



# NATIONAL INTERPRETATION GUIDELINE

## BELGIUM

### Integrated Farm Assurance V5.2

## CONTROL POINTS AND COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

### MODULES:

ALL FARM BASE | CROPS BASE | FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

VALID FROM: 1 JUNE 2019

OBLIGATORY FROM: 1 AUGUST 2019

## GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 1. What is a National Technical Working Group (NTWG)?

#### Think Global, Act Local

That's the philosophy at the heart of GLOBALG.A.P.'s activities.

This is why [GLOBALG.A.P. members](#) set up [National Technical Working Groups \(NTWGs\)](#) in several countries; to help adopt GLOBALG.A.P.'s universal standard on a local scale. National Technical Working Groups are established voluntarily by GLOBALG.A.P. members in countries where there is a need for clarification of implementation of GLOBALG.A.P.

NTWGs identify specific local adaptation and implementation challenges and develop guidelines, known as [National Interpretation Guidelines](#). These guidelines provide guidance to certification bodies and producers on how to best implement and inspect (audit/check compliance) against GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria at a national level.

The working groups are also a valuable source of qualified information for GLOBALG.A.P. By tapping into national networks of experts and stakeholders, GLOBALG.A.P. gains extensive knowledge about the different legal and structural conditions that exist around the world.

The NTWGs work in close cooperation with the [GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat](#) and the [Technical Committees](#), who approve the guidelines developed by this growing number of groups.

### 2. What is a National Interpretation Guideline (NIG) and how is it developed?

A National Interpretation Guideline (NIG) is a document, which provides guidance on the implementation and auditing the compliance of a country interpretation of the GLOBALG.A.P. Compliance Criteria (CC) at a national level. The GLOBALG.A.P. Compliance Criteria are the base on which the country interpretation is developed. The GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points (CP) are fixed and are not to be changed or interpreted.

The country interpretation in a NIG document is always in conjunction with the GLOBALG.A.P. CPCCs and cannot stand alone. Where there is **no country-specific addition** to the CC, which serves for better understanding and implementation, the **original CC are valid** and should not be repeated in the country interpretation column.

Once approved, the country interpretation of the compliance criteria shall be audited together with the GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria. The country interpretation **does not replace** the original CC, but it is **a clarification** of the latter and is in addition to the GLOBALG.A.P. CPCCs.

The NIG is developed by a National Technical Working Group and goes through a transparent approval procedure and a Peer Review with relevant stakeholders in the country. After approval, the National Interpretation Guideline becomes a normative GLOBALG.A.P. document. **This implies that all Certification Bodies that are working in the respective country have to include this guideline within their certification procedures.** It will also be indicated on the GLOBALG.A.P. certificate that a NIG has been implemented and that the inspection took that into account.

GLOBALG.A.P. can withdraw or revise the National Interpretation Guidelines at any time on an individual point basis if the global integrity of the standard is challenged.

***See GR V5 Part I – 2. Normative Documents e) National Interpretation Guidelines***

See the new NIG [approval process flowchart here](#).

1. **Submission:** The NTWG submits the National Interpretation Guideline to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat (email to: [ntwg@globalgap.org](mailto:ntwg@globalgap.org)) for technical review and approval. It is recommended to **check with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat beforehand**, which is the latest template for the respective NIG to be used. **GLOBALG.A.P. has highlighted the Control Points and Compliance Criteria where there is reference to legislation and NTWGs should check these to make reference to relevant local legislation.**

2. **Technical Review:** The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat starts the internal technical review of the submitted guideline within two weeks after receiving the application. The GLOBALG.A.P. technical reviewer **checks the guideline thoroughly in a timeframe of one month.**

If any technical or formal discrepancy is detected in this review, the guideline is returned to the NTWG, which has **one month** to propose the amendments. The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat shall **summarize all the consultation responses in an internal technical review report (ITR).** This report shall evaluate the proposal of amendments, if any.

After a second review, the GLOBALG.A.P. technical reviewer checks if the NTWG has implemented all comments. If there are additional comments, they will be sent to the NTWG within one month. The NTWG has again one month to implement the changes.

3. **Peer Review:** When the technical review requirements are met, the National Interpretation Guideline shall be subject to a **peer review for a period of four weeks.** The peer review shall be by written consultation with the relevant GLOBALG.A.P. stakeholders, GLOBALG.A.P. members and certification bodies in the respective country or continent. The consulted parties shall be invited to make written technical comments in English only and must provide justification. The comments shall be sent to [ntwg@globalgap.org](mailto:ntwg@globalgap.org).

If any technical or formal discrepancy is detected in this review, the guideline is returned to the NTWG, which shall have **one month to propose amendments** to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat.

4. **Approval by TCs:** A final peer review report shall be prepared by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat, which shall summarize and evaluate the peer review comments and the proposals of amendments, if any.

The final National Interpretation Guideline and peer review report shall be submitted to the relevant Technical Committee for provisional approval. The relevant Technical Committees shall make one of the following recommendations to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat in their Technical Committee meeting or by written procedure:

- a. Guideline is recommended for approval
- b. Rejection of the guideline – reasons given.

5. **Final approval and publication:** After the provisional approval of the Technical Committee(s), the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat finally approves the National Interpretation Guideline. The following steps are taken by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat in order to inform all relevant stakeholders:

- Uploading the NIG and announcement on the GLOBALG.A.P. website
- Informing all GLOBALG.A.P. members in the relevant country
- Informing all GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification bodies in the relevant country

- Informing all accreditation bodies in the relevant country
- Uploading information on new interpretation guidelines to the CB Extranet and to the NTWG Extranet

## 6. What are the consequences after the approval and publication of a National Interpretation Guideline for:

### Certification Body

- All Certification Bodies **have to confirm the receipt** of the approved National Interpretation Guideline.
- Certification Bodies **have to inform all their clients** about the National Interpretation Guideline.
- All Certification Bodies that are operating in the respective country have to include the guideline in their certification procedure **within three months after publication**.
- After the period of three months, **Certification Bodies can be sanctioned for not applying** approved National Technical Interpretation Guidelines.

### The Producers

- There will not be major changes in the daily practice of the producers. The guideline will rather facilitate the implementation, as it is adapted to the national circumstances, legal regulations etc.
- Producers **will be informed about the guideline via their certification bodies**.
- Producers have to implement the GLOBALG.A.P. requirements in accordance with the National Interpretation Guideline **within 3 months after publication**.

### The Accreditation Bodies:

- All accreditation bodies **have to confirm the receipt** of the approved National Interpretation Guideline.
- **Accreditation bodies have to make sure that all accredited certification bodies are applying** the National Interpretation Guideline if they are certifying in the concerned country within three months after publication.
- After a period of three months **Certification Bodies can be sanctioned for not applying** approved National Interpretation Guidelines.

GLOBALG.A.P. IFA implementation at national level has to comply with the CPCC requirements and the additional country-specific interpretation by the NTWG.

*For certain control points and compliance criteria of this module the NTWG shall evaluate if it is related to national or regional legislation/regulation. If legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference and quote/explain the relevant parts of these legal requirements.*

## GLOBALG.A.P. IFA V5.2

N°	Control Points (CP) - not to be changed or interpreted	Compliance Criteria (CC) - not to be changed	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the Compliance Criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	DUTCH
				CC	CC
<p>Comments to the Belgian national interpretation (BNIG)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The BNIG is elaborated by the GLOBALG.A.P. Belgian National Technical Working Group (BNTWG).</li> <li>Where relevant reference is made to the sector guide G-040 (Sector guide self-checking primary production – version 2.0 dated 02/09/2015) and the IPM-checklist – both officially validated by the government and integral parts of the Vegaplan Standard (version 2.0 dated 02/09/2015). (<a href="http://www.favv.be">www.favv.be</a>, <a href="http://www.vegaplan.be">www.vegaplan.be</a>)</li> <li>The note (DOC x) for particular CPCCs makes reference to a set of documents, elaborated by the BNTWG for producers to facilitate the compliance with specific requirements. The documents are not a part of the approved BNIG, serve as examples only and do not necessarily need to be used as such for compliance.</li> </ol> <p>Upon request of GLOBALG.A.P. reference is made to particular clauses in the applicable legislation for certain CPCCs.</p> <p>Bemerkingen bij de Belgische nationale interpretatie (BNIG)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>De BNIG is opgesteld door de GLOBALG.A.P. Belgische Nationale Technische Werkgroep (BNTWG).</li> <li>Waar relevant wordt verwezen naar de sectorgids G-040 (Sectorgids autocontrole voor de primaire productie – versie 2.0 d.d. 02/09/2015) en de IPM-checklijst – beide door de overheid gevalideerd en integraal deel uitmakend van de Vegaplan Standaard (versie 2.0 d.d. 02/09/2015). (<a href="http://www.favv.be">www.favv.be</a>, <a href="http://www.vegaplan.be">www.vegaplan.be</a>)</li> <li>De vermelding (DOC x) bij bepaalde controlepunten refereert naar een set van documenten, ter beschikking gesteld door de BNTWG aan de producenten als hulpmiddel om te beantwoorden aan specifieke vereisten. De documenten maken geen deel uit van de goedgekeurde BNIG, gelden enkel als voorbeeld en dienen niet noodzakelijk als dusdanig gebruikt te worden voor compliance.</li> </ol> <p>Op vraag van GLOBALG.A.P. wordt gerefereerd naar specifieke bepalingen uit de toepasselijke wetgeving voor bepaalde CPCCs.</p>					

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				<b>CC</b>	<b>CC</b>
	<b>GENERAL REGULATIONS</b>				
				<p>Part I 4.2.1.f.iii: For border producers targeting an individual certification, one certificate might be sufficient, depending upon specific conditions (including among others producers complying with all relevant local legislation, see BNIG annex 1). Border producers are Belgian producers located in the border region with neighboring countries, that have beside the Belgian location(s), also nearby production location(s) in the neighboring country. Relevant countries of activities are to be noted on the 'Country of production'-section of the certificate.</p> <p>Producers in neighboring countries can be included in an option 2 group certificate of a Belgian PO (producer organization), with agreement of GLOBALG.A.P. TC Crops.</p>	<p>Part I 4.2.1.f.iii: Voor grensbedrijven gericht op een individuele certificatie kan één certificaat volstaan, volgens bepaalde voorwaarden (inclusief onder meer het voldoen aan alle relevante lokale wettelijke bepalingen, zie BNIG bijlage 1). Grensbedrijven zijn Belgische producenten gelegen in de grensstreek met de buurlanden, die naast de Belgische locatie(s) tevens produceren op nabijgelegen locatie(s) in een buurland. Relevante landen met activiteiten worden op het certificaat vermeld onder 'Land van productie'.</p> <p>Producenten in buurlanden kunnen opgenomen worden in het groepscertificaat van een Belgische PO (producentenorganisatie), mits akkoord van GLOBALG.A.P. TC Crops.</p>

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				<p>Crops Rules 4.3: Producers, members of a PO, shall be subject to a standard 3-hour inspection. For these producers, the PO resumes responsibility for particular requirements (e.g. recall procedure, segregation). The producer has a written declaration of the PO (as per BNIG annex 2), that is yearly renewed. The BNTWG and/or PO can be contacted for details on relevant responsibilities, in addition to the PO declaration of the producer. The CB, in special circumstances, depending upon the farm characteristics, may reduce the inspection duration occasionally. Justification for that shall be retained.</p>	<p>Crops Rules 4.3: Producenten, aangesloten bij een PO, zijn onderworpen aan de standard 3-uur audit. Bij deze producenten staat de PO in voor het concreet invullen van specifieke vereisten (bvb. recall procedure, segregatie). De producent beschikt over een schriftelijke verklaring van de PO (zie BNIG bijlage 2), die jaarlijks wordt hernieuwd. De BNTWG en/of de PO kunnen gecontacteerd worden voor details bij de relevante verantwoordelijkheden, in aanvulling op de PO-verklaring van de producent. In bepaalde gevallen, afhankelijk van de bedrijfssituatie, kan de CB de audit duur verminderen. Verantwoording hiervoor moet beschikbaar zijn.</p>
<b>AF</b>	<b>ALL FARM BASE</b>				
	<i>Control points in this module are applicable to all producers seeking certification, as it covers issues relevant to all farming businesses.</i>				



