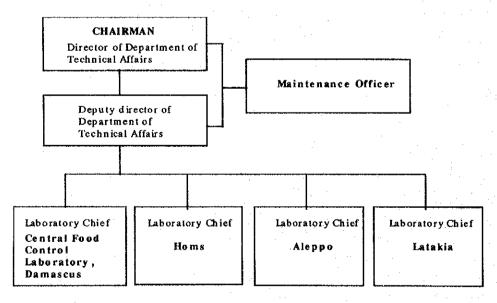


Figure 3-2 Structure of Steering Committee

The Director of the Department of Technical Affairs shall take the post of the chairman to give instructions for smooth and effective running of installation works. As previously stated in the item of Maintenance Management, the maintenance officer shall visit each site regularly and inspect the conditions of the equipment, stock of spare parts and chemicals. This maintenance officer should be present at the time of the installation of equipment at each site. He should also be present at the meeting of the equipment handling explanation by suppliers at the time of the installation works. Through attending these meetings and explanations, he shall be able to take proper measures against any troubles which may arise in the future.

3-3-2 Supervision Plan

The followings should be noted in the supervision of implementation of the Project.

- (1) In order to shorten the work period and considering the amout of works at sites, the four sites shall be divided into two groups and the installation work of two sites shall be carried out simultaneously. It is planned that the central food control laboratory at Damascus and Aleppo laboratory shall be in one group and Latakia and Homs laboratory in another.
- (2) The Ministry must complete its room modification in order to make it more suitable for laboratory operation prior to arrival and start of installation work of the new equipment procured under this Project. The modificatin works shall be carried out with the supervision of Department of Technical Affairs.
- (3) Whenever considered necessary, the consultant or his representative shall attend the inspection of the equipment at the manufacture's premises or at port warehouses prior to shipment in order to ensure the quality and performance of the equipment.
- (4) The consultant shall be present at the final inspection and trial operation of the equipment, and ensure conformity with the contract and submit the "Certificate of Acceptance" to the Government of Syria.
- (5) Some of the equipment provided under this Project require a skill to operate properly and necessitates some knowledge for operation and maintenance.

The suppliers shall train the Syrian engineers on the spot of installation, adjust-

ments, trial operation so that Syrian engineers can acquire knowledge of operation, trouble shooting and repairing. It should be planned to translate the manuals for main equipment into the Arabic language, because not all of the engineers can understand English to a required level.

3-3-3 Delevery of equipment

(1) Procurement

The equipment procured under this Project may be produced in Japan and several other countries. In the selection of the equipment, whether there is a reasonable service system for maintenance and manufacture's agent for supply of spare parts in Syria shall be considered. Electric appliances well prevalent in Syria such as cleaners and copying machines, personal computers, some of the clerical equipment, etc. can be procured in Syria considering the availability of maintenance and repair services in Syria.

(2) Transportation

In this plan, the equipment made in Japan is scheduled to be shipped from the port of Yokohama.

Containers with moisture-proof packing shall be used for sea transportation. The unloading port in Syria will be Latakia. It has been confirmed during the study that the containers can be handled properly in the Latakia port.

Inland transportation to the site shall be by container-trailers in principle.

However, railway transportation shall be adopted for the transportation from Latakia to Aleppo owing to road condition.

	Route	<u>Dis</u>	stance	Method
A	Latakia Da	mascus abt	370 km	Container-trailer
В	Latakia port Si	te abt	7 km	Container-trailer
C	Latakia Ale	eppo abt	170 km	Railway
\mathbf{D}	Latakia Ho	ms abt	170 km	Container-trailer

There is not enough space to keep the equipment inside or outside of the laboratory buildings. A warehouse near each site shall be rented for temporary storage of equipment. Another purpose of renting a warehouse is to protect the equipment from burglary. The equipment shall be transported to the site by piecemeal safely corresponding to the work at the installation site.

3-3-4 Work Schedule

This Project shall be implemented in a single year. The schedule of the Project shall be as shown in the Figure 3-03 "Project Implementation Schedule". After signing the Exchange Note, the Implementation Agency of this Project, the Department of Technical Affairs shall conclude a contract for the consultation services with a Japanese consultant who shall supervise the implementation of the Project. The consultant shall request for a verification of the contract from the government of Japan and begin to prepare detailed design drawings for implementation and tendering documents.

The consultant shall complete the detailed design works including specifications of equipment as soon as possible. After obtaining a consent from the Department of Technical Affairs on the tendering documents, he shall explain them to the Japanese trading houses. Opening tender bidding shall take place in Japan under presence of Syrian representative. A successful tenderer(the supplier) shall conclude a contract of the supply with the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade. Through verification of the contract from the Japanese government, the supplier shall start the work. The Department of Technical Affairs shall proceed the work to be borne by the Syrian government without affecting the proceedings of installation.

Works classified for Japanese and Syrian responsibility shall be as following Table 3-8 based on the system of Grant Aid Scheme.

The work schedule for this Project is as shown in Figure 3-03. In this schedule, installation works of procured equipment will be completed by February, 1996. However, in the middle of January when Ramadan starts, it is anticipated that the efficiency of workers would lower considerably. In order to cope with this situation, the work must be carried out at a faster speed initially so that the majority of the work at each site shall be completed by the middle of January, 1996, and the completion of the Project including owners' issuance of a "Completion Certificate" to the supplier shall be finalized by the end of February, 1996 without fail.

Table 3-8 Work Items under Responsibility of Japan and Syria

Site	Japanese Portion	Syrian Portion
Central Food Control Laboratory, Damascus	Supply and installation of Equipment	-Installation of labo. tables -Preparatory works for electric wire, water pipe and installation of air conditioner, fume cupboards, etcDust prevention works -Procurement of shelves for keeping small tool and equipment -Installation of fire extinguishes
Latakia Laboratory	Supply and installation of Equipment	-Modification of 2 rooms for laboratory -Installation of labo tables -Improving ceiling and floor -Preparatory works for electric wire, water pipe and installation of air conditioners, fume cupboard, etcDust preventing works -Procurement of shelves for keeping small tool and equipment -Improving electric switch-board
Aleppo Laboratory	Supply and installation of Equipment	-Modification of 3 rooms for laboratory -Improving ceiling and floor -Installation of labo tables -Preparatory works for electric wire, water pipe and installation of air conditioners, etcDust preventing works -Procurement of shelves for keeping small tool and equipment -Improving electric switch-board
Homs Laboratory	Supply and installation of Equipment	-Modification of 2 rooms for laboratory -Improving ceiling and floor -Installation of labo tables -Preparatory works for electric wire, water pipe and installation of air conditioners, fume cupboard, etcDust preventing works -Procurement of shelves for keeping small tool and equipment -Improving electric switch-board

		≎	
1 2		sment)	
H		(Installation/Adjusment)	
10			
6		(Transport)	yrian side)
8		Procurement) (T) (Installation/Adjustment)	(Renovation of each site by Syrian side)
7		🖁	novation of ea
9		(Fabrication 8 (Packaging)	(Rer
22			
4	/al)		
က	urvey) (Work in Japan) (Approval)	(boratory)	
23	(Field Survey)	(Damascus central laboratory) (Aleppe laboratory) (Latakia laboratory) (Homs laboratory)	
H			
	Woking Design	Material	Syrian Side

Figure 3-3 Tentative schedule of the Project

Chapter 4 Project Evaluation and Conclusions

Chapter 4. Project Evaluation and Conclusions

4-1 Effects expected from the Project

The direct benefit of the Project is the strengthening of the food quality control activities of the Ministry of Supply with the supply of modern analysis equipment.

It also contributes indirectly to the promotion of a proper agricultural development and a sound food industry of the Syrian Arab Republic through the improvement of analysis capability of the Ministry's laboratories.

(1) Direct Effect

Table 4-1 Current Problems and Effects Expected from This Project

No	Current problems	Countermeasures	Improvement				
1	Analysis of all the values stipulated in Syrian Standard is not possible due to insufficient equipment	Improvement of equipment in the four main laboratories, especially the ones for trace analyzer and their ancillary equipment	As far as food concerns the analysis of stipulated values becomes possible in Syria				
2	Analytical items and number of analysis are both insufficient due to a lack of analytical equipment	Improvement of analytical equipment at central food control laboratory. Improvement of food analytical equipment for local laboratories at Aleppo, Homs and Latakia	A wider range of food composition, additives, pesticide residue, heavy metals, pathogenic microorganisms are analyzed with higher accuracy and in less time.				
3	Samples taken change its condition due to shortage of necessary equipment for pretreatment, washing etc. A large analytical error by inadequate pretreatment technology and cleaning of tools & equipment.	Improvement of the equipment for sampling. Improvement of the ancillary equipment and tools necessary for pretreatment and washing.	Less analytical errors and accuracy will be secured. Sample will not be contaminated while being analyzed. Pretreatment can be made quickly and efficiently				
4	Because of limited capacity of analysis, it is difficult to accept analytical work, even if they are requested from other organizations in other areas.	Analytical capacity greatly improved because from pretreatment to final analysis is designed as integral system. It will become possible to accept request from other organization for analysis.	Request for analysis coming from other laboratories and other organizations shall be accepted. Benefit to analysis activities of whole nation.				
5	Environment of laboratory was not protected. Besides quality of utility such as water and electricity has been insufficient.	Air conditioners shall be installed at important rooms. Improvement by double door and prohibition of dirty footwear for dust control is planned.	Accuracy of the equipment even in high temperature and humidity is secured. Generation of dust reduces and maintenance work for the equipment will become easy.				
6	Training Effect has been poor due to shortage of training tools & equipment	Introduction of training tools and equipment	Training work shall be effective				

(2) Indirect Effect

It will have several positive effects on the society:

- (1) It will improve food safety with a reinforced capacity to detect contaminated food that might affect the health of the Syrians.
- (2) It will promote sound growth of the food industry.
- (3) It will enhance fair, safe trade by overseeing the safety of import/export foods.

Growth in the quantity of food production due to improved productivity, and promotion of the food processing industry resulted a decline in the quality and safety of food. Through the quality control activities, this Project aims to provide proper guidance regarding the safety of foods distributed into the domestic market in order to adjust the balance between increased food production and a qualitative decline.

