

APPENDIX II**REVIEW OF THE SAMPLING PLANS IN REGIONAL STANDARDS (Asia)**

1. Regional standards requiring sampling plans that CCASIA developed or is under developing are as follows:
 - *Regional standard for non-fermented soybean products* (Asia) (CXS 322R-2015)
 - *Regional standard for fermented soybean paste* (Asia) (CXS 298R-2009)
 - *Regional standard for edible sago flour* (Asia) (CXS 301R-2011)
 - *Regional standard for tempe* (Asia) (CXS 313R-2013)
 - *Regional standard for laver products* (Asia) (CXS 323R-2017)
 - *Regional standard for soybean products fermented with Bacillus species* (Asia) (CXS 354R-2023)
 - *Regional standard for cooked rice wrapped in plant leaves* (Asia) (CXS 355R-2023)
 - *Regional standard for quick frozen dumpling* (Asia) (For adoption at Step 8)
2. All provisions in these regional standards are listed in Table 1.
3. The AQL of 6.5% is appropriate for all standards because these provisions are associated with quality, not with safety.
4. Since all regional standards have both qualitative and quantitative provisions, use of attribute plans according to ISO 2859-1 (Table 2) for all provisions is practicable for the convenience of the quarantine at the importing country to avoid conducting independent sampling twice for the same lot.
5. The use of variable plans instead of attribute plans may increase the burden of importing country's quarantine. However, the use of variable plans with the same AQL (Table 3) does not significantly alter the content of the standard, variable plans can be used for quantitative provisions if the importing country wants to use it. Note that even if an importing country decides to use variable sampling plans, it must still conduct sampling according to attribute sampling plans for qualitative provisions.
6. The use of either sampling plans, attributes or variables, are considered compliance with these standards. For quantitative provisions, the sampling plans in table 3 can be used upon the agreement between both trading parties. For qualitative provisions, the sampling plan in table 2 should be used. For quantitative provisions, table 2 or table 3 can be used as appropriate.

Table 1 Qualitative and quantitative provisions in regional standards developed by CCASIA

Regional standard	Qualitative provisions	Quantitative provisions
<i>Regional standard for non-fermented soybean products</i> (Asia) (CXS 322R-2015):	Flavor, odour, colour and texture	moisture content, protein content and net weight
<i>Regional standard for fermented soybean paste</i> (Asia) (CXS 298R-2009)	Flavor, odour, colour and texture	total nitrogen, amino nitrogen, moisture content and minimum fill
<i>Regional standard for edible sago flour</i> (Asia) (CXS 301R-2011)	Flavor, odour, filth and colour	moisture content, ash inorganic extraneous matter, acidity, starch content, crude fibre and particle size
<i>Regional standard for tempe</i> (Asia) (CXS 313R-2013)	Texture, colour, flavor, odour, and foreign matters	moisture content, protein content, lipid content and crude fibre
<i>Regional standard for laver products</i> (Asia) (CXS 323R-2017)	Flavor and colour	moisture content, acid value and net contents
<i>Regional standard for soybean products fermented with Bacillus species</i> (Asia) (CXS 354R-2023)	Flavors, odours, colours and texture	net weight, moisture ^a , protein ^a , and lipid content ^b
<i>Regional standard for cooked rice wrapped in plant leaves</i> (Asia) (CXS 355R-2023)	Shape, size, properly wrapped, smell and taste, leakage of filling, foreign taste and foreign matters	peroxide value and net weight
<i>Draft regional standard for quick frozen dumpling</i> (Asia) (For adoption at Step 8)	Wrapped in an appropriate form, foreign matters and leakage of filling	ratio of filling to total and net weight
Sampling plans to be used	Table 2	Table 2 or Table 3 (up to the importing country's decision)

a Natto, Cheonggukjang and Thua Nao only

b Natto and Cheonggukjang only

Table 2 Inspection by attributes plans in accordance with ISO 2859-1 (AQL=6.5%)

Lot size Number of packages, each containing 1 or more units)	Inspection level					
	Reduced		Normal		Tightened	
	Sample size (n)	Acceptance number (c)	Sample size (n)	Acceptance number (c)	Sample size (n)	Acceptance number (c)
2-15	2	0	2	0	3	0
16-50	5	1	8	1	13	1
51-90	5	1	13	2	13	1
91-150	8	2	20	3	20	2
151-280	13	3	32	5	32	3
281-500	20	5	50	7	50	5
501-1200	32	6	80	10	80	8
1201-3200	50	8	125	14	125	12
3201 and over	80	10	200	21	200	18

Note

If sample size n equals to or exceeds lot size, carry out 100% inspection.

The number of samples to be analyzed is n. If the number of samples that do not meet criterion is less than or equal to c, the lot should be accepted. Otherwise, the lot should be rejected.

Table 3 Inspection by variable plans in accordance with ISO 3951-1 (AQL=6.5%)

Lot size (number of packages, each containing 1 or more units)	Inspection level					
	Reduced		Normal		Tightened	
	n	k	n	k	n	k
2-15	4	0.586	4	0.735	3	0.950
16-25	4	0.586	6	0.939	6	1.061
26-50	4	0.586	6	0.887	9	1.218
51-90	5	0.550	9	0.869	9	1.190
91-150	7	0.507	14	0.935	14	1.147
151-280	9	0.628	21	0.945	21	1.227
281-500	14	0.601	33	1.036	32	1.225
501-1200	21	0.830	52	1.120	50	1.245
1201-3200	33	0.954	79	1.195	78	1.281
3201 and over	52	1.120	124	1.239	122	1.325

Note

- If sample size n equals to or exceeds lot size, carry out 100 percent inspection.
- In case of minimum limit, if the sample mean is higher than the minimum limit plus k times standard deviation, the lot should be accepted. Otherwise, reject the lot.
- In case of maximum limit, if the sample mean is lower than the maximum limit minus k times standard deviation, the lot should be accepted. Otherwise, reject the lot.