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AF. 1	SITE HISTORY AND SITE MANAGEMENT				
	One of the key features of sustainable farming is the continuous integration of site-specific knowledge and practical experiences into future management planning and practices. This section is intended to ensure that the land, buildings and other facilities, which constitute the fabric of the farm, are properly managed to ensure the safe production of food and protection of the environment.				
AF. 1.1	Site History				
AF. 1.1.1	Is there a reference system for each field, orchard, greenhouse, yard, plot, livestock building/pen, and/or other area/location used in production?	Compliance shall include visual identification in the form of: - A physical sign at each field/orchard, greenhouse/yard/plot/livestock building/pen, or other farm area/location; or - A farm map, which also identifies the location of water sources, storage/handling facilities, ponds, stables, etc. and that could be cross-referenced to the identification system. No N/A.	Major Must		(DOC 02)
AF. 1.1.2	Is a recording system established for each unit of production or other area/location to provide a record of the	Current records shall provide a history of GLOBALG.A.P. production of all production areas. No N/A.	Major Must		

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	livestock/aquaculture production and/or agronomic activities undertaken at those locations?				
<b>AF. 1.2</b>	<b>Site Management</b>				
AF. 1.2.1	Is there a risk assessment available for all sites registered for certification (this includes rented land, structures and equipment) and does this risk assessment show that the site in question is suitable for production, with regards to food safety, the environment, and health and welfare of animals in the scope of the livestock and aquaculture certification where applicable?	A written risk assessment to determine whether the sites are appropriate for production shall be available for all sites. It shall be ready for the initial inspection and maintained updated and reviewed when new sites enter in production and when risks for existing ones have changed, or at least annually, whichever is shorter. The risk assessment may be based on a generic one but shall be customized to the farm situation. Risk assessments shall take into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential physical, chemical (including allergens), and biological hazards</li> <li>Site history (for sites that are new to agricultural production, history of 5 years</li> </ul>	Major Must		(DOC 03 & 37)

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		<p>is advised and a minimum of one year shall be known)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact of proposed enterprises on adjacent stock/crops/environment, and the health and safety of animals in the scope of the livestock and aquaculture certification</li> </ul> <p>(See Annex AF 1 and Annex AF 2 for guidance on risk assessments. Annex FV 1 includes guidance regarding flooding.)</p>			
AF. 1.2.2	Has a management plan that establishes strategies to minimize the risks identified in the risk assessment (AF 1.2.1) been developed and implemented?	<p>A management plan addresses the risks identified in AF 1.2.1 and describes the hazard control procedures that justify that the site in question is suitable for production. This plan shall be appropriate to the farm operations, and there shall be evidence of its implementation and effectiveness. NOTE: Environmental risks do not need to be part of this plan and are covered under AF 7.1.1.</p>	Major Must		(DOC 03 & 37)

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AF. 2	RECORD KEEPING AND INTERNAL SELF-ASSESSMENT/INTERNAL INSPECTION				
	Important details of farming practices shall be recorded and records kept.				
AF. 2.1	Are all records requested during the external inspection accessible and kept for a minimum period of 2 years, unless a longer requirement is stated in specific control points?	Producers shall keep up-to-date records for a minimum of 2 years. Electronic records are valid and when they are used, producers are responsible for maintaining back-ups of the information. For the initial inspections, producers shall keep records from at least 3 months prior to the date of the external inspection or from the day of registration, whichever is longer. New applicants shall have full records that reference each area covered by the registration with all of the agronomic activities related to GLOBALG.A.P. documentation required for this area. For livestock, these records shall be available for the current livestock cycle before the initial inspection. This refers to the principle of record keeping. When an individual record is missing, the	Major Must		

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		respective control point dealing with those records is not compliant. No N/A.			
AF. 2.2	Does the producer take responsibility to conduct a minimum of one internal self- assessment per year against the GLOBALG.A.P. Standard?	There is documented evidence that in Option 1 an internal self- assessment has been completed under the responsibility of the producer (this may be carried out by a person different from the producer). Self-assessments shall include all applicable control points, even when a subcontracted company carries them out. The self-assessment checklist shall contain comments of the evidence observed for all non-applicable and non-compliant control points. This has to be done before the CB inspection (See General Regulations Part I, 5.). No N/A, except for multi-site operations with QMS and producer groups, for which the QMS checklist covers internal inspections.	Major Must		(DOC 01)

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AF. 2.3	Have effective corrective actions been taken as a result of non-conformances detected during the internal self-assessment or internal producer group inspections?	Necessary corrective actions are documented and have been implemented. N/A only in the case no non-conformances are detected during internal self-assessments or internal producer group inspections.	Major Must		
<b>AF. 3</b>	<b>HYGIENE</b>				
	<p><i>People are key to the prevention of product contamination. Farm staff and contractors as well as producers themselves stand for the quality and safety of the product. Education and training will support progress toward safe production. This section is intended to ensure good practices to diminish hygiene risks to the product and that all workers understand the requirements and are competent to perform their duties.</i></p> <p><i>Further hygiene requirements, specific to certain activities such as harvest and product handling, are defined in the applicable Standard module.</i></p>				
AF. 3.1	Does the farm have a written risk assessment for hygiene?	The written risk assessment for hygiene issues covers the production environment. The risks depend on the products produced and/or supplied. The risk assessment can be a generic one, but it shall be appropriate for conditions on the farm and shall be reviewed annually and updated when changes (e.g. other activities) occur. No N/A.	Minor Must		(DOC 04)

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AF. 3.2	Does the farm have a documented hygiene procedure and visibly displayed hygiene instructions for all workers and visitors to the site whose activities might pose a risk to food safety?	The farm shall have a hygiene procedure addressing the risks identified in the risk assessment in AF 3.1. The farm shall also have hygiene instructions visibly displayed for workers (including subcontractors) and visitors; provided by way of clear signs (pictures) and/or in the predominant language(s) of the workforce. The instructions must also be based on the results of the hygiene risk assessment in AF 3.1 and include at a minimum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The need to wash hands</li> <li>- The need to cover skin cuts</li> <li>- Limitation on smoking, eating and drinking to designated areas</li> <li>- Notification of any relevant infections or conditions. This includes any signs of illness (e.g. vomiting; jaundice, diarrhea), whereby these workers shall be restricted from direct contact with the</li> </ul>	Minor Must		(DOC 05)

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>product and food-contact surfaces</li> <li>- Notification of product contamination with bodily fluids</li> <li>- The use of suitable protective clothing, where the individuals' activities might pose a risk of contamination to the product.</li> </ul>			
AF. 3.3	Have all persons working on the farm received annual hygiene training appropriate to their activities and according to the hygiene instructions in AF 3.2?	An introductory training course for hygiene shall be given in both written and verbal form. All new workers shall receive this training and confirm their participation. This training shall cover all instructions defined in AF 3.2. All workers, including the owners and managers, shall annually participate in the farm's basic hygiene training.	Minor Must	The annual signing of the hygiene procedures by the workers, owners and managers is sufficient as evidence of training.	(DOC 05) De jaarlijkse ondertekening van de hygiëne instructies door de werknemers, producenten en bedrijfsleiders wordt beschouwd als bewijsmateriaal van de opleiding.
AF. 3.4	Are the farm's hygiene procedures implemented?	Workers with tasks identified in the hygiene procedures shall demonstrate competence during the inspection and there is visual evidence that the hygiene	Major Must		



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		procedures are being implemented. No N/A.			
<b>AF. 4</b>	<b>WORKERS' HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE</b>			Family farms might specifically address particular requirements. Family farms do not rely upon external workers; only on family members, beside the farm manager(s).	Gezinsbedrijven kunnen bepaalde vereisten specifiek invullen. Gezinsbedrijven doen geen beroep op externe werknemers; enkel op familieleden, naast de bedrijfsleider(s).
	<i>People are key to the safe and efficient operation of any farm. Farm staff and contractors as well as producers themselves stand for the quality of the produce and for environmental protection. Education and training will help progress towards sustainability and build on social capital. This section is intended to ensure safe practices in the work place and that all workers understand and are competent to perform their duties; are provided with proper equipment to allow them to work safely; and that, in the event of accidents, can obtain proper and timely assistance.</i>				
<b>AF. 4.1</b>	<b>Health and Safety</b>				
AF. 4.1.1	Does the producer have a written risk assessment for hazards to workers' health and safety?	The written risk assessment can be a generic one but it shall be appropriate to conditions on the farm, including the entire production process in the scope of certification. The risk assessment shall be reviewed and updated annually and when changes that could impact workers' health and safety (e.g. new machinery, new	Minor Must		(DOC 06)

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		buildings, new plant protection products, modified cultivation practices, etc.) occur. Examples of hazards include but are not limited to: Moving machine parts, power take-off (PTO), electricity, farm machinery and vehicle traffic, fires in farm buildings, applications of organic fertilizer, excessive noise, dust, vibrations, extreme temperatures, ladders, fuel storage, slurry tanks, etc. No N/A.			
AF. 4.1.2	Does the farm have written health and safety procedures addressing issues identified in the risk assessment of AF 4.1.1?	The health and safety procedures shall address the points identified in the risk assessment (AF 4.1.1) and shall be appropriate for the farming operations. They shall also include accident and emergency procedures as well as contingency plans that deal with any identified risks in the working situation, etc. The procedures shall be reviewed annually and updated when the risk assessment changes. The farm infrastructure, facilities and equipment shall be	Minor Must		(DOC 06 & 07)

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		constructed and maintained in such a way as to minimize health and safety hazards for the workers to the extent practical.			
AF. 4.1.3	Have all people working on the farm received health and safety training according to the risk assessment in AF 4.1.1?	All workers, including subcontractors, can demonstrate competency in responsibilities and tasks through visual observation (if possible on the day of the inspection). There shall be evidence of instructions in the appropriate language and training records. Producers may conduct the health and safety training themselves if training instructions or other training materials are available (i.e. it need not be an outside individual who conducts the training). No N/A.	Minor Must		(DOC 06 & 07)
<b>AF. 4.2</b>	<b>Training</b>				
AF. 4.2.1	Is there a record kept for training activities and attendees?	A record is kept for training activities, including the topic covered, the trainer, the date, and	Minor Must		(DOC 08)

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				CC	CC
		a list of the attendees. Evidence of attendance is required.			
AF. 4.2.2	Do all workers handling and/or administering veterinary medicines, chemicals, disinfectants, plant protection products, biocides and/or other hazardous substances and all workers operating dangerous or complex equipment as defined in the risk analysis in AF 4.1.1 have evidence of competence or details of other such qualifications?	Records shall identify workers who carry out such tasks and can demonstrate competence (e.g. certificate of training and/or records of training with proof of attendance). This shall include compliance with applicable legislation. No N/A. For aquaculture, cross-reference with Aquaculture module AQ 4.1.1. In livestock, for workers administering medicines, proof of adequate experience is also required.	Major Must	<i>This control point refers to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> – See G-040/Vegaplan CP 3.1.1-3, V3.1.4, with particular requirements for Fytolientie – license regarding PPP on <a href="http://www.fytolientie.be">www.fytolientie.be</a>	(DOC 09)  Zie ook: G-040/Vegaplan CP 3.1.1-3, V3.1.4; meer info over fytolientie: <a href="http://www.fytolientie.be">www.fytolientie.be</a>
<b>AF. 4.3 Hazards and First Aid</b>					
AF. 4.3.1	Do accident and emergency procedures exist? Are they visually displayed, and are they communicated to all persons associated with the farm activities, including subcontractors and visitors?	Permanent accident procedures shall be clearly displayed in accessible and visible location(s) for workers, visitors, and subcontractors. These instructions are available in the predominant	Minor Must		(DOC 07, pictogrammen, GAP in action-posters)