4-2 Evaluation of the Project

The target of this Project is to upgrade food analyzing equipment at the central food control laboratory in Damascus and laboratories in Aleppo, Homs and Latakia in order to increase efficiency of food safety control activities conducted by the Ministry. The evaluation of this attempt is as follows:

(1) Effects of equipment improvement

*Expands the range of analysis

Analysis of residual agricultural chemicals, antibiotics and food additives has not been possible due to a lack of analyzing equipment at the laboratories of the Ministry. The equipment procured under this Project enables them to conduct trace analysis with a precision of 1/106 (ppm) - 1/109 (ppm) to realize a wide range of analysis.

*Reinforce analyzing ability

The number of samples that can be analyzed has been limited since such operations have relied on time-consuming methods at laboratories of the Ministry. With this improved equipment, the analyses can be conducted swiftly, and therefore, greatly reinforcing analyzing capacity at each laboratory.

*Realize a better reproducibility

The new equipment will improve reproducibility, resulting in highly reliable analyses.

(2) Evaluation of the Project

The above stated effects shall materialize by implementing of this Project. These effects are indispensable for fostering balanced industries to prevent the lowering of quality and safety of foods accompanied with the increase of foods by the improvement of productivity in agricultural produce and promotion of food processing industries in order to attain self-sufficiency.

It will enable the effective quality control operation of the Ministry to cover a wider range of food with more accurate and swift analysis and with a higher reliability.

It will also promote the food safety operation of the Syria steadily, which was not carried out on a full scale due to the shortage of equipment in the laboratories, although laws, regulations and system are well prepared by the assistance of FAO.

4-3 Recommendations

This Project deals with specific activities related to reinforcement of food quality control by the Ministry of Supply for the protection of consumers. The following recommendations are presented for the implementation of the Project as well as the smooth and effective operation of food quality control services to attain their ultimate goals.

(1) Appropriate budget and personnel arrangements by Syria

In November 1994, the People's Assembly ratified the strengthening of food quality control activities as one of Syria's most important policies for 1995. There should be no major problems with budget and personnel arrangements, but it is essential to allocate the budget and to recruit the necessary personnel by the time operations commence at the four laboratories.

(2) Improvement of analytical technology with technical assistance

In order to improve the analytical capabilities of Syrian personnel, it is advisable to conduct proper training with foreign technical assistance in the field of sample preparation, operation of analysis, reading charts, evaluation of data and maintenance of equipment. A plan for the training to be conducted in domestic and overseas shall be prepared and undertaken effectively.

(3) Necessity of cooperation with related agencies in Syria

The safety of foods distributed in the market cannot be attained solely through the efforts of the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade. Cooperation and integration with

the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Health is vital in the phases of production, processing and consumption. It is desirable to confirm the role and capability of each related agency to prepare the framework each agency should assume for ensuring food safety. Each agency must cooperate to ensure even more efficient activities.

(4) Appropriate control activity in the way of encouraging industrial growth

This Project is to realize the outstanding effects previously stated. The activity of
food control will emphasize efficient enforcement rather than prohibition to avoid
depression of the industry. Personnel who conduct inspections and analyses must be of
high moral character.

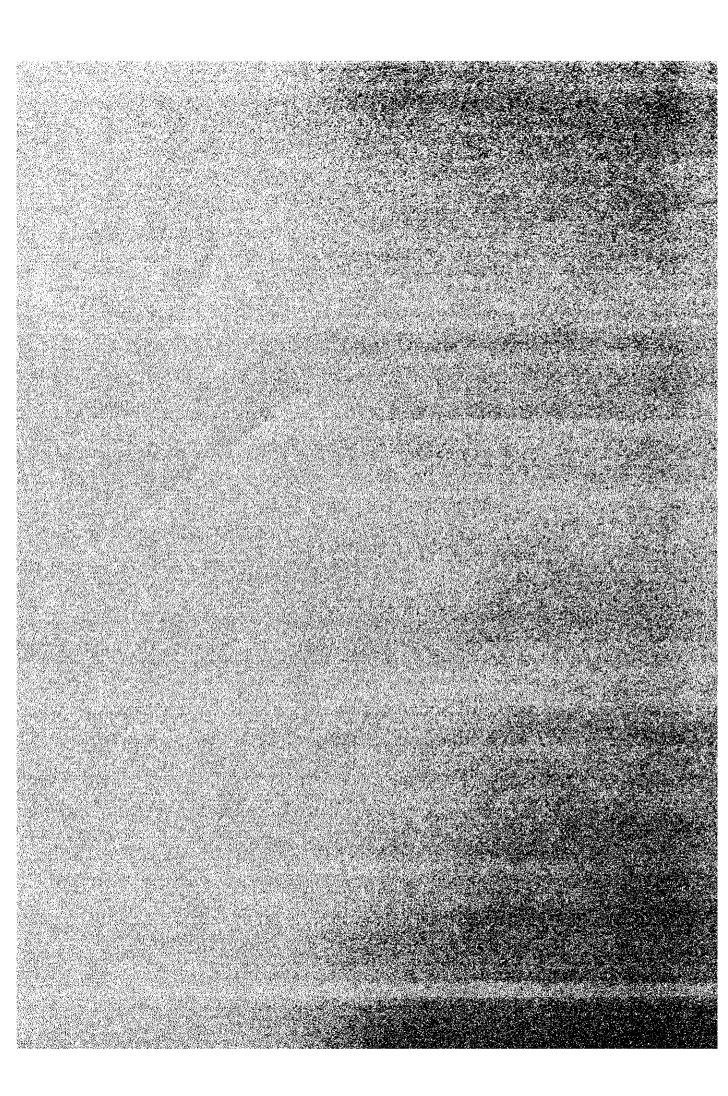
(5) Improvement of sampling techniques

Samples that will be used for analysis are taken by inspectors of the Quality Control Department of the Ministry and brought to the food laboratories. The samples that are taken must accurately represent all of the products and must be handled and stored correctly to avoid qualitative and quantitative changes after sampling.

(6) Funds to replace equipment in future

Some of the equipment introduced under this Project will be depreciated in the year of 2000 and will need to be replaced. For this purpose, the government must set aside 10,000,000 Syrian pounds per year, starting from 1996, as a fund for replacing the equipment and secure a budget for this purpose.

Appendix



1. Members of the study team

Name

Speciality and Title

Takahiko SUGIYAMA

Leader

Development Specialist, JICA

Hisatoshi OKUBO

Project Coordinator

First Basic Design Study Div.

Grant Aid Study & Design Department, JICA

Makoto YAMADA

Chief Consultant

Overseas Merchandise Inspection Co. Ltd.

Kazumi UENO

Equipment Planner / Quantity Surveyor
Overseas Merchandise Inspection Co. Ltd.

2. Study schedule

			Movement	Activities
1	Nov. 25	Fri.	Tolyo→Paris; Mr. Okubo + Conslultants	
2	Nov. 26	Sat.	Paris→Damscus; Mr. Okubo + Conslultants	
3	Nov. 27	Sun.	Arrived at Damascus; Mr. Sugiyama	Coutesy visit to JICA, Embassy of Japan, SPC and MOS
4	Nov. 28	Mon.		Meeting with Minister and MOS, Site survey of Central Lab.
5	Nov. 29	Tue.	Damascus→Homs→Hama→Aleppo	Meetina and Site survey (Homs, Hama, Aleppo)
6	Nov. 30	Wed.	Aleppo→Edlep→Latakia	Meeting and Site servey (Aleppo, Edlep, Latakia)
7	Dec. 1	Thu.	Latakia→Damascus	Meeting and Site survey (Latakia)
8	Dec. 2	Fri.		Document review and Team meeting
. 9	Dec. 3	Sat.		Visit to SASMO, Meeting with MOS
10	Dec. 4	Sun		Meeting with MOS
11	Dec. 5	Mon.		Signing of Minutes, Meeting of Minister of MOS, Visit to JICA & Embassy of Japan
12	Dec. 6	Tue.	Damascus→Paris; Mr. Sugiyama	Meeting with Central Lab.
13	Dec. 7	Wed.		Site survey of Central Lab., Visit to Industrial Testing & Research Center
14	Dec. 8	Thu.		Visit to Damascus Univ., Meeting with Central Lab.
15	Dec. 9	Fri.	Damascus→Paris; Mr. Okubo	Document review
			Damascus→Aleppo (Consultants)	
16	Dec. 10	Sat.		Site survey and meeting (Aleppo)
17	Dec. 11	Sun.	Aleppo→Homs→Damascus (Consultants)	Site survey and meeting (Homs)
18	Dec. 12	Mon.		Site survey and meeting (Damascus Central Lab.)
19	Dec. 13	Tue,	Damascus→Latakia (Consultants)	Visit to Central Lab. of Pesticide、Site survey (Latakia)
20	Dec. 14	Wed.	Latakia→Damascus (Consultants)	Meeting and site survey(Latakia)
21	Dec. 15	Thu.		Visit to Public Health Lab. JICA. Embassy of Japan, Market survey
22	Dec. 16	Fri.		Document review
23	Dec. 17	Sat.		Market survey, Meeting with MOS
24	Dec. 18	Sun.	Damascus→ Paris (Consultants)	
25	Dec. 19	Mon.	Paris→Tokyo (Consultants)	

3. List of People Interviews

* Embassy of Japan

Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary

Mr. Minoru KUBOTA

Counsellor

Mr. Keiichi HASEGAWA

Attache

Mr. Hideaki YAMAMOTO

* JICA Syria Office

Resident Representative

Mr. Takeshi KOMORI

Mr. Izumi TANAKA

Public relation manager

Mr. Anwar Brayez

* JOCV

Naoki TAKECHI (MOS, Central Laboratory, Damascus)

Kan TOMOTANI (Ministry of Industry, Industrial Testing and Research Center)

* STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Director of Scientific and Technical Cooperation

