〈 Summary 〉

Purpose& Contents	Based on statistics of production volume, we selected farming areas, export items, imported items and commonly consumed salad. At the same time, consider sampling time, shipping time, and before and after rainfall. In addition, compost of agricultural materials put into cultivation, liquid fertilizer and agricultural water were included in the samples. The investigated bacteria were six species of food poisoning bacteria and indicator bacteria including *Salmonella* and *E. coli* O157: H7. We used PFGE, rep-PCR technique to develop pollution pathway analysis and pollution pathway blocking technology. the source of resistant bacterial contamination was analysed by using statistics methods GIS spatial analysis and multiple regression analysis. Based on the results of these studies, we suggested guidelines for FTA negotiation with prevention guidelines for the spread of antibiotic resistant bacteria				
Results	We have proposed a method to analyze pollution pathways of microorganisms and antibiotic resistance genes and to block pollution pathways for food poisoning pathogens and indicator bacteria				
Expected Contribution	Based on the results of this project, we developed safety management guidelines of antibiotic resistant bacteria, to maximize the capacity of domestic agricultural industry. This results will try to raise the effect of utilization as a policy proposal. In addition, it is expected to be able to present farming guidelines including safe GAP model of salad vegetable from contamination of food poisoning bacteria and antibiotic resistant bacteria.				
Keywords	FTA	Fresh produce	Antimicrobial resistant bacteria	Safety management	Guideline