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				CC	CC
		<p>language(s) of the workforce and/or pictograms. The procedures shall identify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The farm's map reference or farm address</li> <li>• The contact person(s)</li> <li>• An up-to-date list of relevant phone numbers (police, ambulance, hospital, fire-brigade, access to emergency health care on site or by means of transport, supplier of electricity, water, and gas)</li> </ul> <p>Examples of other procedures that can be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The location of the nearest means of communication (telephone, radio)</li> <li>• How and where to contact the local medical services, hospital, and other emergency services. (<i>Where did it happen? What happened? How many</i></li> </ul>			

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		<p>injured people? <i>What</i> kind of injuries? <i>Who</i> is calling?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The location of fire extinguisher(s)</li> <li>• The emergency exits</li> <li>• Emergency cut-offs for electricity, gas, and water supplies</li> <li>• How to report accidents and dangerous incidents</li> </ul> <p>For aquaculture, cross-reference with Aquaculture module AQ 3.1.4.</p>			
AF. 4.3.2	Are potential hazards clearly identified by warning signs?	Permanent and legible signs shall indicate potential hazards. This shall include, where applicable: Waste pits, fuel tanks, workshops, and access doors of the storage facilities for plant protection products/fertilizers/any other chemicals. Warning signs shall be present and in the predominant language(s) of the workforce and/or in pictograms. No N/A.	Minor Must		

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AF. 4.3.3	Is safety advice for substances hazardous to workers' health available/accessible?	When required to ensure appropriate action, information (e.g. website, telephone number, material safety data sheets, etc.) is accessible. For aquaculture, cross-reference with Aquaculture module AQ 3.1.2.	Minor Must		(DOC 06 & 07)
AF. 4.3.4	Are first aid kits available at all permanent sites and in the vicinity of fieldwork?	Complete and maintained first aid kits (i.e. according to local recommendations and appropriate to the activities being carried out on the farm) shall be available and accessible at all permanent sites and readily available for transport (tractor, car, etc.) where required by the risk assessment in AF 4.1.1.	Minor Must	<i>This control point refers to local recommendation concerning the available first aid kits. If local recommendation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these.</i> – See G-040 CP V1.5.6, V3.2.5 & KB 15/12/2010 betreffende de eerste hulp die verstrekt wordt aan werknemers die slachtoffer worden van een ongeval of die onwel worden (law on the first aid for workers, victims of an accident or becoming unwell) – Law stipulates that employers should take measures – in line with the risk assessment – to provide help to employees in case of accidents	Zie ook: G-040/Vegaplan CP V1.5.6, V3.2.5 & KB 15/12/2010 betreffende de eerste hulp die verstrekt wordt aan werknemers die het slachtoffer worden van een ongeval of die onwel worden.

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AF. 4.3.5	Are there always an appropriate number of persons (at least one person) trained in first aid present on each farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out?	There is always at least one person trained in first aid (i.e. within the last 5 years) present on the farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out. As a guideline: One trained person per 50 workers. On-farm activities include all activities mentioned in the relevant modules of this standard.	Minor Must	For at least one person working on the farm, a First Aid training certificate, not older than five years, is available. The First aid training certificate might be replaced by a diploma of a formal medical education (e.g. nursery).	Voor minstens één persoon werkzaam op het bedrijf kan een EHBO-attest voorgelegd worden, dat niet ouder is dan vijf jaar. EHBO-attest kan vervangen worden door diploma medische opleiding (bijvoorbeeld: verpleging).
<b>AF. 4.4 Protective Clothing/Equipment</b>					
AF. 4.4.1	Are workers, visitors and subcontractors equipped with suitable protective clothing in accordance with legal requirements and/or label instructions and/or as authorized by a competent authority?	Complete sets of protective clothing, which enable label instructions and/or legal requirements and/or requirements as authorized by a competent authority to be complied which are available on the farm, utilized, and in a good state of repair. To comply with label requirements and/or on-farm operations, this may include some of the following: Rubber boots or other appropriate footwear, waterproof clothing, protective overalls, rubber gloves, face masks, appropriate respiratory	Major Must	<i>This control point refers to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> – See Vegaplan CP V1.1.13, V3.2.7	Zie ook: Vegaplan CP V1.1.13 & V3.2.7



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		equipment (including replacement filters), ear and eye protection devices, life-jackets, etc. as required by label or on-farm operations.			
AF. 4.4.2	Is protective clothing cleaned after use and stored in such a way as to prevent contamination of personal clothing?	Protective clothing is kept clean according to the type of use and degree of potential contamination and in a ventilated place. Cleaning protective clothing and equipment includes separate washing from private clothing. Wash re-usable gloves before removal. Dirty and damaged protective clothing and equipment and expired filter cartridges shall be disposed of appropriately. Single-use items (e.g. gloves, overalls) shall be disposed of after one use. All protective clothing and equipment including replacements filters, etc. shall be stored outside of the plant protection products/storage facility and physically separated from any other chemicals that might cause	Major Must		(DOC 10)

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				CC	CC
		contamination of the clothing or equipment. No N/A.			
<b>AF. 4.5</b>	<b>Worker Welfare</b>				
AF. 4.5.1	Is a member of management clearly identifiable as responsible for the workers' health, safety and welfare?	Documentation is available that clearly identifies and names the member of management who is responsible for ensuring compliance with and implementation of existing, current and relevant national and local regulations on workers' health, safety and welfare.	Major Must		(DOC 06 & 07)
AF. 4.5.2	Does regular two-way communication take place between management and workers on issues related to workers' health, safety and welfare? Is there evidence of actions taken from such communication?	Records show that communication between management and workers about health, safety and welfare concerns can take place openly (i.e. without fear of intimidation or retribution) and at least once a year. The auditor is not required to make judgments about the content, accuracy or outcome of such	Minor Must		(DOC 05 & 08)

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				CC	CC
		communications. There is evidence that the concerns of the workers about health, safety and welfare are being addressed.			
AF. 4.5.3	Do workers have access to clean food storage areas, designated rest areas, hand-washing facilities, and drinking water?	A place to store food and a place to eat shall be provided to the workers if they eat on the farm. Hand washing equipment and drinking water shall always be provided.	Major Must		
AF. 4.5.4	Are on-site living quarters habitable and have the basic services and facilities?	The on-farm living quarters for the workers are habitable and have a sound roof, windows and doors, and the basic services of drinking water, toilets, and drains. In the case of no drains, septic pits can be accepted if compliant with local regulations.	Major Must	<i>This control point refers to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> – Decree 04/02/1997 (Kamerdecreet) & Decree 06/06/2008 (Kataraktdecreet) – Law stipulates requirements (size, equipment) for housing in general (Kamerdecreet) and for housing of seasonal workers in particular (Kataraktdecreet).	Zie ook: Kamerdecreet van 04/02/1997 & Kataraktdecreet van 06/06/2008
AF. 4.5.5	Is transport for workers (on-farm, to and from fields/orchard) as	Vehicles or vessels shall be safe for workers and, when used to	Minor Must	<i>This control point refers to a national/regional legal requirement. IF</i>	

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	provided by the producer safe and compliant with national regulations when used to transport workers on public roads?	transport workers on public roads, shall comply with national safety regulations.		<i>legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> – KB 09/05/1988 (technische eisen – technical requirements; stipulates among others, e.g. Article 26. Use of vehicles: No vehicle may be used on public roads if on maintenance, operating in a state that road safety is jeopardized or if it does not comply with the provisions of this decision, and this regardless of the inspections carried out by the recognized organizations) & KB 01/12/1975 (Verkeersreglement – traffic rules; stipulates among others requirements for transport of persons, e.g. Article 44. Drivers and passengers of vehicles.)	Zie ook: KB 09/05/1988 (technische eisen) & KB 01/12/1975 (Verkeersreglement)
<b>AF. 5</b>	<b>SUBCONTRACTORS</b>				
	<i>A subcontractor is the entity furnishing labor, equipment and/or materials to perform specific farm operation(s) under contract with the producer (e.g. custom grain harvesting, fruit spraying and picking).</i>				
AF. 5.1	When the producer makes use of subcontractors, do they oversee their activities in order to ensure	The producer is responsible for observing the control points applicable to the tasks performed	Major Must	Compliant if proof is available of: i. Signed assessment of subcontractor	(DOC 11) Voldaan aan vereiste mits kan voorgelegd worden: i. Ondertekende

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	that those activities relevant to GLOBALG.A.P. CPCC comply with the corresponding requirements?	by the subcontractors who carry out activities covered in the GLOBALG.A.P. Standard, by checking and signing the assessment of the subcontractor for each task and season contracted. Evidence of compliance with the applicable control points shall be available on the farm during the external inspection. i) The producer can perform the assessment and shall keep the evidence of compliance of the control points assessed. The subcontractor shall agree that GLOBALG.A.P. approved certifiers are allowed to verify the assessments through a physical inspection or ii) A third-party certification body, which is GLOBALG.A.P. approved, can inspect the subcontractor. The subcontractor shall receive a letter of conformance from the		and producer; or ii. Letter of conformance of subcontractor issued by a GLOBALG.A.P. approved CB; or iii. (Electronic) proof of valid certificate of subcontractor for IKKB/Vegaplan Loonwerk or for VKL.	beoordeling van loonwerker en producent; of ii. Bewijs van conformiteit van loonwerker uitgereikt door GLOBALG.A.P. erkende CB; of iii. (Elektronisch) bewijs van geldig certificaat van loonwerker voor IKKB/Vegaplan Loonwerk of voor VKL.