Mr. Bassam Al-Sibaee

Assistant of Director of Scientific and Technical Cooperation

Ms. Ilhaam Murad

* Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade

Minister

Mr. N. Akaash

Deputy Minister

Mr. M. Zhour

Public Relation Director

Mr. Y. Hammoude

Director of Technical affairs

Dr. Abdul Latif Baroudi

Deputy director of Technical affairs

Dr. George Botros

* Central Laboratory

Director of the Central Laboratory

Dr. Muhamad Rateb Salam

Head of food section

Head of non-food section

Head of pollution section

Ms. Rabaa Khattab Mr. Essa Rizeh Ms. Baka Tiro

* Homs Directorate of Supply

Director

Director of Laboratory

Mr. Farouk AL Eter
Mr. Nabeeh Sibai

* Governor of Homs

Mr. Nagi Otri

* Hama Directorate of Supply

Director

Director of Laboratory

Mr. Abd-Al-Razaak Al-Ramal
Mr. Faruk Magmume

* Aleppo Directorate of Supply

Director

Deputy Director

Deputy Director, Technical

Director of Aleppo Laboratory

Mr. Muhmad-Baha-Badngki Mr. Muhmad-Nzir-Muti

Mr. Haysam-Turkmani

Mr. Fowzi Omar

* Governor of Aleppo

Mr. Mostafa Mero

* Idleb Directorate of Supply

Director

Director of Idleb Laboratory

Mr. Sattuf Al-Anan Mr. Naser Batal

Director

* Latakia Directorate of Supply

Mr. Salah Abdul Karim
Mr. Mohammad Hachem Bazydo

Deputy Director

Director of Latakia Laboratory

Mr. Muhammand. N. kayyal

* Governor of Latakia

Mr. Abdul Menem Hamwi

* Tartous Directorate of Supply)

Director

Mr. Ali-Salame

Director of Tartous Laboratory

Mr. Galil Ubued

* The Syrian Arab Organization for Standard & Metrology: SASMO

General Director

Dr. Nazir Koussa

Food office

Mr. Abdulrazza Alhomsy

* Damascus Directorate of Supply

Director of Supply

Mr. Sami Omari

* Jolan Mill, Damascus

Head of Mill

Mr. Mahmod Nemer

Head of Central Laboratory

Mr. Faud Hobbi

* Damascus University, Faculty of Agriculture

Dean Faculty of Agriculture

Mr.Kayyal Hamed

Vice Dean, Faculty of Agriculture

Mr. Adel Safar

Head Dept. Food Science

Mr. Karam Al-Odeh

* Industrial Testing and Research Center)

Director

Mr. Nabil Al-Uoon

* Central Laboratory of Pesticide

Head

Mr. Taysien shak oman

* Foreign Trade Center

Assistant Head Manager

Mr. Farook Nassri

Manager control of quality

Mr. Taher Taha

* Public Health Laboratory, Ministry of Health

Director

Dr. Fouad Harb

Chief of Food & Drinking water Laboratory

Ms. Maycoon Nasri

4. Minutes of Discussion

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS

BASIC DESIGN STUDY ON THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF LABORATORIES FOR FOOD QUALITY CONTROL

IN

THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

In response to a request from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Basic Design Study on the Project for Improvement of Laboratories for Food Quality Control in the Syrian Arab Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

JICA sent to Syria a study team, headed by Mr. Takahiko Sugiyama, Development Specialist of JICA, from November 26 to December 18, 1994.

The team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Syria and conducted field surveys.

In the course of discussions and field surveys, both parties have confirmed the main items described on the attached sheets.

The team will proceed to further works and prepare the Basic Design Study report.

Damascus, December 5, 1994

Mr. Takahiko Sugiyama

Team Leader

Basic Design Study Team

JICA

Dr.Abdul Latif Baroudi Director of Technical Affairs Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade The Syrian Arab Republic

Verified by:

Mr.Nadim Akkash Minister Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade The Syrian Arab Republic

1/13

ATTACHMENT

1. Objective

The objective of the Project is to supplement necessary equipment to 4 laboratories of the Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade in order to improve their analytical capacity for food quality control.

2. Project sites

The Project sites are the following four laboratories. (See Map in Annex I)

Central laboratory in Damascus
Aleppo, Latakia and Homs Laboratories

3. Executing agency

The Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade is the responsible Ministry and the Department of Technical Affairs in the Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade is the implementation agency.

4. Items requested by the Government of Syria

The items requested by the Syrian side are shown in a priority order in ANNEX II .

However, the final components of the Project will be decided after further studies in Japan.

5. Japan's Grant Aid system

- 1) The Government of Syria has understood the system of Japan's Grant Aid explained by the Team (ANNEX III).
- 2) The Government of Syria will take necessary measures described in Annex IV for smooth implementation of the Project, on condition that the Grant Aid by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.

75

 $\frac{2}{13}$

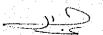
6. Schedule of the Study

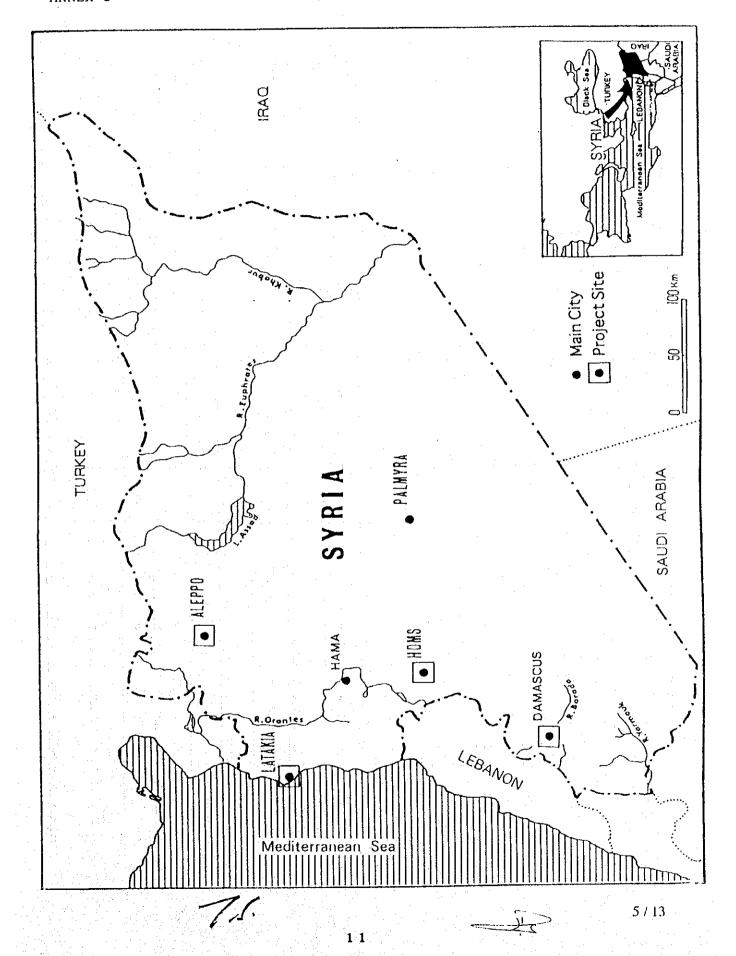
- 1) The consultants will proceed to further studies in Syria until December 18, 1994.
- 2) JICA will prepare the final report in English and send it to the Government of Syria around April, 1995.

7. Other relevant issues

- 1) The Project title has been changed from the original "Development and Expanding of Laboratories in Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade" to "The Project for Improvement of Laboratories for Food Quality Control in the Syrian Arab Republic".
- 2) The Syrian side has stated that technical cooperation from Japan in the following forms and fields are needed for the implementation of the Project. The Team has suggested that the Syrian side submit official requests through the diplomatic channels and that they seek for advices from the JICA office in this regard.
 - a) forms of technical cooperation
 - dispatch of experts
 - dispatch of JOCVs
 - training in Japan
 - b) field
 - Food quality control
- 3) On condition that Japan's Grant Aid is extended to the Project:
 - a) the Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade will provide necessary personnel for effective operation and maintenance of the equipment and apparatuses procured under the Project.
 - b) the Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade will conduct necessary refurbishment and renovation of facilities of the laboratories to meet the requirement for the equipment and apparatuses procured under the Project.

- c) in connection of a) and b) above, the Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade will secure necessary budget to be allocated for the Project.
- 4) The following criteria will be used for selection of the final components for the Project:
 - a) economic viability of the Project
 - b) priority and urgency of the equipment
 - c) analytical items and frequency to be conducted
 - d) technical competence of staff assigned to the laboratories
 - e) operation and maintenance cost
 - f) environmental hazards





ANNEX II

Item requested by the Syrian side

										1
						ect s				
No	Equipment		BCU9	Но		Latakia		 		Total
ļ		P'ty					Q'ty	1	Q'EY	1 1
i	Abbe's refractometer	C	1	В	1 2	A	1 2	1	2	8
-	Air conditioner	A	2	A	1	A	1	A	1	ا م
ļ	Atomic absorption spectrophotometer	A	1	A	1	A A	1	ļ	1	
i	Autoclave Automatic water content meter	В	7	A	1	A	1		1	الما
1		A		В	1	A	1 1		,	
1	Biological microscope Brix meter	A A	1	-	1	В	1	C	,	
1	Camera	c	. 1	1	1		1		1	4
1	Can Testing Set	A	1		1		1		1	4
1	Centrifuge	В	1	В	ľ	c	1	A	1	4
j	Clean bench	. A	1	A	1	A	1	В	1	4
12	Colony counter	В	1	A	1	А	1	- A	1	4
1	Color meter	A	1	A	1	1.	1	В	1	4
14	Conductivity meter	A	1	A	1	С	l	В	1	4
1	Constant pressure steam sterilizer	В	1	A	1	A	1	A	1	4
16	Constant temperature and humidity chamber	В	1	A	1	В	1	A	1	4
17	Constant temperature water bath	В	1	В	1	A	1	A	. 1	. 4
18	Cool water circulator (w/aspirator)	В	1	В	1	В	1	B .	1	4
19	Copy machine	A	1	С	1	A	1	A	1	4
20	Crusher	A	- 1	В	. 1	С	. 1	Α .	1	4
1	Densitometer	А	1	A	1	A	1	Α .	1	4
22	Device for determination of CO2 in Beverages	В	1	A	1	A	1	A .	1	4
23	Distilled water maker	В	1	A	1	С	1	В	1	4
24	Drying oven	С	1	A.	1	A	1	A	1	4
25	Drying Shelf	A	3	A	1	A	. 1	Α.	1	6
1	Electric furnace	С	1	A	1	В	1	C	1	4
	Electronic balance	В	. 2	C	1	1	2	1.	1	6
1	Flame spectrophotometer	A	1	. A	1		1	1.	1	i i
1	Fluorescence spectrophotometer	A	1	A	1		1		1	4
1	Food plate	A	1	C	1	1	,		1	4
1	Food stamp Freezer	A	1	1 .	1	A	'	B	'	4
1	Fume cupboard	A.	1 1	1	,	В	Ι,	1	1 1	
	Gas chromatograph	A	,	1 .	1 2]]]	1
1	Gas chromatograph (TEA)	A	2		1	1			1	
1	Glass Instruments	В	1	1	1	1			1	4
i	Glovebox	A	Î	c				1. "	,	4
1	Heavy Metal Treatment Apparatus	A	;	1	;	1			,	4
1 .	High performance liquid chromatograph	A			1	A		l A	1	4
1	Homogenizer	В	1	В	1	В			1	4
41	Hot air drying type sterilizer	В] 1	A	1	В		l A	1	4
42	Bot Plate Stirrer	В	1	c	j	В		В	j ,	4
4:	Hydrometer	В	<u> </u>	A		В		В	<u> </u>	4
				4.5						6/13

P ty : Priority , Q'ty : Quantity

75.

Items requested by the Syrian side (to be continued)

					Proj	ect s	ite		-	
.	m . •	Dama	ecua	Bo	Latakia Aleppo				Total	
No	Equipment	P'ty					Ö, fÅ		••••	
	Ice making machine	A	2	A	1	В	1	1	1	5
1		С	1	В	1	В	1	c	1	4
	Incubator	A	1	A	1	В	1	A	1	4
	Kent and Jones Kit for identification of meat	A	1	A	1	A	1	В	1	4
		A	1	В	,	A	1	A	1	4
	Mercury Analyzer	A	4	A	1	A	1	В	1	7
	Microbiological testing kit	A	3		1	A	1	c	1	6
	Microwave heater	A	1	A	1		1	A	1	4
ŀ	Near infrared spectrophotometer	A	1	В	2	1	2	A	1	6
1	Oil bath	c	1	-				c	1	2
	Over head projector	A	1		1	A	,	. A	1	. 4
} .	Personal computer	В	1		1	1		A	1	. 4
	Petrifilm	В	2	Ī -	1	1	1	L B]	5
l .	pH meter Pipette cleaner	A	1] ;	4
1	Polarimeter	В	1	1	1	-		ı c		4
1	Refrigerated centrifuge	A		1	1			В	:	4
	Refrigerator	c		i -				С		3
1	1	В		1	2	A		2 A		7
i	Rotary evaporator Sample Kit	A		1				1 A		1 4
1	Sample Mill	A		1		1		1 B		1 4
i	Shaker	A.		1	,			1 C		1 4
1 .	Shaking water bath	A	•	A		1		1 C		1 4
1 .	Sieve Set	A	1	ıc		1 .		1 A		1 4
1.	Slide type projector	A	l l					С		1 2
	Solid phase extraction vacuum manifold	В	1	1 A		L A		1 B		1 4
	Soxlet extractor	В		2 C		ı c		1 C	1	2 6
	Speedy fat extraction analyzer	В		ı c	. :	В		1 C		1 4
1	Stabilizer	A		5 A		5 A	i	5 A		5 20
	Stereoscopic Microscope	A	į.	1 A		A I	1	1 A		1 4
1	Stomacher lab. blender	c		1 в		ı B	1	1 В	1	1 4
	Thin layer chromatograph	В		1 c		1 A		1 A		1 4
	Turbidimeter	A		1 В		1 в		1 B		1 4
-	Ultra violet lamp	В		1 B	1	1 A		1 B		1 4
Į.	Ultrasonic cleaner	В		3 A		1 A		1 A		1 6
1	BUV/VIS spectrophotometer	В		1 A		1 A		1 A		1
- 1	9 Vacuum type drying bath	A		1 B	1	1 A		1 A		1 4
	Wehicle with refrigerating box	A		1 A		1 · A		1 A		1 4
1	lViscosity meter for oil	Α		1 C		1 A		1 A		1 4
	2 Water activity meter	В		1 A		1 C		1 A		1 4
l:	3 Water bath	С		1 c		1 C		1 C		1 4
1	4 Water bath (low temperature)	A	1.	1 A	- -	1 B		1 B		1 4
- 1	5 Spare parts	A		1 A		1 A		1 A		1 4
ا أ	Total		10	8	8	9	و	90	و	7/13

P'ty : Priority : O'ty : Quantity

ANNEX III

Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

- 1. Japan's Grant Aid Procedures
 - 1) The Japan's Grant Aid Program is executed through the following procedures.
 - -Application; Request made by a recipient country
 - -Study; Basic Design Study conducted by JICA
 - -Appraisal & Approval; Appraisal by the Government of Japan and Approval by the Cabinet
 - -Determination of Implementation; The Notes exchanged between the Governments of Japan and the recipient country
 - 2) Firstly, the application or request for a Grant Aid project submitted by a recipient country is examined by the Government of Japan (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to determine whether it is eligible for Japan's Grant Aid. If the request is deemed appropriate, the Government of Japan assigns JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) to conduct a study on the request.

Secondly, JICA conducts the study (Basic Design Study), using (a) Japanese consulting firms(s).

Thirdly, the Government of Japan appraises the project to see whether it is suitable for Japan's Grant Aid Program, based on the Basic Design Study report prepared by JICA. The results are then submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

Fourthly, the project, once approved by the Cabinet, becomes official with the Exchange of Notes signed by the Governments of Japan and the recipient country.

Finally, for the implementation of the Project, JICA assists the recipient country in such matters as preparing tenders, contract and so on.

2. Basic Design study

1) Contents of the Study

The aim of the study (Basic Design Study) conducted by JICA on

8/13

a requested project is to provide a basic document necessary for the appraisal of the project by the Japanese Government. The contents of the Study are as follows:

- a) Confirmation of the background, objectives and benefits of the requested project and also institutional capacity of agencies concerned with the recipient country necessary for the project's implementation.
- b) Evaluation of the appropriateness of the project to be implemented under the Grant Aid Scheme from a technical, social and economic point of view.
- c) Confirmation of items agreed on by both parties concerning the basic concept of the project.
- d) Preparation of the basic design of the project.
- e) Estimation of costs of the project.

The contents of the original request are not necessarily approved in their initial form as the contents of the Grant Aid project. The Basic Design of the Project is confirmed considering the guidelines of Japan's Grant Aid Scheme. The Government of Japan requests the Government of the recipient country to take whatever measures are necessary to ensure its self-reliance in the implementation of the Project. Such measures must be guaranteed even though they may fall outside of the jurisdiction of the organization in the recipient country actually implementing the Project. Therefore, the implementation of the Project is confirmed by all relevant organizations of the recipient country through the Minutes of Discussions.

2) Selection of Consultants

For smooth implementation of the study, JICA uses (a) registered consulting firms(s). JICA selects (a) firm(s) based on proposals submitted by interested firms. The firms(s) selected carry(ies) out a Basic Design Study and write(s) a report, based upon terms of reference set by JICA.

The consulting firms(s) used for the study is(are) recommended by JICA to the recipient country to also work on the Project

ميد

implementation after the Exchange of Notes, in order to maintain technical consistency and also to avoid any undue delay in implementation should the new selection process be repeated.

3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

1) What is Grant Aid?

The Grant Aid Program provides a recipient country with non reimbursable funds to procure facilities, equipment and services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for economic and social development of the country under principles in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. Grant Aid is supplied through the donation of materials as such.

- 2) Exchange of Note (E/N)
- Japan's Grant Aid is extended in accordance with the Notes exchanged by the two Governments concerned, in which the objectives of the project, period of execution, conditions and amount of the Grant, etc., are confirmed.
- 3)" The period of the Grant Aid" means one fiscal year which the Cabinet approves the project for. Within the fiscal year, all procedures such as exchanging of the Notes, concluding contracts with (a) consulting firm(s) and (a) contractor(s) and final payment to them must be completed.

However in case of delays in delivery, installation or construction due to unforeseen factors such as weather, the period of the Grant Aid can be further extended for a maximum of one fiscal year at most by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

4) Under the Grant Aid, in principle, products and services of Japanese origins or those the recipient country are to be purchased. When the two Governments deem it necessary, the Grant Aid may be used for the purchase of the products or services of a third country.

However the prime contractors, namely, consulting, contracting

and procurement firms, are limited to "Japanese nationals".

(The term "Japanese nationals" means Japanese physical persons or Japanese juridical persons controlled by Japanese physical persons.)

- 5) Necessity of the "Verification"
- The Government of recipient country or its designated authority will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be verified by the Government of Japan. This "Verification" is deemed necessary to secure accountability to Japanese taxpayers.
- 6) Undertakings required by the Government of the Recipient Country.

In the implementation of the Grant Aid Project, the recipient country is required to undertake such necessary measures as the following:

- a) To secure land necessary for the sites of the Project and to clear, level and reclaim the land prior to commencement of the construction.
- b) To provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply and drainage and other incidental facilities in and around the sites.
- c) To secure buildings prior to the procurement in case of the installation of equipment.
- d) To ensure all the expenses and prompt execution for unloading, customs clearance at the port of disembarkation and internal transportation of the products purchased under the Grant Aid.
- e) To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which will be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the supply of the products and services under the Verified Contracts.
- f) To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the Verified Contracts, such facilities as

حمال

may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work.

7) "Proper Use"

The recipient country is required to maintain and use facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Grant Aid properly and effectively and to assign staff necessary for this operation and maintenance as well as to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Grant Aid.

8) "Re-export"

The products purchased under the Grant should not be reexported from the recipient country.

- 9) Banking Arrangement (B/A)
 - a) The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority should open an account in the name of the Government of the recipient country in an authorized foreign exchange bank of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"). The Government of Japan will execute the Grant by making payments in Japanese yen to cover the obligation incurred by the Government of the recipient country of its designated authority under the contracts verified.
 - b) The payments will be made when payment request are presented by the Bank to the Government of Japan under an authorization to pay issued by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority.

ANNEX IV

Necessary measures to be taken by the Government of Syria in case Japan's Grant Aid is executed.