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				CC	CC
		certification body with the following info: 1) Date of assessment 2) Name of the certification body 3) Inspector name 4) Details of the subcontractor 5) List of the inspected control points and compliance criteria. Certificates issued to subcontractors against standards that are not officially approved by GLOBALG.A.P. are not valid evidence of compliance with GLOBALG.A.P.			
<b>AF. 6</b>	<b>WASTE AND POLLUTION MANAGEMENT, RECYCLING AND RE-USE</b>				
	Waste minimization shall include review of current practices, avoidance of waste, reduction of waste, re-use of waste, and recycling of waste.				
<b>AF. 6.1</b>	<b>Identification of Waste and Pollutants</b>				
AF. 6.1.1	Have possible waste products and sources of pollution been identified in all areas of the farm?	Possible waste products (e.g. paper, cardboard, plastic, oil) and sources of pollution (e.g. fertilizer excess, exhaust smoke, oil, fuel, noise, effluent, chemicals, sheep- dip, feed waste, algae produced during net cleaning) produced by	Minor Must		(DOC 12)

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				CC	CC
		the farm processes have been listed. For crops, producers shall also take into consideration surplus application mix and tank washings.			
<b>AF. 6.2</b>	<b>Waste and Pollution Action Plan</b>				
AF. 6.2.1	Is there a documented farm waste management plan to avoid and/or minimize wastage and pollution to the extent possible, and does the waste management plan include adequate provisions for waste disposal?	A comprehensive, current, and documented plan that covers wastage reduction, pollution, and waste recycling is available. Air, soil, and water contamination shall be considered where relevant along with all products and sources identified in the plan. For aquaculture, cross-reference with Aquaculture module AQ 9.1.1.	Minor Must		(DOC 12)
AF. 6.2.2	Is the site kept in a tidy and orderly condition?	Visual assessment shall show that there is no evidence of waste/litter in the immediate vicinity of the production site(s) or storage buildings. Incidental and insignificant litter and waste on the designated areas are acceptable as well as the waste from the	Major Must		

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		current day's work. All other litter and waste shall be cleared up, including fuel spills.			
AF. 6.2.3	Are holding areas for diesel and other fuel oil tanks environmentally safe?	All fuel storage tanks shall conform to the local requirements. When there are no local requirements to contain spillage, the minimum is bunded areas, which shall be impervious and be able to contain at least 110% of the largest tank stored within it, unless it is in an environmentally sensitive area where the capacity shall then be 165% of the content of the largest tank. There shall be no-smoking signs displayed and appropriate fire emergency provisions made nearby.	Minor Must	<p><i>This control point refers to a national/regional legal requirement concerning the leakage /spillage control for fuel storage tanks. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to the legal requirements.</i></p> <p>– VLAREM 28/06/1985 &amp; Permis d'environnement en Wallonie 11/03/1999</p> <p>Titel II van VLAREM (consolidated version 01/06/2015 – chapter 5.6 and 5.17; see also: <a href="http://www.lne.be/themas/vergunningen/praktisch/faq/stookolietanks/">www.lne.be/themas/vergunningen/praktisch/faq/stookolietanks/</a> &amp; 29.11.2007 Arrêté du Gouvernement wallon; see also: <a href="http://environnement.wallonie.be/aerw/pe/">environnement.wallonie.be/aerw/pe/</a>.</p>	<p>Zie ook: VLAREM <a href="http://www.lne.be/themas/vergunningen/praktisch/faq/stookolietanks/">www.lne.be/themas/vergunningen/praktisch/faq/stookolietanks/</a> &amp; Permis d'environnement en Wallonie <a href="http://environnement.wallonie.be/aerw/pe/">environnement.wallonie.be/aerw/pe/</a></p>
AF. 6.2.4	Provided there is no risk of pest, disease and weed carry-over, are organic wastes composted on the farm and recycled?	Organic waste material is composted and used for soil conditioning. The composting method ensures that there is no	Recom.		



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		risk of pest, disease, or weed carry-over. For aquaculture, cross- reference with Aquaculture module AQ 10.2.2.			
AF. 6.2.5	Is the water used for washing and cleaning purposes disposed of in a manner that ensures the minimum health and safety risks and environmental impact?	Waste water resulting from washing of contaminated machinery, e.g. spray equipment, personal protective equipment, hydro-coolers, or buildings with animals, should be collected and disposed of in a way that ensures the minimum impact on the environment and the health and safety of farm staff, visitors and nearby communities as well as legal compliance. For tank washings see CB 7.5.1.	Recom	<i>This control point refers to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> – VLAREM 28/06/1985 & Permis d'environnement en Wallonie See details on: <a href="http://lv.vlaanderen.be/nl/voorlichting-info/publicaties/praktijkgidsen/water/te-gengaan-van-waterverontreiniging-veroorzaakt-8">lv.vlaanderen.be/nl/voorlichting- info/publicaties/praktijkgidsen/water/te- gengaan-van-waterverontreiniging- veroorzaakt-8</a> & <a href="http://environnement.wallonie.be/">environnement.wallonie.be/</a>	Zie ook: VLAREM <a href="http://lv.vlaanderen.be/nl/voorlichting-info/publicaties/praktijkgidsen/water/te-gengaan-van-waterverontreiniging-veroorzaakt-8">lv.vlaanderen.be/nl/voorlichting- info/publicaties/praktijkgidsen/water/te- gengaan-van-waterverontreiniging- veroorzaakt-8</a> & Permis d'environnement en Wallonie <a href="http://environnement.wallonie.be/">environnement.wallonie.be/</a>
<b>AF. 7</b>	<b>CONSERVATION</b>				
	<i>Farming and the environment are inseparably linked. Managing wildlife and landscape is of great importance. The abundance and diversity of flora and fauna benefits the enhancement of species and the structural diversity of land and landscape features.</i>				
<b>AF. 7.1</b>	<b>Impact of Farming on the Environment and Biodiversity</b> (Cross-Reference with AQ 9 of the Aquaculture Module)				
AF. 7.1.1	Does each producer have a wildlife management and	There shall be a written action plan that aims to enhance habitats and	Minor Must		(DOC 13)

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	conservation plan for the farm business that acknowledges the impact of farming activities on the environment?	maintain biodiversity on the farm. This can be either an individual plan or a regional activity that the farm is participating in or is covered by. It shall pay special attention to areas of environmental interest being protected and make reference to legal requirements where applicable. The action plan shall include knowledge of integrated pest management practices, nutrient use of crops, conservation sites, water supplies, the impact on other users, etc.		<i>This control point refers to a national/regional legal requirement concerning areas of environmental interest. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> – See IPM checklists included in Vegaplan CP 4.11.5 & Annex 15.1	Zie ook: IPM checklijst opgenomen in Vegaplan V4.11.5 en bijlage 15.1 voor maatregelen ter bevordering van nuttige organismen, biodiversiteit en ecologische structuren.
AF. 7.1.2	Has the producer considered how to enhance the environment for the benefit of the local community and flora and fauna? Is this policy compatible with sustainable commercial agricultural production and does it strive to minimize environmental impact of the agricultural activity?	There should be tangible actions and initiatives that can be demonstrated 1) by the producer either on the production site or at the local scale or at the regional scale 2) by participation in a group that is active in environmental support schemes concerned with habitat quality and habitat elements. There is a commitment within the conservation plan to undertake a baseline audit of the	Recom.		(DOC 13)

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		current levels, location, condition etc. of the fauna and flora on the farm, so as to enable actions to be planned. Within the conservation plan, there is a clear list of priorities and actions to enhance habitats for fauna and flora where viable and to increase bio-diversity on the farm.			
<b>AF. 7.2</b>	<b>Ecological Upgrading of Unproductive Sites</b>				
AF. 7.2.1	Has consideration been given to the conversion of unproductive sites (e.g. low-lying wet areas, woodlands, headland strips, or areas of impoverished soil, etc.) to ecological focus areas for the encouragement of natural flora and fauna?	There should be a plan to convert unproductive sites and identified areas that give priority to ecology into conservation areas where viable.	Recom.		
<b>AF. 7.3</b>	<b>Energy Efficiency</b>				
	<i>Farming equipment shall be selected and maintained for optimum energy efficiency. The use of renewable energy sources should be encouraged.</i>				
AF. 7.3.1	Can the producer show monitoring of on-farm energy use?	Energy use records exist (e.g. invoices where energy consumption is detailed). The producer/producer group is aware	Minor Must		(DOC 14)

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		of where and how energy is consumed on the farm and through farming practices. Farming equipment shall be selected and maintained for optimum energy consumption.			
AF. 7.3.2	Based on the result of the monitoring, is there a plan to improve energy efficiency on the farm?	A written plan identifying opportunities to improve energy efficiency is available.	Recom.		(DOC 14)
AF. 7.3.3	Does the plan to improve energy efficiency consider minimizing the use of non-renewable energy?	Producers consider reducing the use of non-renewable energies to a minimum possible and use renewable ones.	Recom.		(DOC 14)
<b>AF. 7.4</b>	<b>Water Collection/Recycling</b>				
AF. 7.4.1	Where feasible, have measures been implemented to collect water and, where appropriate, to recycle taking into consideration all food safety aspects?	Water collection is recommended where it is commercially and practically feasible, e.g. from building roofs, glasshouses etc. Collection from watercourses within the farm perimeters may need legal permits from the authorities.	Recom.		

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AF. 8	COMPLAINTS				
	Management of complaints will lead to an overall better production system.				
AF. 8.1	Is there a complaint procedure available relating to both internal and external issues covered by the GLOBALG.A.P. Standard and does this procedure ensure that complaints are adequately recorded, studied, and followed up, including a record of actions taken?	A documented complaint procedure is available to facilitate the recording and follow-up of all received complaints relating to issues covered by GLOBALG.A.P. actions taken with respect to such complaints. In the case of producer groups, the members do not need the complete complaint procedure, but only the parts that are relevant to them. The complaint procedure shall include the notification of GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat via the certification body in the case that the producer is informed by a competent or local authority that they are under investigation and/or has received a sanction in the scope of the certificate. No N/A.	Major Must		(DOC 15)
AF. 9	RECALL/WITHDRAWAL PROCEDURE				
AF. 9.1	Does the producer have documented procedures on how	The producer shall have a documented procedure that	Major Must	(Annex 2) Compliant if PO/buyer declares to resume responsibility for	(Bijlage 2) Voldaan aan vereiste mits verklaring van PO/afnemer dat hij

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	to manage/initiate the withdrawal/recall of certified products from the marketplace and are these procedures tested annually?	identifies the type of event that may result in a withdrawal/recall, the persons responsible for making decisions on the possible product withdrawal/recall, the mechanism for notifying the next step in the supply chain and the GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification body, and the methods of reconciling stock. The procedures shall be tested annually to ensure that they are effective. This test shall be recorded (e.g. by picking a recently sold batch, identifying the quantity and whereabouts of the product, and verifying whether the next step involved with this batch and the CB can be contacted. Actual communications of the mock recall to the clients are not necessary. A list of phone numbers and emails is sufficient). No N/A.		the recall procedure and if total produce marketing is covered. The PO/buyer has documented procedures, including a yearly testing – as stipulated in the PO/buyers QMS.  Producers have (electronically) access to the relevant parts of the recall procedure of the PO/buyer.  Recall procedure: see DOC28 including official document legal notification duty and official contact points; also CB to be notified. Testing of procedure: see (electronic) information available to producer on all products delivered to the PO (including date, quantities, traceability).	recall procedure overneemt en wanneer de verkoop uitsluitend via de PO/afnemer verloopt. De PO/afnemer beschikt over schriftelijke procedures en test deze jaarlijks – zoals bepaald in zijn QMS. De producenten hebben (elektronisch) toegang tot de relevante delen uit de recall procedure van de PO/afnemer.

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AF. 10	FOOD DEFENSE (N/A FOR FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTALS AND PLANT PROPAGATION MATERIAL)				
AF. 10.1	Is there a risk assessment for food defense and are procedures in place to address identified food defense risks?	Potential intentional threats to food safety in all phases of the operation shall be identified and assessed. Food defense risk identification shall assure that all input is from safe and secured sources. Information of all employees and subcontractors shall be available. Procedures for corrective action shall be in place in case of intentional threat.	Major Must		(DOC 16)
AF. 11	GLOBALG.A.P. STATUS				
AF. 11.1	Does all transaction documentation include reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. status and the GGN?	Sales invoices and, where appropriate, other documentation related to sales of certified material/products shall include the GGN of the certificate holder AND a reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status. This is not obligatory in internal documentation. Where producers own a GLN, this shall replace the GGN issued by	Major Must	(Annex 2) Compliant for GLOBALG.A.P. certified products if PO/buyer declares to resume responsibility, according to his QMS.	(Bijlage 2) Voldaan aan vereiste voor GLOBALG.A.P. gecertificeerde producten mits verklaring van PO/afnemer dat hij vereiste overneemt, conform zijn QMS.