- 1. To secure sites for the Project.
- 2. To provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply, telephone, drainage, sewage and other incidental facilities to the Project site.
 - 1) Electricity distributing line to the site.
 - 2) City water distribution main to the site.
 - 3) Drainage city main to the site.
 - 4) Telephone trunk line and the main distribution panel of building.
 - 5) General furniture such as carpets, curtains, tables, chairs and others.
- 3. To bear commissions to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for the banking services based upon Banking Arrangement.
- 4. To exempt taxes and to take necessary measures for customs clearance of the materials and equipment brought for the Project at the port of disembarkation.
- 5. To accord Japanese Nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of products and the services under the verified contract such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Syria and stay therein for the performance of their work.
- 6. To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in Syria with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts.
- 7. To maintain and use properly and effectively the equipment purchased under the Grant.
- 8. To bear all the expenses, other than those to be borne by the Grant, necessary for construction of the facilities as well as for the transportation and the installation of the equipment.

(2)

5. Technical Notes

TECHNICAL NOTES

ON

THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF LABORATORIES
FOR FOOD QUALITY CONTROL

IN

THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The minutes of Discussion on the Basic Study (hereinafter referred as "the Study") on the Project for Improvement of Laboratories for Food Quality Control in the Syrian Arab Republic (hereinafter referred as "the Project") was concluded between JICA Basic Design Study Team (hereinafter referred as "JICA Team") and the Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade (hereinafter referred as "MOS") of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic on December 5, 1994.

Following the conclusion of the Minutes of Discussion of the Project, JICA Team continued technical discussions and field survey in Syria up to December 17, 1994.

This is confirmed that JICA Team has collected technical data and information as follows:

Facilities of Existing Building
Existing Power Receiving Unit
Floor Plan (Electricity and Water)
Layout Plan of Equipment both Present and Future
Existing Equipment list
Record of Analyses for Past 5 years
Analytical Item of Food
Existing Staff
Record of Food disputed by each Laboratory

Up -

Recurrent budget

Budget for Purchase of Equipment,

Plan of Operation

Renovation Cost Estimation

Damascus, December 17, 1994

Mr. Makoto Yamada

Chief Consultant

JICA Basic Design Study Team

Dr. Abdul Latif Baroudi

Director of Technical Affairs

Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade

6. Syrian National Standards

by The Syrian Arab Organization for Standard & Metrology (SASMO)

No.	Standard	Year	Item
]	41	1977	Cacao and its products
2	2 45	1993	Drinking water
	3 46	1992	Standard methods for testing and analysis of drinking water
. 4	47	1992	Non-alcoholic carbonated beverage
5	48	1982	White sugar
6	5 53	1976	Fresh tomatoes
7	54	1976	Grape
. 8	55	1976	Pears
. 9	56	1976	Cucumbers
10	57	1976	Row vegetable
11	58	1976	Aubergines
12	59	1976	Onions
13	60	1976	Potatoes
14	61	1977	General terms for Fresh fruits and vegetables
15	63		Apples
16	64	1977	Citrus fruits
17	72	1977	Canned Peas
18	74	1977	Edible salt (Sadism chloride)
19	77		Kamar Al-Din
20	78	1980	Biscuit
21	. 79	1979	Dehydrated onion
22	80		Luncheon meat
23	81	1978	Chopped meat
24	82		Corned beef
25	83	1978	Meat and meat products sampling
26	84		Meat and meat products determination of fat content
27	85		Meat and meat products determination of nitrogen content
28	86	1978	Meat and meat products determination of nitrite content
29	141	1981	Canned sardines and sardine type products
30	142	1979	Canned tuna and bonito in water or oil
31	143	1990	Fresh and dried yeast
32	144	1979	Edible cotton seed oil
33	178	1984	Labanah
34	179	1985	Sugar beet
35	180	1979	Tomato paste
36	181	1979	Hydrogenated vegetable oil (vegetable ghee)
: 37	182		Olive oil
38	191	1980	Natural mineral waters

No. Star	dard Year	Item
39		78 Wheat flour and methods of testing
40		80 Raw milk
41	195 198	81 Sterilized milk and method of analysis
42	196 198	81 Cows butter
43		81 Dried milk for infants
44	198 19	82 Cereal based foods for infants and children
45	199 19	83 Yoghurt
46	204 19	80 Raw sugar
47	221 19	90 Canned Olives
48	222 19	80 Canned galengi
49	223 19	80 Canned chick Pea products
50	224 19	81 Canned beans
·. 51 .	225 19	81 Canned Olives
52	226 19	81 Jams and marmalade standard
53	227 19	82 Glucose syrup
54	228 19	82 Powdered dextrose
55	229 19	82 Edible starch
56	230 19	81 Vinegar
57	251 19	81 Edible maize oil standard
58	252 19	82 Edible sunflower seed oil
59	25 3 19	81 Edible sugar bean oil
60	254 19	81 Edible sesame seed oil
61	255 19	983 Ground nut oil
62	256 19	85 Coffee and Product - vocabulary
63	264 19	882 Beer
64	265 19	82 Tin plates for canned food stuffs
65	270 19	988 Coffee- determination of caffeine content
66	285 19	984 Methods of black tea analysis
67	286 19	983 Black tea
68	287 19	987 Green Coffee
69	288 19	983 Margarine
70	289 19	983 White cheese - first version
71	313 19	985 Tehena
72	314 19	991 Halawa teheniah
73	315 19	984 Macaroni and rermiceli
74	316 1	983 Chewing gum
75	317 1	983 Ketch up
76	318 1	984 Apricot
77	and the second of the second o	985 Rice (first review)
		23

				.*	4			
No.	Standard	Year	Item					
78	. 320	1985	Peas in Pods		• • •			
79	365	1985	Special infant food made of veg	etables		•		
80	366	1985	Processed fruit based foods for	infant	s and c	hildren		
81	367	1985	Natural and concentrated vegeta	ble or	fruit j	uice		
82	368	1985	Natural fruit drink					
83	370	1985	Milk product ghee					
84	. 375	1985	Shelf life food stuff (general	princip	le)			
85	376	1985	Artificial drink powder					
86	384	1986	Chicken whole-shell eggs					
87	386	1986	Storage of cereals and pulses					
. 88	387	1986	Dried milk (first version)					
89	402	1986	Irradiation food					
90	403	1986	Code of practice for the operat	ion				
91	404	1986	Processed cheese					
92	405	1986	Condensed milk					
93	411	1986	Tea sampling		: :			
94	412	1987	Honey bees					
95	413	1986	Edible coconut oil					
96	417	1986	Cardamoms					
97	418	1986	Spices and condiments					
98	419	1986	Sampling spices and condiments pepper whole and grounds	/black	and whi	te		
99	428	1986	Dehydrated garlic		*.			
100	445	1986	Fresh olive					
101	446	1986	Canned green beans			¥*		
102	471	1987	Feed - cereal grains					
103	472	1987	Syrian wheat					
104	473	1987	Bread					
105	496	1987	Moisture meter for cereals grai	ns and	oilseed	l		
106	497	1988	Check of the calibration of moi	sture m	eters p	art2		
107	498	1987	Dried apples					
108	499	1987	Dried pears					
109	500	1987	Dried peaches		* .			
110	510	1987	Coffee triers					
111	511	1987	Green coffee in bags - sampling	en en en En op en en en en en en en en en en en en en				
112	512	1987	Green coffee in bags guide to s	torage	and tra	insport		
113	513	1987	Green coffee sizes analysis man	ual sie	ving			
114	514	1987	Green coffee - determination of	propag	ation o	of		
115	515	1987	Green coffee of factory visual determination of foreign matter					

No.	Stan	dard	Year	Item
116		516	1987	Green coffee - determination of moisture content
117		536		Fruit vegetables - physical in cold storage- definition measurement
118		537	1987	Fruit and vegetables ripening after cold storage
119		538	1987	Apples - guide to cold storage
120		539	1987	Code of practice for the processing & handling of quick frozen foods
121		540	1987	Quick frozen peas
122		541	1987	Canned okra
123		545	1987	Strawberries - guide storage
124		546	1987	Apricots - guide to cold storage
125		547	1987	Asparagus - guide to storage
126		548	1987	War potatoes - guide storage
127		549	1987	Dried Figs
128	· }	550	1987	/ Edible gelatin
129		558	1987	Quick frozen green and wax beans
130		559	**	Fresh cherries
131		560		7 Fresh strawberries
132		561		7 Fresh headed cabbages
133		562		7 Fresh spinach
134		563		7 Dried apricots
135		564		7 Raisins (dried grapes)
		568		7 Phosphoric acid food grade
136	-	569		3 Determination of the lactose content of milk
13		570		8 Milk and milk products - determination of lactose in
138				the presense of other reducing substances 8 Dried milk products - deterioration of insolubility
13)	571	190	index
14	0	572	198	7 Fresh plums
14	1	575	198	7 Maximum levels for contaminants in food
14	2	57(6 198	7 Sunflower seed for the manufacture of oil specification
14	3	57	7 198	7 Melons
14	4	580	198	8 Dicalcium phosphate — animal feed grade
14	5	58	3 198	8 Shelled sweet kernels of apricots- specification
14	6	58	4 198	8 Garlic
14	7	58	5 198	8 Feed - mixed poultry feed
14	8	58	6 198	8 Soya beans
14	9	60		8 Meat and meat products - enumeration of microorganisms
15		60		8 Oilseed residues - determination of moisture and volatile matter content
15	1	60	2 198	8 Oilseed residues - determination of total ash
				2 <i>5</i>

. Stan	dard Y	ear Item
152	603	1988 Oil seed residues - determination of insoluble in hydrochloric
153	604	1988 Oilseed - sampling
154	605	1988 Oil seed reduction of contract samples
155	606	1988 Oil seed determination of moisture and volatile matter content
156	607	1988 Durham wheat - determination of non
157	. 611	1988 Dried milk determination of moisture content tolue distillation methods
158	612	1988 Dried milk determination of scorched particles
159	613	1988 Dried milk determination of scorched particles
160	621	1988 Polyethylene films for packaging
161	624	1988 Edible ice
162	627	1988 Cereals - sampling
163	628	1988 Pulses in bags - sampling
164	629	1988 Oilseeds - determination of acidity of oils
165	630	1988 Oilseeds - determination of impurities content
166	631	1988 Oilseeds - determination of hexane extract
167	632	1988 Oilseeds residues determination of hexane extract called oil content
168	639	1988 Garlic - guide to cold storage
169	699	1989 Cereals - determination of density called mass per hectoliter
170	700	1989 Cereals and cereals products determination of moisture content
171	702	1989 Dicalcium phosphate animal feed grade- determinati of moisture
172	703	1989 Dicalcium phosphate animal feed grade- determinati of phosphorus
173	704	1989 Dicalcium phosphate animal feed grade- determinati of calcium
174	705	1989 Dicalcium phosphate animal feed grade- determinati of fluorine
175 176	706 707	1989 Dicalcium phosphate animal feed grade- determinati of acid insoluble ash 1989 Animal and vegetable oils and fats - determination
		of saponification value
177	708	1989 Animal and vegetable oils and fats - determination of acid value and of acidity
178	709	1989 Thyme
179	710	1989 Citric acid monohydrate food grade
180	711	1989 Decorticated sweet almonds
181	725	1989 Spices and condiments - determination of moisture content entraimment methods
182	726	1989 Spices and condiments - determination of total ash
183	727	1989 Spices and condiments - determination of water insoluble ash
•		
		26

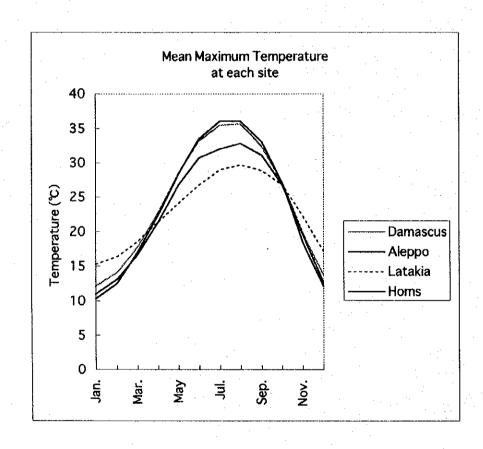
No. Stand		
184	728 1989 Spices and condiments - determination of	of acid
105	insoluble ash 729 1989 Spices and condiments - determination of	of non-
185	volatile ether extract	
186	730 1989 Spices and condiments - determination of	of extraneous
187	matter content 731 1989 Spices and condiments - determination of	of filth
188	743 1989	
189	744 1989 Information on package labels	
190	759 1989 Animal and vegetable fats and oils - de	etermination
	of moisture and volatile matter content	t
191	760 1989 Animal and vegetable fats and oils - de of refractive index	etermination
192	761 1989 Animal and vegetable fats and oils - do of iodine value	
193	762 1989 Animal and vegetable fats and oils - do of peroxide value	•
194	763 1989 Animal and vegetable fats and oils - d of insoluble impurities content	etermination
195	769 1989 Dates	
196	770 1989 Food coloreds	
197	797 1989 Animal and vegetable fats and oils - s	ampling
198	808 1990 Baking powder	
199	809 1990 Artichokes	
200	828 1990 Whole cumin - specification	
201	829 1990 Coriander whole or ground	
202	830 1990 Molasses	
203	831 1990 Edible palm oil	
204	832 1990 Palmitic acid	
205	833 190 Unshelled pistachio nuts	
206	834 1990 Peanut - specification	•
207	835 1990 Blood meal as livestocks feed	
208	869 1990 Grape jelly	
209	870 1990 Self rinsing flour	
210	871 1990 Custard powder	
211	872 1990 Grated desiccated coconut	
212	873 1990 Mate (Paraguay tea)	
213	874 1990 Walnut kernels	
214	875 1990 Bouillons and consommes	
215	886 1990 Vanillin	
216	887 1990 Vanilla	
217	888 1990 Toffees (caramel)	
218	889 1990 Potato chips	

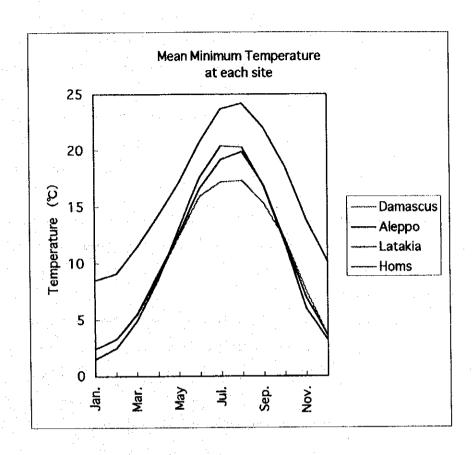
No.	Standard	Year	Item
219	890	1990	Snack (corn product)
220	908	1991	Sesame seeds
221	909	1991	Dry soup
222	925	1991	Bone meal as livestock feed
223	926	1991	Decorticated stone pine nuts
224	927	1991	Determination of the moisture content for drying fruit (nuts)
225	946	1991	Instant soluble coffee
226	947	1991	Ginger whole in pieces or ground
227	948	1991	Nutmeg whole or broken
228	961	1991	Bread - sampling
229	962	1992	Olive residues (olive eakes , first version)
230	963	1991	Canned peaches
231	975	1992	Black caraway and bland caraway
232	986	1992	Kasheaval cheese
233	987	1992	Chicken
234	988	1992	Canned pineapple
235	989	1992	Canned fruit cocktail
236	1012	1992	Flavel powder
237	1013	1992	Canned apricots
238	3 1014	1992	Mushrooms canned
239	1071	1992	Canned pears
240	1072	1992	Egg powder
241	1073	1992	Gelatin powder - edible food
242	2 1074	1992	Bread for special dietary uses birn
243	3 1075		Confectionery - coating
244	1145		Lactase
245	1146		Water melon
246	1160		Carrots
247	1161		Cauliflowers
248	3 1162	1993	Cauliflowers - guide to cold storage and refrigerated transport
249	1182	1993	Raha - nougat
250	1183	1193	Decorticated hazel nuts
251	1209	1993	Aniseed (pimpernel anisum linneus) - specificatio
252	1210	1993	Pasteurized milk
253	1211	1993	Curry powder - specification
254	1230		Ammonium carbonate food grade
255	1232	1993	Dried pepper mint
256	1299		Chilli powder

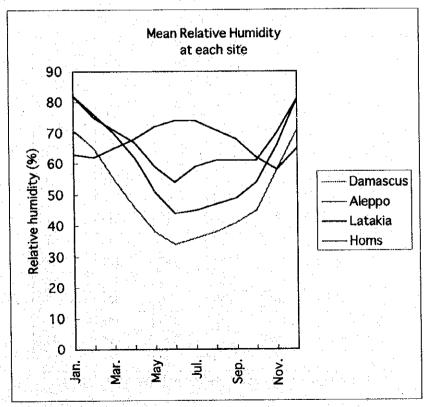
0.	Standard	Year	Item
257	1300	1993	Pastrami
258	1301	1993	Cream
259	1316	1993	Carrots - guide storage
260	1317	1993	Mixed spices and condiments
261	1318	1993	Cottonseed oilcack as livestock feed
262	1319	1993	Soya bean meal
263	1340	1993	Whole mais (corn) meal
264	1341	1993	Frozen meat
265	1342	1993	Brandy
266	1352	1993	
267	1359	1993	Roasted coffee (whole, crushed and ground)
268	1360	1994	Cakes
269	1382	1994	Packaged peanuts
270	1385	1994	Chickpeas
271	1386	1994	Lontilis
272	1387	1994	Cream powder
			Mayonnaise

7. Temperature and Humidity

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar,	Apr.	Мау	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Mean Maximu	Damascus	12.1	14.1	17.8	22.8	28.5	33.2	35.5	35.7	32.4	27.1	19.8	13.7
Temperature	Aleppo	10.3	12.5	17.1	22,4	28.4	33.5	36.1	36.1	33.1	27.1	18.4	12,1
	Latakia	15.3	16.4	18.6	21,4	24,1	26.8	29	29.7	28.9	26.8	22.2	17.2
	Homs	11	13.1	16.7	21.4	26.8	30.7	32	32.8	31.1	26.8	19.5	12.7
Mean Minimur	Damascus	2.4	3.3	5.4	8.8	12.4	15.9	17.2	17.3	15.3	12.2	7.6	3.6
Temperature	Aleppo	1.5	2.5	4.9	8.6	13.1	17.6	20.4	20.3	16.8	11.8	6.0	3.2
	Latakia	8.5	9.1	11,4	14.2	17.1	20.7	23.7	24.2	22.0	18.6	13.9	10.2
	Homs	2.4	3,3	5.5	9.1	12.6	16.6	19.2	19.9	16.9	12.0	7.0	3.6
Mean Relative	Damascus	71	65	55	46	38	34	36	38	- 41	45	58	71
Humidity	Aleppo	82	76	. 70	62	51	44	45	47	49	. 54	66	81
	Latakia	63	62	65	68	72	74	74	71	68	62	58	65
	Homs	82	75	71	67	59	. 54	59	. 61	. 61	61	. 70	81







8. Outline of Agriculture in Syrian Arab Republic - Production, Processing, Export/Import -

(1) Agricultural Production

The agriculture is the mainstay of this country. It employs about 30% of total labor in the country and produce 18-25% of GDP (1980-1991). Not only it feeds the people but also supplies materials for agro-industry including export business and food processing factories.

In this country of semi-dry, little rain and a few irrigated fields, the agricultural production largely depends on the weather. There is more than twice a difference between a bumper crop and a bad one, which makes a large unstable element for economy.

Main agricultural products are wheat, barley cotton, lentil, olive, etc. all grow in rather dry climate. Wheat for food and barley for feed occupies about 2/3 of all cultivated field. Cotton is the most important export crop of the country and occupies 20-25% of all exported agricultural products.

Farmers in Syria raise livestock, grow various fruits vegetables and lentils. The livestock production is about 1/3 of all agricultural production. West coastal area is blessed with a favorable weather and the vegetable growing in greenhouse is developing quite fast. In 1993, the number of greenhouse is 44,812 covering 1,918 Ha. They grow vegetables like tomato and cucumber and are exporting some of their product.