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		<p>GLOBALG.A.P. during the registration process. Positive identification of the certified status is enough on transaction documentation (e.g.: "GLOBALG.A.P. certified &lt;product name&gt;"). Non-certified products do not need to be identified as 'non-certified'.</p> <p>Indication of the certified status is obligatory regardless of whether the certified product was sold as certified or not. This cannot be checked during the initial (first ever) inspection, because the producer is not certified yet and the producer cannot reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status before the first positive certification decision.</p> <p>N/A only when there is a written agreement available between the producer and the client not to identify the GLOBALG.A.P. status of the product and/or the GGN on the transaction documents.</p>			



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				CC	CC
AF. 12	LOGO USE				
AF. 12.1	Is the GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, GLOBALG.A.P. QR code or logo and the GGN (GLOBALG.A.P. Number) used according to the GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations and according to the Sublicense and Certification Agreement?	The producer/producer group shall use the GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, GLOBALG.A.P. QR code or logo and the GGN , GLN or sub-GLN according to the General Regulations Part I, Annex 1 and according to the ‘Sublicense and Certification Agreement’. The GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, or logo shall never appear on the final product, on the consumer packaging, or at the point of sale. However, the certificate holder can use any and/or all in business-to-business communications. The GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, or logo cannot be in use during the initial (first ever) inspection because the producer is not certified yet and the producer cannot reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status before the first positive certification decision.	Major Must		

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				CC	CC
		N/A for CFM, PPM, GLOBALG.A.P. Aquaculture ova or seedlings, and Livestock, when the certified products are input products, not intended for sale to final consumers and will definitely not appear at the point of sale to final consumers.			
<b>AF. 13</b>	<b>TRACEABILITY AND SEGREGATION</b>				
	<i>Section 13 is applicable to all producers who need to register for parallel production/ownership and to those who buy from other producers (certified or not), the same products they also certify. It is not applicable to producers who certify 100 % of the product in their GLOBALG.A.P. scope and do not buy of those products from other producers (certified or not).</i>				
AF. 13.1	Is there an effective system in place to identify and segregate all GLOBALG.A.P. certified and non-certified products?	A system shall be in place to avoid mixing of certified and non-certified products. This can be done via physical identification or product handling procedures, including the relevant records.	Major Must		

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				CC	CC
AF. 13.2	In the case of producers registered for parallel production/ownership (where certified and non-certified products are produced and/or owned by one legal entity), is there a system to ensure that all final products originating from a certified production process are correctly identified?	In the case the producer is registered for parallel production/ownership (where certified and non-certified products are produced and/or owned by one legal entity), all product packed in final consumer packaging (either from farm level or after product handling) shall be identified with a GGN where the product originates from a certified process. It can be the GGN of the (Option 2) group, the GGN of the group member, both GGNs, or the GGN of the individual (Option 1) producer. The GGN shall not be used to label non-certified products. N/A only when the producer only owns GLOBALG.A.P. products (no PP/PO), or when there is a written agreement available between the producer and the client not to use the GGN, GLN or sub-GLN on the ready to be sold product. This can	Major Must		

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		also be the client's own label specifications where the GGN is not included.			
AF. 13.3	Is there a final check to ensure the correct product dispatch of certified and non-certified products?	The check shall be documented to show that the certified and non- certified products are dispatched correctly.	Major Must		
AF. 13.4	Are appropriate identification procedures in place and records for identifying products purchased from different sources available for all registered products?	Procedures shall be established, documented and maintained, appropriately to the scale of the operation, for identifying certified and, when applicable, non-certified quantities purchased from different sources (i.e. other producers or traders) for all registered products. Records shall include: - Product description - GLOBALG.A.P. certified status - Quantities of product(s) purchased - Supplier details - Copy of the GLOBALG.A.P. Certificates where applicable - Traceability data/codes related to the purchased products	Major Must		

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				CC	CC
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Purchase orders/invoices received by the organization being assessed</li> <li>- List of approved suppliers</li> </ul>			
<b>AF. 14</b>	<b>MASS BALANCE</b>				
	<i>Section 14 is applicable to all GLOBALG.A.P. producers. In the case of producer group members, this information may sometimes be covered under the QMS of the group.</i>				
AF. 14.1	Are sales records available for all quantities sold and all registered products?	Sales details of certified and, when applicable, non-certified quantities shall be recorded for all registered products, with particular attention to quantities sold and descriptions provided. The documents shall demonstrate the consistent balance between the certified and non-certified input and the output. No N/A.	Major Must		
AF. 14.2	Are quantities (produced, stored and/or purchased) recorded and summarized for all products?	Quantities (including information on volumes or weight) of certified, and when applicable non-certified, incoming (including purchased products), outgoing and stored products shall be recorded and a summary maintained for all	Major Must	Details on outgoing products are always available in the dossier out (see Vegaplan CP 6.2.2, see AF 14.1). The mass balance shall be verified at least annually by making a comparison between the total incoming (own	(DOC 17) Details over de uitgaande productstroom zijn steeds beschikbaar in het Dossier uit (zie Vegaplan, CP 6.2.2 zie AF 14.1). De massabalans wordt minstens jaarlijks getoetst door de vergelijking

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		registered products, so as to facilitate the mass balance verification process. The frequency of the mass balance verification shall be defined and be appropriate to the scale of the operation, but It shall be done at least annually per product. Documents to demonstrate mass balance shall be clearly identified. This control point applies to all GLOBALG.A.P. producers. No N/A.		production and/or purchase) and the total outgoing products.	te maken tussen de totale inkomende (eigen productie en/of aankoop) en de totale uitgaande productstroom.
AF. 14.3	Are conversion ratios and/or loss (input-output calculations of a given production process) during handling calculated and controlled?	Conversion ratios shall be calculated and available for each relevant handling process. All generated product waste quantities shall be estimated and/or recorded. No N/A.	Major Must		(DOC 17)
<b>AF. 15</b>	<b>FOOD SAFETY POLICY DECLARATION</b> (N/A for Flowers and Ornamentals)				
	<i>The Food Safety Policy Declaration reflects in an unambiguous manner the commitment of the producer to ensure that food safety is implemented and maintained throughout the production processes.</i>				
AF. 15.1	Has the producer completed and signed the Food Safety Policy	Completion and signature of the 'Food Safety Policy Declaration' is	Major Must		(DOC 01)

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	Declaration included in the IFA checklist?	a commitment to be renewed annually for each new certification cycle. For a producer under Option 1 without QMS, the self-assessment checklist will only be complete when the 'Food Safety Policy Declaration' is completed and signed. In the case of producer groups (Option 2) and producers under Option 1 Multisite with QMS, it is possible that the central management assumes this commitment for the organization and for all its members by completing and signing one declaration at QMS level. In that case, the members of the producer groups and the individual production sites are not required to complete and sign the declaration individually. No N/A, unless Flowers and Ornamentals or Plant Propagation Material certification.			

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AF. 16	FOOD FRAUD MITIGATION (N/A for Flowers and Ornamentals)				
	Food fraud may occur on primary production when suppliers provide input products/materials that do not match the specifications (e.g. counterfeit plant protection products (PPP) or propagation material, non-food grade packaging material). This may cause public health crises, and therefore producers should take measures to mitigate these risks.				
AF. 16.1	Does the producer have a food fraud vulnerability risk assessment?	A documented risk assessment to identify potential vulnerability to food fraud (e.g. counterfeit PPP or propagation material, non-food grade packaging material) is available, current and implemented. This procedure may be based on a generic one, but shall be customized to the scope of the production.	Minor Must		(DOC 18)
AF. 16.2	Does the producer have a food fraud mitigation plan and has it been implemented?	A documented food fraud mitigation plan, specifying the measures the producer has implemented to address the food fraud threats identified is available and implemented.	Minor Must		(DOC 18)
AF 17	NON-CONFORMING PRODUCTS				
AF 17.1	Does the producer have a documented procedure for non-	A documented procedure is in place specifying that all non-	Major Must		(DOC 36)



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	conforming products and has it been implemented?	conforming products shall be clearly identified and quarantined as appropriate. These products shall be handled or disposed of according to the nature of the problem and/or specific customer requirements.			

GLOBALG.A.P. IFA implementation at national level has to comply with the CPCC requirements and the additional country-specific interpretation by the NTWG.

*For certain control points and compliance criteria of this module the NTWG shall evaluate if it is related to national or regional legislation/regulation. If legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference and quote/explain the relevant parts of these legal requirements.*

## GLOBALG.A.P. IFA V5.2

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				CC	CC
<b>CB</b>	<b>CROPS BASE</b>				
<b>CB 1</b>	<b>TRACEABILITY</b>				
	<i>Traceability facilitates the recall/withdrawal of foods and flowers and ornamentals and enables customers to be provided with targeted and accurate information concerning implicated products.</i>				
CB 1.1	Is a GLOBALG.A.P. registered product traceable back to and trackable from the registered farm (and other relevant registered areas) where it has been produced and, if applicable, handled?	There is a documented identification and traceability system that allows GLOBALG.A.P. registered products to be traced back to the registered farm or, in a producer group, to the registered farms of the group, and tracked forward to the immediate customer (one step up, one step down). Harvest information shall link a batch to the production records or	Major Must		

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		the farms of specific producers (refer to General Regulations Part II for information on segregation in Option 2). Produce handling shall also be covered, if applicable. No N/A.			
<b>CB 2</b>	<b>PROPAGATION MATERIAL</b>				
	<i>The choice of propagation material plays an important role in the production process and, by using the appropriate varieties, can help to reduce the number of fertilizer and plant protection product applications. The choice of propagation material is a precondition of good plant growth and product quality.</i>				
<b>CB 2.1</b>	<b>Quality and Health</b>				
	<i>The purpose of variety registration is to provide growers, processors, retailers, and governments a means of oversight to ensure that health and safety requirements are met, and that information related to the identity of the variety is available to regulators to prevent fraud. Variety registration aims at protecting the buyer of the seed/young plants/harvested material by providing the basic assurance that the starting material used conforms to the official variety description.</i>				
CB 2.1.1	When seeds or propagation material have been purchased in the past 24 months, is there evidence that guarantees they have been obtained in compliance with variety registration laws (in the case mandatory variety registration exists in the respective country)?	A document (e.g. empty seed package, plant passport, packing list, or invoice) that states as a minimum variety name, batch number, propagation material vendor, and, where available, additional information on seed quality (germination, genetic purity,	Minor Must		

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		physical purity, seed health, etc.) shall be available.  Material coming from nurseries that have GLOBALG.A.P. Plant Propagation Material, equivalent or GLOBALG.A.P. recognized certification is considered compliant.			
CB 2.1.2	Has the propagation material used been obtained in accordance to applicable intellectual property laws?	When producers use registered varieties or rootstock, there are written documents available on request that prove that the propagation material used has been obtained in accordance to applicable local intellectual property right laws. These documents may be the license contract (for starting material that does not originate from seed, but from vegetative origin), the plant passport if applicable or, if a plant passport is not required, a document or empty seed package that states, as a minimum, variety name, batch	Minor Must		

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		<p>number, propagation material vendor, and packing list/delivery note or invoice to demonstrate size and identity of all propagation material used in the last 24 months. No N/A.</p> <p>Note: The PLUTO Database of UPOV (<a href="http://www.upov.int/pluto/en">http://www.upov.int/pluto/en</a>) and the Variety Finder Tool on the website of CPVO (<a href="http://cpvo.europa.eu">cpvo.europa.eu</a>) list all varieties in the world, providing their registration details and the intellectual property protection details per variety and country.</p>			
CB 2.1.3	Are plant health quality control systems operational for in-house nursery propagation?	<p>A quality control system that contains a monitoring system for visible signs of pest and diseases is in place and current records of the monitoring system shall be available. Nursery means anywhere propagation material is produced, (including in-house grafting material selection). The monitoring system shall include the recording and identification of the</p>	Minor Must		(DOC 19)