Area and Production of Main crop (Unit: 1,000 ha, 1,000 ton)

		1986	. 1987	1988	1989	1990
Wheat	Production	1,969	1,656	2,067	1,020	2,070
	Area	1,098	1,183	1,101	1,240	1341
Barley	Production	1,116	576	2,836	271	846
	Area	1,548	1,569	1,844	2,892	2729
Maize	Production	74	57	90	109	133
	Area	47	36	49	56	60
Sugar beet	Production	440	458	222	411	422
	Area	13	18	10	22	21
Tobacco	Production	17	17	15	13	13
•	Area	14	15	14	14	13
Olives	Production	415	221	487	121	460
	Агеа	308	323	349	359	391
Grapes	Production	501	433	570	407	424
₽°	Area	113	113	115	109	109
Lentil	Production	63	71	171	64	110
•	Area	67	89	132	188	131

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture

Live stock Production

	1979-81	1988	1989	1990
Beef(1000ton)	28	29	29	27
Mutton(1000ton)	80	90	91	90
Goat(1000ton)	6	6	7	8
Chicken(1000ton)	57	73	57	63
Total meat(1000ton)	172	199	183	189
Number of caw (1000)	372	336	335	338
Milk per head (kg)	1,353	2,208	1,946	2,097
Total production of milk(1000ton)	504	742	652	709
Goat milk(1000ton)	74	68	67	. 55
Cheese(ton)	51,701	65,776	65,026	65,078
Butter including ghee(ton)	13,555	16,552	12,813	13,455
Egg (ton)	68,759	82,500	69,750	60,980
Honey (ton)	516	800	647	650

Source: FAO Ye

FAO Yearbook, Production, Vol.44, 1990

The most important targets in the development program of this country are to achieve self-sufficiency in food by reducing a reliance on imported food. Also to expand the exports of agricultural produce in order to promote the earning of foreign currency. To achieve these targets, the government spent 60-70% of total budget allocated to agricultural field on irrigation system for the past 10 years. As the results of such government policy to increase production, various agricultural produce are recently produced stably. Partly is exported and partly sold to food processing industry and both are contributing to economic development of this country.

(2) Food Processing Industry

Recently food processing industry in this country is developing rapidly. A variety of food is on the market now with partial export. Such economic phenomenon is supposed to be due to following two points, which have been contributing to the development of the food industry in this country.

- The Government's Food Processing Promotion Policy
 In the 6th National Development Five Year Plan (1986-90), [Promotion of
 agricultural development and food processing industry in order improve selfsufficiency rated was cited as most important item in the plan. As the result,
 various materials have been supplied stably.
- Promotion of the Utilization of Private Capitals

 Syria, who has been maintaining socialistic economic system, is now promoting liberalization of a part of enterprises in order to make great strides in the economic development. As a part of this, the government is strongly promoting the utilization of private capital and introduction of foreign capitals. Food industry became the attractive object of investment for the domestic enterprer with small capitals. Many small enterprises appeared in succession one after another.

Syrians' nutrition intake level has always been high 3,168 calory/day about the same level as those of advanced nations of the world. All kinds of foods such as grains, vegetable, livestocks, etc. are available. Syrians living in dry zone take a lot of olive oil, lemon, yogurt, honey, etc. Generally, Syrians households store dried olive, eggplant, okra, onion, carrot, etc. and depending on the need soak them in water and eat. They make condensed juice out of tomato, grape, citrus fruits, etc. They also make marmalade from peaches, apples, and plums.

Various kind of yogurt, pickles, dried meat have been made in each household and have been consumed for a long time. Food processing industry of Syria is on a extended line of these home made foods. For information, some of the items that cause hygienic problems are listed below:

Processed nuts	Aflatoxin Poisoning by Campylobacter
Soft drink and Juice	Color, Sweeteners
Pickles	Color
Honey	
Meat	Pathogenic microorganism, Salmonella,
	E.coli, etc.
Edible oil	Mixture with others

Most of these foods are now produced by factories of the enterpriser newly joined in food industry by the promotion policy of the government to encourage private capitals.

The new companies generally have little experience in the quality control-management. It is said that the quality control is necessary on safety and hygiene of the quality. Among the above mentioned, the items that may

become food contamination problems are Aflatoxin content in nut materials, various food additives (preservatives, coloring agent, anti-oxidant, bleaching agent, fungicide (anti-mold agent), spices, etc.). The Aflatoxin is a toxic substance accumulated by the propagation of Asperigillus flavus in the insufficiently dried peanuts and pistachio under the atmosphere of inferior storage conditions. This toxic substance is highly carcinogenic. It is said that there are problems in the coloring agent and preservatives among food additives.

In this country, among the foods wheat, sugar, tea and rice are controlled by the government, the Ministry of Supply as to the price and quality. However, other foods, food products, edible oil and also many kinds of vegetable, fruits, meat, dairy products are not controlled and most of them are produced and sold by the above mentioned home industry scale. Consequently, consumers are suffering from the safety and hygienic problems.

(3) Export/Import of Agricultural Produce

Majority of the Syrian land belongs to desert zone, and her agriculture is largely affected by the weather. Especially, in the case of wheat for food and barley for feed, the production of a bad crop is often less than a half of the bumper crop. The import of food fluctuates by year but in the 1980s 20-30% of total import was occupied by food. In 1990s, due to the improvement in agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, the import of grains has been reduced. But the import of sugar and other food have increased. Consequently, there is no difference in the ratio of the import of agricultural produce among total import.

	1990		1991	
	1,000ton	million SP	1,000ton	million SP
Wheat	944	1,713	751	955
Rice	108	407	109	491
Barley	106	210	198	317
Maize	249	675	262	489
Wheat flour	491	1,279	301	635
Powder milk	4	56	5	102
Biscuit	16	4	-	
Potato	4	33	8	75
Dates	12	21	4	10
Raw sugar	111	435	146	427
Sugar	254	1,190	275	1,055
Glucose	14	52	23	87

Tea	16	337	21	398
Coffee	2	22	10	156
Oil cake	57	228	77	281
Feed	29	157	27	143
Others	-	698	-	903
Total food		7,542(28%)		6,524(21%)
Total import		26,936(100%)		31,066(100%)

Export of Agricultural Produce

The largest foreign currency earner among the agricultural produce in this country are live sheep and vegetables such as potato, lentil, onion, tomato, etc. The majority is exported to neighboring countries of middle east. Recently, vegetable export to those countries is increasing rapidly.

Export of Food and Foodstuff

	1990		1991		
		million SP		million SP	
Sheep	807	2,365	1,190	1,131	
Goat	196	191	1,188	191	
Butter	2,000ton	11	2,000ton	15	
Egg	4	49			
Wheat products	10	50	_	-	
Barely products	10	13	-	-	
Potato	109	588	267	350	
Beans	2	. 74	•	-	
Rentil	35	272	43	135	
Tomato	15	99	29	158	
Cucumber	8	88	8	56	
Onion	22	127	31	121	
Nuts	3	51	2	12	
Dry fig	5	126	1	26	
Pistachios	1	117	4	198	
Water melon	35	167	51	328	
Dry fruit	1	125	-	-	
Dry nuts	7	243	9	539	
Fruit juice	3	182	1	58	
Tobacco	5	134	6	18	
Others		530		650	
Total foods		5,602(12%)		3,930(10 %)	
Total export	1	47,281millionSP		38,503 millionSP	

9. Estimation of Cost to be borne by the Syrian Government

The following work items will be carried out by the Syrian side at his own expense.

(1) Electricity

Cable connecting works from switch board to the Equipment including installation of the outlets, required meters and safety devices.

(2) Water

Plumbing works from connection to the required Equipment and supply of appropriate materials and fittings.

(3) Drains

Drainage works and supply of appropriate materials and fittings.

(4) Air conditioning

Preparation works of air conditioning installation.

(5) Exhaust and ventilation

Preparation works of installation for fume cupboard, duct and hood.

(6) Earth

To provide the earth and earth connection having sufficient capacity for required Equipment.

- (7) Procurement of laboratory appliances
 - 1) Laboratory tables
 - 2) Laboratory shelves for storing reagents, small type equipment, samples, etc.
- (8) Expanding of analysis space

Necessary modification works for expanding analysis space.

(9) Modification of the door for trace analysis room(s)

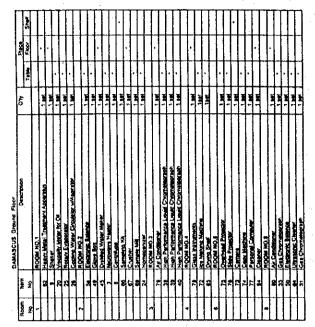
The followings are the costs borne by the Syrian Government, showing breakdown for each expense and each site.

(Units: 1,000 Syrian pound)

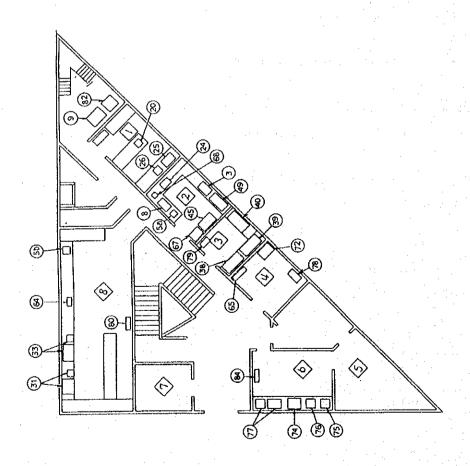
	Expanding of analysis space	Procure- ment of laboratory table	Works of electric wire, water pipe etc.	Dust preven- tion works	Procure- ment of Laboratory shelves	Providing extinguisher	Others	Total
Damascus		250	200	150	200	_		800
Aleppo	45 M2 3 rooms	300	250	50	150	100		850
Homs	50 M2 2 rooms	500	250	150	200	50	Ceiling 200 Floor 150	1,500
Latakia	30 M2 2 rooms	200	250	100	200	50	100	900

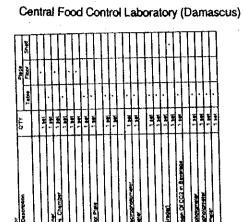
Central Food Control Laboratory (Damascus)