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		mother plant or field of origin crop, as applicable. Recording shall be at regular established intervals. If the cultivated trees or plants are intended for own use only (i.e. not sold), this will suffice. When rootstocks are used, special attention shall be paid to the origin of the rootstocks through documentation.			
<b>CB 2.2</b>	<b>Chemical Treatments and Dressings</b>				
CB 2.2.1	Is the purchased propagation material (seed, rootstocks, seedlings, plantlets, cuttings) accompanied by information of chemical treatments done by the supplier?	Records with the name(s) of the chemical product(s) used by the supplier on the propagation material (e.g. maintaining records/ seed packages, list with the names of the plant protection product (PPP) used, etc.) are available on request. Suppliers who hold a GLOBALG.A.P. Plant Propagation Material, equivalent or GLOBALG.A.P. recognized certificate are considered compliant with the control point. N/A for perennial crops.	Minor Must		(DOC 19)

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				CC	CC
CB 2.2.2	Are PPP treatments recorded for in-house nursery propagation materials applied during the plant propagation period?	Records of all PPP treatments applied during the plant propagation period for in-house plant nursery propagation are available and include location, date, trade name and active ingredient, operator, authorized by, justification, quantity, and machinery used.	Minor Must		(DOC 19)
<b>CB 2.3</b>	<b>Genetically Modified Organisms (N/A if no Genetically Modified Varieties are Used)</b>				
CB 2.3.1	Does the planting of or trials with genetically modified organisms (GMOs) comply with all applicable legislation in the country of production?	The registered farm or group of registered farms have a copy of the legislation applicable in the country of production and comply accordingly. Records shall be kept of the specific modification and/or the unique identifier. Specific husbandry and management advice shall be obtained.	Major Must	N/A – no GMO used.	NVT – geen GGO gebruikt.
CB 2.3.2	Is there documentation available of when the producer grows GMOs?	If GMO cultivars and/or products derived from genetic modification are used, records of planting, use or production of GMO cultivars and/or	Minor Must	N/A – no GMO used.	NVT – geen GGO gebruikt.

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		products derived from genetic modification are maintained.			
CB 2.3.3	Have the producer's direct clients been informed of the GMO status of the product?	Documented evidence of communication shall be provided and shall allow verification that all material supplied to direct clients is according to customer requirements.	Major Must	N/A – no GMO used.	NVT – geen GGO gebruikt.
CB 2.3.4	Is there a plan for handling genetically modified (GM) material (i.e. crops and trials) identifying strategies to minimize contamination risks (e.g. such as accidental mixing of adjacent non-GM crops) and maintaining product integrity?	A written plan that explains how GM materials (e.g. crops and trials) are handled and stored to minimize risk of contamination with conventional material and to maintain product integrity is available.	Minor Must	N/A – no GMO used.	NVT – geen GGO gebruikt.
CB 2.3.5	Are GM crops stored separately from other crops to avoid adventitious mixing?	A visual assessment of the integrity and identification of GM crops storage shall be made.	Major Must	N/A – no GMO used.	NVT – geen GGO gebruikt.



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<b>CB 3</b>	<b>SOIL MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION</b>				
	<i>Good soil husbandry ensures the long-term fertility of the soil, aids yield, and contributes to profitability. Not applicable in the case of crops that are not grown directly on the soil (e.g. hydroponic or potted plants).</i>				
CB 3.1	Does the producer have a soil management plan?	<p>The producer shall demonstrate that consideration has been given to the nutritional needs of the crop and to maintaining soil fertility. Records of analyses and/or crop-specific literature shall be available as evidence.</p> <p>Flowers and ornamentals producers shall perform calculations at least once for every single crop harvested and on a justified regular basis (e.g. every 2 weeks in closed systems) for continuously harvested crops. (Analysis may be conducted with on-farm equipment or mobile kits). No N/A.</p>	Minor Must		
CB 3.2	Have soil maps been prepared for the farm?	The types of soil are identified for each site, based on a soil profile or	Recom.		(DOC 03)

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		soil analysis or local (regional) cartographic soil-type map.			
CB 3.3	Is there, where feasible, crop rotation for annual crops?	When rotations of annual crops to improve soil structure and minimize soil borne pests and diseases are done, this can be verified from planting date and/or PPP application records. Records shall exist for the previous 2-year rotation.	Minor Must		
CB 3.4	Have techniques been used to improve or maintain soil structure and avoid soil compaction?	There is evidence of techniques applied (e.g. use of deep-rooting green crops, drainage, subsoiling, use of low-pressure tires, tramlines, permanent row marking, avoiding in- row plowing, smearing, poaching,) that are suitable for use on the land and, where possible, minimize, isolate, or eliminate soil compaction, etc.	Minor Must		
CB 3.5	Does the producer use techniques to reduce the possibility of soil erosion?	There is evidence of control practices and remedial measures (e.g. mulching, cross line techniques on slopes, drains, sowing grass or	Minor Must		

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		green fertilizers, trees and bushes on borders of sites, etc.) to minimize soil erosion (e.g. water, wind).			
CB 3.6	Has the producer taken into account the nutrient contribution of organic fertilizer applications?	An analysis from the supply is carried out or recognized standard values are used, which take into account the contents of NPK nutrients (nitrogen ( <b>N</b> ), phosphorus ( <b>P</b> ), potassium ( <b>K</b> )) in organic fertilizer applied in order to avoid soil contamination.	Minor Must		
CB 3.7	Does the producer keep records on seed/planting rate, sowing/planting date?	Records of sowing/planting, rate/density, and date shall be kept and be available.	Minor Must		
<b>CB 4</b>	<b>FERTILIZER APPLICATION</b>				
	<i>The fertilization decision-making process involves consideration of crop demands. Nutrients shall be available for crops in the growing substrate or soil and fertilization is often necessary. Correct application to optimize use and storage procedures to avoid loss and contamination shall be followed.</i>				
<b>CB 4.1</b>	<b>Advice on Quantity and Type of Fertilizer</b>				
CB 4.1.1	Are recommendations for the application of fertilizers (organic or inorganic) provided by	Where the fertilizer records show that the technically responsible person determining	Minor Must		(DOC 20)

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	competent and qualified persons?	<p>quantity and type of the fertilizer (organic or inorganic) is an external adviser, training and technical competence shall be demonstrated via official qualifications, specific training courses, etc., unless employed for that purpose by a competent organization (e.g. official advisory services).</p> <p>Where the fertilizer records show that the technically responsible person determining quantity and type of fertilizer (organic or inorganic) is the producer or designated employee, experience shall be complemented by technical knowledge (e.g. access to product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.) and/or the use of tools (software, on farm detection methods, etc.).</p>			
<b>CB 4.2</b>	<b>Records of Application</b>				

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	4.2.1 to 4.2.6: Do records of all applications of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, include the following criteria:			For substrate production or hydroponic situations where fertilizers are applied locally, a registration of the date of fertilizer preparation with a reference to the fertilizer scheme needs to be available. For injection units, the usage needs to be registered each time the scheme is modified.	(DOC 21) Bij substraatteelt of hydrocultuur met plaatselijke toediening van de voedingsoplossing, wordt de datum van aanmaak van de voedingsoplossing met verwijzing naar het betreffende voedingsschema geregistreerd. Bij gebruik van een injectie unit wordt het verbruik genoteerd telkens het voedingsschema wordt aangepast.
CB 4.2.1	Field, orchard or greenhouse reference and crop?	Records shall be kept of all fertilizer applications, detailing the geographical area and the name or reference of the field, orchard, or greenhouse where the registered product crop is located. Records shall also be kept for hydroponic situations and where fertigation is used. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 4.2.2	Application dates?	The exact dates (day, month and year) of the application are detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications. No N/A.	Minor Must		

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CB 4.2.3	Applied fertilizer types?	The trade name, type of fertilizer (e.g. NPK), and concentrations (e.g. 17-17-17) are detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 4.2.4	Applied quantities?	The amount of product to be applied in weight or volume relative to a unit of area or number of plants or unit of time per volume of fertigation is detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications. The actual quantity applied shall be recorded, as this is not necessarily the same as the recommendation. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 4.2.5	Method of application?	The method and/or equipment used are detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications. In the case the method/equipment is always the same, it is acceptable to record these details only once. If there are various equipment units, these are identified individually. Methods may be e.g. via irrigation or mechanical distribution. Equipment	Minor Must		

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		may be e.g. manual or mechanical. No N/A.			
CB 4.2.6	Operator details?	<p>The name of the operator who has applied the fertilizer is detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications.</p> <p>If a single individual makes all of the applications, it is acceptable to record the operator details only once.</p> <p>If there is a team of workers performing the fertilization, all of them need to be listed in the records.</p> <p>No N/A.</p>	Minor Must		
<b>CB 4.3</b>	<b>Fertilizer Storage</b>				
	<b>4.3.1 to 4.3.7:</b> Are all fertilizers stored:				
CB 4.3.1	Separately from PPPs?	The minimum requirement is to prevent physical cross-contamination between fertilizers (organic and inorganic) and PPPs by using a physical barrier (wall, sheeting, etc.).	Minor Must		

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		If fertilizers that are applied together with PPPs (i.e. micronutrients or foliar fertilizers) are packed in a closed container, they can be stored with PPPs.			
CB 4.3.2	In a covered area?	The covered area is suitable to protect all inorganic fertilizers (e.g. powders, granules, or liquids) from atmospheric influences (e.g. sunlight, frost and rain, high temperature). Based on a risk assessment (fertilizer type, weather conditions, storage duration and location), plastic coverage could be acceptable. It is permitted to store lime and gypsum in the field. As long as the storage requirements on the material safety data sheet are complied with, bulk liquid fertilizers can be stored outside in containers.	Minor Must		
CB 4.3.3	In a clean area?	Inorganic fertilizers (e.g. powders, granules, or liquids) are stored in an area that is free from waste, does not constitute a breeding place for	Minor Must		



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		rodents, and where spillage and leakage may be cleared away.			
CB 4.3.4	In a dry area?	The storage area for all inorganic fertilizers (e.g. powders, granules, or liquids) is well ventilated and free from rainwater or heavy condensation. Storage cannot be directly on the soil except for lime/gypsum.	Minor Must		
CB 4.3.5	In an appropriate manner that reduces the risk of contamination of water sources?	All fertilizers are stored in a manner that poses minimum risk of contamination to water sources. Liquid fertilizer stores/tanks shall be surrounded by an impermeable barrier to contain a capacity to 110 % of the volume of the largest container, if there is no applicable legislation.	Minor Must	Diluted fertilizers in hydroponic production are being used as means of production and are not to be considered as storage.	Verdunde oplossingen van meststoffen (A- en B-bakken) in de hydroteelt zijn in gebruik als productiemiddelen en betreffen niet opslag.
CB 4.3.6	Not together with harvested products?	Fertilizers shall not be stored with harvested products.	Major Must	Contamination between fertilizers and harvested products should be avoided, by e.g. at least four metres distance or a physical barrier.	Contaminatie tussen meststoffen en ge oogste producten moet worden vermeden door bijvoorbeeld minimum vier meter afstand of een fysieke scheiding.

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				ENGLISH	DUTCH
				CC	CC
CB 4.3.7	Is there an up-to-date fertilizer stock inventory or stock calculation listing incoming fertilizer and records of use available?	The stock inventory (type and amount of fertilizers stored) shall be updated within a month after there is a movement of the stock (in and out). A stock update can be calculated by registration of supply (invoices or other records of incoming fertilizers) and use (treatments/applications), but there shall be regular checks of the actual content so as to avoid deviations with calculations.	Minor Must		
<b>CB 4.4</b>	<b>Organic Fertilizer</b>				
CB 4.4.1	Does the producer prevent the use of human sewage sludge on the farm?	No treated or untreated human sewage sludge is used on the farm for the production of GLOBALG.A.P. registered crops. No N/A.	Major Must		
CB 4.4.2	Has a risk assessment been carried out for organic fertilizer, which, prior to application, considers its source, characteristics and intended use?	Documented evidence is available to demonstrate that a food safety and environmental risk assessment for the use of organic fertilizer has been done, and that at least the following have been considered:	Minor Must		(DOC 22)

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				CC	CC
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type of organic fertilizer</li> <li>• Method of treatment to obtain the organic fertilizer</li> <li>• Microbial contamination (plant and human pathogens)</li> <li>• Weed/seed content</li> <li>• Heavy metal content</li> <li>• Timing of application, and placement of organic fertilizer (e.g. direct contact to edible part of crop, ground between crops, etc.).</li> </ul> <p>This also applies to substrates from biogas plants.</p>			
CB 4.4.3	Is organic fertilizer stored in an appropriate manner that reduces the risk of contamination of the environment?	Organic fertilizers shall be stored in a designated area. Appropriate measures, adequate according to the risk assessment in AF 1.2.1, have been taken to prevent the contamination of water sources (e.g. concrete foundation and walls, specially built leak-proof container,	Minor Must	Packed organic fertilizers have limited risk of contamination of the environment.	Bij verpakte organische meststoffen is het risico op milieuvervuiling beperkt.

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				<b>CC</b>	<b>CC</b>
		etc.) or shall be stored at least 25 meters from water sources.			
<b>CB 4.5</b>	<b>Nutrient Content of Inorganic Fertilizers</b>				
CB 4.5.1	Is the content of major nutrients (NPK) of applied fertilizers known?	Documented evidence/labels detailing major nutrient content (or recognized standard values) is available for all fertilizers used on crops grown under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 24-month period.	Minor Must		
CB 4.5.2	Are purchased inorganic fertilizers accompanied by documented evidence of chemical content, which includes heavy metals?	Documented evidence detailing chemical content, including heavy metals, is available for all inorganic fertilizers used on crops grown under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 12-month period.	Recom.		
<b>CB 5</b>	<b>WATER MANAGEMENT</b>				
	<i>Water is a scarce natural resource and irrigation should be designed and planned by appropriate forecasting and/or by technical equipment allowing for the efficient use of irrigation water. For information about responsible water use, see Annex CB 1.</i>				
<b>CB 5.1</b>	<b>Predicting Irrigation Requirements</b>				

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				CC	CC
CB 5.1.1	Are tools used routinely to calculate and optimize the crop irrigation requirements?	The producer can demonstrate that crop irrigation requirements are calculated based on data (e.g. local agricultural institute data, farm rain gauges, drainage trays for substrate growing, evaporation meters, water tension meters for the percentage of soil moisture content). Where on- farm tools are in place, these should be maintained to ensure that they are effective and in a good state of repair. N/A only for rain-fed crops.	Minor Must		(DOC 23)
<b>CB 5.2</b>	<b>Efficient Water Use on Farm</b>				
CB 5.2.1	Has a risk assessment been undertaken that evaluates environmental issues for water management on the farm and has it been reviewed by the management within the previous 12 months?	There is a documented risk assessment that identifies environmental impacts of the water sources, distribution system and irrigation and crop washing usages. In addition, the risk assessment shall take into consideration the impact of own farming activities on off-farm environments, where information is known to be available. The risk assessment shall be completed, fully	Major Must		(DOC 23 & 24)

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				CC	CC
		implemented and it shall be reviewed and approved annually by the management. See 'Annex AF 1 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: Risk Assessment - General' and 'Annex CB 1 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: Responsible On-Farm Water Management for Crops' for further guidance. No N/A.			
CB 5.2.2	Is there a water management plan available that identifies water sources and measures to ensure the efficiency of application and which management has approved within the previous 12 months?	There is a written and implemented action plan, approved by the management within the previous 12 months, which identifies water sources and measures to ensure efficient use and application.  The plan shall include one or more of the following: Maps (see AF 1.1.1), photographs, drawings (hand drawings are acceptable), or other means to identify the location of water source(s), permanent fixtures and the flow of the water system	Major Must		(DOC 23 & 24)

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				CC	CC
		(including holding systems, reservoirs or any water captured for re-use). Permanent fixtures, including wells, gates, reservoirs, valves, returns, and other above-ground features that make up a complete irrigation system, shall be documented in such a manner as to enable location in the field. The plan shall also assess the need for the maintenance of irrigation equipment. Training and/or retraining of personnel responsible for the oversight or performance duties shall be provided. Short and long-term plans for improvement, with timescales where deficiencies exist, shall be included. This can either be an individual plan or a regional activity that the farm may be participating in or is covered by such activities.			
CB 5.2.3	Are records for crop irrigation/fertigation water usage and for the previous individual	The producer shall keep records of the usage of crop irrigation/fertigation water that include the date, cycle	Minor Must		(DOC 23)

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				CC	CC
	crop cycle(s) with total application volumes maintained?	duration, actual or estimated flow rate, and the volume (per water meter or per irrigation unit) updated on a monthly basis, based on the water management plan and an annual total. This can also be the hours of systems operating on a timed flow basis.			



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				CC	CC
<b>CB 5.3</b>	<b>Water Quality</b>				
CB 5.3.1	Is the use of treated sewage water in pre-harvest activities justified according to a risk assessment?	<p>Untreated sewage is not used for irrigation/fertigation or other pre- harvest activities.</p> <p>Where treated sewage water or reclaimed water is used, water quality shall comply with the WHO published 'Guidelines for the Safe Use of Wastewater and Excreta in Agriculture and Aquaculture 2006'. Also, when there is reason to believe that the water may be coming from a possibly polluted source (i.e. because of a village upstream, etc.) the producer shall demonstrate through analysis that the water complies with the WHO guideline requirements or the local legislation for irrigation water. No N/A.</p>	Major Must		
CB 5.3.2	Has a risk assessment on physical and chemical pollution of water used on pre-harvest activities (e.g.	A risk assessment that takes into consideration, at a minimum, the following shall be performed and documented:	Minor Must		(DOC 24)

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				CC	CC
	irrigation/fertigation, washings, spraying) been completed and has it been reviewed by the management within the last 12 months?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of the water sources and their historical testing results (if applicable)</li> <li>• Method(s) of application (see Annex CB 1 for examples)</li> <li>• Timing of water use (during crop growth stage)</li> <li>• Contact of water with the crop</li> <li>• Characteristics of the crop and the growth stage</li> <li>• Purity of the water used for PPP applications</li> </ul> <p>PPP must be mixed in water whose quality does not compromise the effectiveness of the application. Any dissolved soil, organic matter or minerals in the water can neutralize the chemicals. For guidance, producers must obtain the required water standards from the product label, the literature</p>			

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		<p>provided by the chemical manufacturers, or seek advice from a qualified agronomist.</p> <p>The risk assessment shall be reviewed by the management every year and updated any time there is a change made to the system or a situation occurs that could introduce an opportunity to contaminate the system. The risk assessment shall address potential physical (e.g. excessive sediment load, rubbish, plastic bags, bottles) and chemical hazards and hazard control procedures for the water distribution system.</p>			
CB 5.3.3	Is water used on pre-harvest activities analyzed at a frequency in line with the risk assessment (CB 5.3.2) taking into account current sector specific standards?	Water testing shall be part of the water management plan as directed by the water risk assessment and current sector specific standards or relevant regulations for the crops being grown. There shall be a written procedure for water testing	Minor Must		

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				CC	CC
		during the production and harvest season, which includes frequency of sampling, who is taking the samples, where the sample is taken, how the sample is collected, the type of test, and the acceptance criteria. N/A for sub-scope Flowers and Ornamentals.			
CB 5.3.4	According to the risk assessment in CB 5.3.2 and current sector specific standards, does the laboratory analysis consider chemical and physical contamination, and is the laboratory accredited against ISO 17025 or by competent national/local authorities for testing water?	If according to the risk assessment and current sector specific standards there is a risk of contamination, the laboratory analysis provides a record of the relevant identified chemical and physical contaminants. Analysis results from an appropriate laboratory accredited against ISO 17025 or equivalent standard, or laboratories approved for water testing by the competent national/local authorities are available.	Minor Must		

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				CC	CC
		N/A for sub-scope Flowers and Ornamentals.			
CB 5.3.5	Are corrective actions taken based on adverse results from the risk assessment before the next harvest cycle?	Where required, corrective actions and documentation are available as part of the management plan as identified in the water risk assessment and current sector specific standards. N/A for sub-scope Flowers and Ornamentals.	Minor Must		(DOC 24)
<b>CB 5.4</b>	<b>Supply of Irrigation/Fertigation Water</b>				
CB 5.4.1	Where legally required, are there valid permits/licenses available for all farm water extraction, water storage infrastructure, on-farm usage and, where appropriate, any subsequent water discharge?	There are valid permits/licenses available issued by the competent authority for all farm water extraction; water storage infrastructure; all on-farm water usage including but not restricted to irrigation, product washing or flotation processes; and where legally required, for water discharge into river courses or other environmentally sensitive areas. These permits/licenses shall be	Minor Must		(DOC 24)

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				CC	CC
		available for inspection and have valid dates.			
CB 5.4.2	Where the water permits/licenses indicate specific restrictions, do the water usage and discharge records confirm that the management has complied with these?	It is not unusual for specific conditions to be set in the permits/licenses, such as hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly extraction volumes or usage rates. Records shall be maintained and available to demonstrate that these conditions are being met.	Major Must		(DOC 24)

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				CC	CC
<b>CB 5.5</b>	<b>Water Storage Facilities</b>				
CB 5.5.1	Are water storage facilities present and well maintained to take advantage of periods of maximum water availability?	Where the farm is located in areas of seasonal water availability, there are water storage facilities for water use during periods when water availability is low. Where required, they are legally authorized, in a good state of repair, and appropriately fenced/secured to prevent accidents.	Recom.		
<b>CB 6</b>	<b>INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT</b>				
	<i>Integrated pest management (IPM) involves the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and the subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keeps plant protection products and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. An IPM toolbox (Annex CB 2) has been developed to provide alternative actions for the application of IPM techniques in the commercial production of agricultural and horticultural crops. Given the natural variation on pest development for the different crops and areas, any IPM system shall be implemented in the context of local physical (climatic, topographical etc.), biological (pest complex, natural enemy complex, etc.), and economic conditions.</i>				
CB 6.1	Has assistance with the implementation of IPM systems been obtained through training or advice?	Where an external adviser has provided assistance, training and technical competence shall be demonstrated via official qualifications, specific training courses, etc., unless this person has	Minor Must		(DOC 20)

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				CC	CC
		<p>been employed for that purpose by a competent organization (e.g. official advisory services).</p> <p>Where the technically responsible person is the producer, experience shall be complemented by technical knowledge (e.g. access to IPM technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.) and/or the use of tools (software, on-farm detection methods, etc.).</p>			
<b>CB 6.2 to 6.5:</b> Can the producer show evidence of implementing activities that fall under the category of:					
CB 6.2	Prevention?	The producer shall show evidence of implementing at least 2 activities per registered crop that include the adoption of production practices that could reduce the incidence and intensity of pest attacks, and thereby reducing the need for intervention.	Major Must		(DOC 25)
CB 6.3	Observation and Monitoring?	The producer shall show evidence of a) implementing at least 2 activities per registered crop that will	Major Must		(DOC 25)