Ground Floor

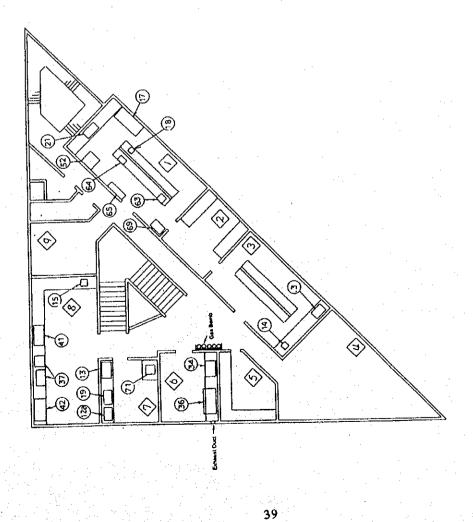


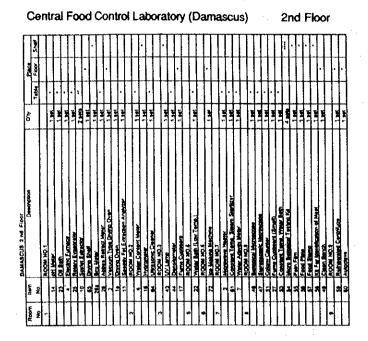
10. Equipment Layout at Each Site

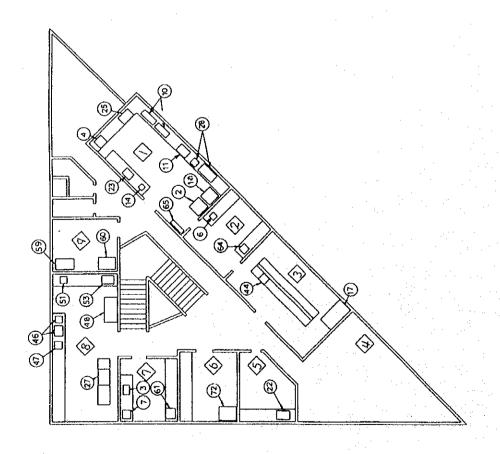




1st Floor

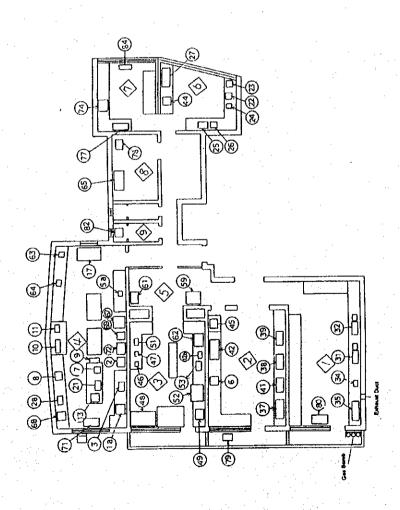


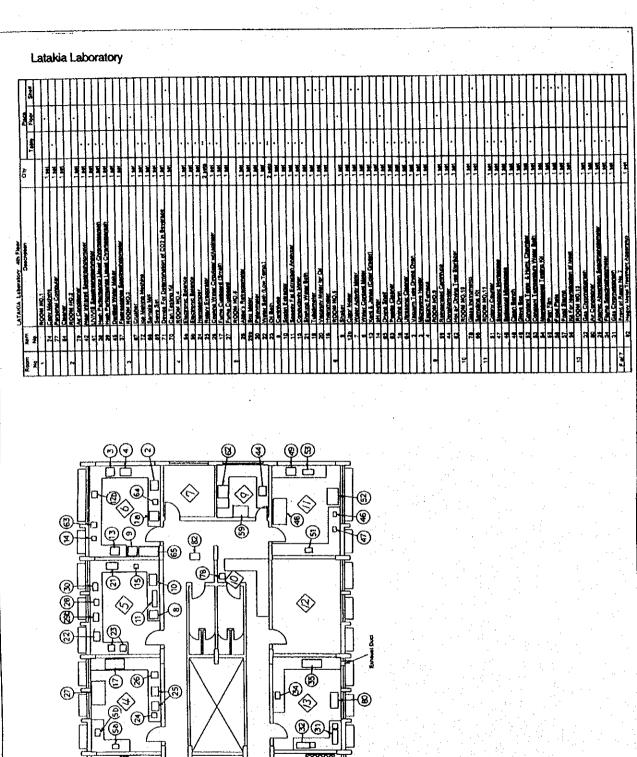




Aleppo Laboratory

:	1	ALEPPO Laboratory 3rd floor	į		å	
Room	<u> </u>	Od Borbero		e A	Floor	S
-		IOOM HO.1		1	1	T
		Agmic Absorption Specingshotometer		ŀ	Ī	Γ
	3	Flerne Specification and	1			
1		Day Chromatogram	. 10	·		
1		Ur Condepret	-			T
-		NOOM NO.2				T
		Susted Water Meter	*	ŀ		
1		Fluorescence Specification and Commission and Commi	1 306	·		
T	1	Choo	1.50			
	1	UVVVIS Spectrophysemeter				T
	П	New without Specifications and			Ī	
	Т	Water Contact Media	1			
ŀ		Consideration of the construction of the const				
1	1	Gleve Box	1 100			
	1 1	Colony Countie	1	ŀ		
		Potracel Memorsors	1	ŀ		
	- 1	Sternovensky Province	×			
	Т	Clear Banch	¥.		·	
	П	Constant Temp. 4 Humi Chamber	*	.]		
	Ш	Hot Air Dovers Type Steriblice	1			
	Т	Constant Synonether Wine Bath	1			
	T	Turbethy Merie	1			
	. 8	Charles Male for Qu	104			\cdot
-	Ī	ROOM NO.4				ŀ
	7	UV Lemp	¥	ŀ		
	l	Abbe's Retuctionals.	1	ŀ		
	.1	Certifiae	3			ŀ
	2	Prix Water	1			
	П	The same Change	1			
	=	Spendy For Extraction Acabitity	¥	•		
	13		Ī			
	7	Shehing Water Beth	1			ŀ
	-	Condition of the Contest	×	ŀ		
		1	*			
	-	Device Over	1	·		
	~	Vacoum Type Onics Over	1	ŀ		
	-	Meggerava Heatler	*		ŀ	
	12	ice Maked Machin	1	-		
	1	Control Desires	*	Ŀ		
	,					
	è	County			·	
	86	Sample 164	1	1	.	
	Н	Sieve Sel	1			ŀ
	۶	Can Terring XI		L		
		MOON MAN TOWN TO	1 100			·
	1	Peet Filts	¥			
	1 1	Food Plate	*		ļ	ŀ
Ц	25	COM SCHOOL	1			ŀ
	1	Charatast Term Stepen Stephan	ž	·		
	*	Retroeveed Centrials	7		1	
		ROCHE NO.6		.		ļ
	22	Rotery Eventy No.		ŀ		
	7	Cooling Water Life Market Water But	. 36	ŀ		Ц
		Description of the Control of the Co	*			
	2	Writer Bath (Low Tartis)	ì	1	1	1
	۶	Ce Seth	1	1	L	L
]	F	Furni Curbanes (Small)				
	1	Cleaner	1			1
	F	Personal Computer	1	1	1	1
	74	Copy Nechana		-		-
-		ROOM NO.E	3	-	ŀ	
	-	Class instruments				
	•	Serioline Kil	1.		1	1
-		ROOM NO.9	1	1	· ·	-
	2	Heavy Metal Trestriant Apparatus	1		-	





Homs	Laboratory
------	------------

		HOMS Laboratory Grand Floor	2			
600 2	Ę 2	Carcolinon	,	Table	2006	3
-		ROOM NO.1				
	F	UV/VIS Spectropherometer	1			Ī
	-	the sec	IM			Ī
	F	Perform	34.5			Ī
	Ę	ă	1		Ī	Ī
	2	2	-			
Ì	4	8	-		Ī	I
~	Ī	ROOM NO.2	,	ŀ	Ī	
	4	Committee City Section and Sections				
	4	Continue Makes Makes			•	
	1	**CONTROLLED	1 34			
	ŀ	Fune Cubboard (Small)	1.30			
ļ	1	ROOM NO.3				
	ļ	Alamic Alacyston Specinophotometer	7 90g	·		
	,	Flame Soportophotometer				Ī
	5	Gas Chematechath	1.14	·		
	ĥ	Gas Chromitograph	1 30	·		
	2	Air Conditioner	-			
	ŀ	the Making Machina	1 100			
		# CM MOUSE				
	2	Ceaner	1 3401			
	ı	Personal Computer	186			
	1	ROOM NO.5				
Ì	2	Heavy Metal Transfers Apparatus	1 100			
		Guss instruments	1 200			
	3	Sampling Xet	110			
	=	Sempie Me	1	·		
-		ROOM WO.6				I
	3	Proet Chemer	. P	. [Ī
	4	3			Ţ.	
	4	Dong Sheff				
	۵			ŀ		
	=	Device For Determinency of CO2 in Brothled		ŀ		I
	ŀ	Electric Furnice				
		Control of the Contro				
Ī	١.	Microways Hanter				
	R	Potenmeter	1 20			
	1	Viscosity Meter For Oil	1 386			
	1.1	Water Content Meter				
	- 1	Weter Activity Meller		-		
	2	Ok da a				ŀ
	4	Box Meter		ŀ		
	2	Abba a Norticionetti				
	4	A MANAGER				
ŀ	e	Can legar ou				
Ţ		TOTAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY O				
	1	The Company of the Co			Ŀ	
		Manager Street without Plain	,			
	;	Strainty Water Bath	1 94			
	۽	Tutxidieneter	1.00			
	×					
	ç	Somet Entractor	100			
	=	Speedy Fet Extraction Anghary		.		
	4	Centrifuge		1		
	2	All Market Control of the Control of	ŀ	Ŀ		
	:	Conductivity Makes	¥			
ŀ		HOOM WO.F				
	1	Denshorater	•			
•		ROOM MO.9				
	š	Colory Counter				
	ţ	Glove Box	•	1		T
	ç	Starsonsonic Microecope		ŀ		
	ş	퓠!	1			ŀ
	4	Microsopoice Tables MA	1			ŀ
	ŀ		1 100			
I	*	1.	1 36			
	4	Life For International of Man	,			
٤		ROOM NO.10				
	þ	menbaro	1			
	1	3	, m			I
	. 1	Consult Tems Weter Beth				I
	1	į				
I	ŀ	September Central Of	3		·	
					İ	