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		determine when and to what extent pests and their natural enemies are present, and b) using this information to plan what pest management techniques are required.			
CB 6.4	Intervention?	The producer shall show evidence that in situations where pest attacks adversely affect the economic value of a crop, intervention with specific pest control methods will take place. Where possible, non-chemical approaches shall be considered. N/A when the producer did not need to intervene.	Major Must		(DOC 25)
CB 6.5	Have anti-resistance recommendations, either on the label or other sources, been followed to maintain the effectiveness of available PPPs?	When the level of a pest, disease or weed requires repeated controls in the crops, there is evidence that anti-resistance recommendations (where available) are followed.	Minor Must		(DOC 25)
<b>CB 7</b>	<b>PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS</b>				
	<i>In situations where a pest attack will adversely affect the economic value of a crop, it may be necessary to intervene using specific pest control methods, including PPPs. The correct use, handling and storage of PPPs are essential.</i>				

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				CC	CC
<b>CB 7.1</b>	<b>Choice of Plant Protection Products</b>				
CB 7.1.1	Is a current list kept of PPPs that are authorized in the country of production for use on crops being grown?	A list is available for the commercial brand names of PPPs (including their active ingredient composition or beneficial organisms) that are authorized on crops being, or which have been, grown on the farm under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 12 months.	Minor Must	Examples of (printed or electronic) lists: national list, KDT advisory card, <a href="http://www.fytoweb.be">www.fytoweb.be</a> , information from PO/buyer/advisor.	Voorbeelden van (papieren of elektronische) lijsten: nationale middelenlijst, KDT advieskaart, <a href="http://www.fytoweb.be">www.fytoweb.be</a> , informatie van PO/afnemer/adviseur.
CB 7.1.2	Does the producer only use PPPs that are currently authorized in the country of use for the target crop (i.e. where such an official registration scheme exists)?	All the PPPs applied are officially and currently authorized or permitted by the appropriate governmental organization in the country of application. Where no official registration scheme exists, refer to the GLOBALG.A.P. guideline on this subject (Annex CB 3) as well as the 'FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides'. Refer also to Annex CB 3 for cases where the producer takes part in legal field trials for final approval of PPPs by the local government. No N/A.	Major Must	Authorized PPP are listed on <a href="http://www.fytoweb.fgov.be">www.fytoweb.fgov.be</a> ; approved biocides on <a href="http://www.health.belgium.be">www.health.belgium.be</a> .	De erkende GBM kunnen op <a href="http://www.fytoweb.fgov.be">www.fytoweb.fgov.be</a> geraadpleegd worden en de erkende biociden op <a href="http://www.health.belgium.be">www.health.belgium.be</a> .

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				CC	CC
CB 7.1.3	Is the PPP that has been applied appropriate for the target as recommended on the product label?	All the PPPs applied to the crop are suitable and can be justified (according to label recommendations or official registration body publication) for the pest, disease, weed or target of the PPP intervention. If the producer uses an off-label PPP, there shall be evidence of official approval for use of that PPP on that crop in that country. No N/A.	Major Must	Label recommendations are available on <a href="http://www.fytoweb.be">www.fytoweb.be</a> or on the national list or KDT advisory card (printed or electronically).	Gebruiksbeperkingen zijn beschikbaar op <a href="http://www.fytoweb.be">www.fytoweb.be</a> of op de nationale of KDT advieskaart (op papier of elektronisch).
CB 7.1.4	Are invoices of PPPs kept?	Invoices or packing slips of all PPPs used and/or stored shall be kept for record keeping and available at the time of the external inspection. No N/A.	Minor Must		
<b>CB 7.2</b>	<b>Advice on Quantity and Type of Plant Protection Products</b>				
CB 7.2.1	Are the persons selecting the PPPs competent to make that choice?	Where the PPP records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of the PPPs is an external qualified adviser, technical competence shall be demonstrated via official qualifications or specific	Major Must		(DOC 09 & 20)

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		<p>training course attendance certificates. Fax and e-mails from advisers, governments, etc. are permissible.</p> <p>Where the PPP records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of PPPs is the producer or designated employee, experience shall be complemented by technical knowledge that can be demonstrated via technical documentation (e.g. product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.).</p>			

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				CC	CC
<b>CB 7.3</b>	<b>Records of Application</b>				
CB 7.3.1	<p>Are records of all PPP applications kept and do they include the following minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop name and/or variety</li> <li>• Application location</li> <li>• Date and end time of application</li> <li>• Product trade name and active ingredient</li> <li>• Pre-harvest interval</li> </ul>	<p>All PPP application records shall specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The crop and/or variety treated. No N/A.</li> <li>• The geographical area, the name or reference of the farm, and the field, orchard or greenhouse where the crop is located. No N/A.</li> <li>• The exact dates (day/month/year) and end time of the application. The actual date (end date, if applied more than one day) of application shall be recorded. Producers need not record end times, but in these cases it shall be considered that application was done at the end of the day recorded. This information shall be used to cross-check compliance with the pre-harvest intervals. No N/A.</li> </ul>	Major Must		(DOC 26)

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				CC	CC
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The complete trade name (including formulation) and active ingredient or beneficial organism with scientific name. The active ingredient shall be recorded or it shall be possible to connect the trade name information to the active ingredient. No N/A.</li> <li>The pre-harvest interval has been recorded for all PPP applications where a pre-harvest interval is stated on the product label or, if not on label, as stated by an official source. No N/A unless Flowers and Ornamentals certification.</li> </ul>			
	<b>7.3.2 to 7.3.7:</b> Are records of all plant protection product applications kept and do they also include the following criteria:				
CB 7.3.2	Operator?	Full name and/or signature of the responsible operator(s) applying the PPPs shall be recorded. For electronic software systems, measures shall be in place to ensure authenticity of records. If a single	Minor Must		

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		individual makes all the applications, it is acceptable to record the operator details only once. If there is a team of workers doing the application, all of them need to be listed in the records. No N/A.			
CB 7.3.3	Justification for application?	The name of the pest(s), disease(s) and/or weed(s) treated is documented in all PPP records. If common names are used, they shall correspond to the names stated on the label. No N/A.	Minor Must	When applying PPP referenced on the information sheet for the cultivated crop (national or KDT), the availability of this sheet satisfies as addition to the requirement to document.	Bij gebruik van GBM vermeld op de advieskaart voor de betreffende teelt (nationaal, KDT), volstaat de advieskaart als aanvulling bij de registratie.
CB 7.3.4	Technical authorization for application?	The technically responsible person making the decision on the use and the doses of the PPP(s) being applied has been identified in the records. If a single individual authorizes all the applications, it is acceptable to record this person's details only once. No N/A.	Minor Must		

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				CC	CC
CB 7.3.5	Product quantity applied?	All PPP application records specify the amount of product to be applied in weight or volume or the total quantity of water (or other carrier medium) and dose in g/l or internationally recognized measures for the PPP. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.3.6	Application machinery used?	The application machinery type (e.g. knapsack, high volume, U.L.V., via the irrigation system, dusting, fogger, aerial, or another method) for all the PPPs applied (if there are various units, these are identified individually) is detailed in all PPP application records. If it is always the same unit of application machinery (e.g. only 1 boom sprayer), it is acceptable to record the details only once. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.3.7	Weather conditions at time of application?	Local weather conditions (e.g. wind, sunny/covered and humidity) affecting effectiveness of treatment or drift to neighboring crops shall be recorded for all PPP applications.	Minor Must		



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				CC	CC
		This may be in the form of pictograms with tick boxes, text information, or another viable system on the record. N/A for covered crops.			
CB 7.3.8	Does the producer take active measures to prevent pesticide drift to neighboring plots?	The producer shall take active measures to avoid the risk of pesticide drift from own plots to neighboring production areas. This may include, but is not limited to, knowledge of what the neighbors are growing, maintenance of spray equipment, etc.	Minor Must	Examples of active measures include among others: drift reducing nozzles, treatment-free headlands, distance / buffer zone versus neighboring fields and water (see <a href="http://www.fytoweb.be">www.fytoweb.be</a> ), good weather conditions during treatment, beside knowledge of neighboring crops and well-maintained spraying equipment.	Voorbeelden van afdoende maatregelen zijn onder meer: driftreducerende doppen, spuitvrije perceelsranden, afstanden / bufferszones ten opzichte van naburige percelen en waterlopen (zie <a href="http://www.fytoweb.be">www.fytoweb.be</a> ), gunstige weersomstandigheden bij toepassing, naast kennis over naburige teelten en onderhouden spuitapparatuur.
CB 7.3.9	Does the producer take active measures to prevent pesticide drift from neighboring plots?	The producer shall take active measures to avoid the risk of pesticide drift from adjacent plots e.g. by making agreements and organizing communication with producers from neighboring plots in order to eliminate the risk for undesired pesticide drift, by planting vegetative buffers at the edges of cropped fields, and by increasing	Recom.	In case of risks, examples of active measures include among others: hedges, cultivation-free zones, appropriate crop selection.	In geval van risico's, zijn voorbeelden van afdoende maatregelen onder meer: hagen, teeltvrije zones, aangepaste teeltkeuze.

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		pesticide sampling on such fields. N/A if not identified as risk.			

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<b>CB 7.4</b>	<b>Pre-Harvest Interval (N/A for Flowers and Ornamentals)</b>				
CB 7.4.1	Have the registered pre-harvest intervals been complied with?	The producer shall demonstrate that all pre-harvest intervals have been complied with for PPPs applied to the crops, through the use of clear records such as PPP application records and crop harvest dates. Specifically in continuous harvesting situations, there are systems in place in the field, orchard or greenhouse (e.g. warning signs, time of application, etc.) to ensure compliance with all pre-harvest intervals. Refer to CB 7.6.4. No N/A, unless Flowers and Ornamentals production.	Major Must		
<b>CB 7.5</b>	<b>Disposal of Surplus Application Mix</b>				
CB 7.5.1	Is surplus application mix or tank washings disposed of in a way that does not compromise food safety and the environment?	Applying surplus spray and tank washings to the crop is a first priority under the condition that the overall label dose rate is not exceeded. Surplus mix or tank washings shall be disposed of in a manner that does	Minor Must	Tank washing and eventual tank surplus are understood to be part of the registered application (including dose). If not, an additional recording is needed. The use of tank washings	(DOC 12) Spoeloplossing en eventueel tankoverschot worden verondersteld deel uit te maken van de geregistreerde toepassing (incl. dosis). Indien niet, dan is een bijkomende

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		compromise neither food safety nor the environment. Records are kept. No N/A.		and surplus spray needs to be recorded if applied on another field than the actual application. Compliant if disposal in bio-filter.	registratie nodig. Het gebruik van spoeloplossing en overschot moet geregistreerd worden indien op een ander perceel dan de eigenlijke toepassing van het GBM. Voldaan aan vereiste bij afzet via biofilter.
<b>CB 7.6</b>	<b>Plant Protection Product Residue Analysis</b> (N/A for Flowers and Ornamentals or Plant Propagation Material Production)				
CB 7.6.1	Can the producer demonstrate that information regarding the maximum residue levels (MRLs) of the country(ies) of destination (i.e. market(s) in which the producer intends to trade) is available?	The producer or the producer's customer shall have available a list of current applicable MRLs for all market(s) in which produce is intended to be traded (domestic and/or international). The MRLs shall be identified by either demonstrating communication with clients confirming the intended market(s), or by selecting the specific country(ies) (or group of countries) in which produce is intending to be traded, and presenting evidence of compliance with a residue screening system that meets the current applicable MRLs of that country. Where a group of countries is	Major Must	(Annex 2) The PO/buyer informs the producer if products will be sold outside the EU and provides the applicable MRLs of the country of destination. The producer has knowledge of the current applicable MRLs of the countries of destination, and can demonstrate this through a (hard copy or electronic) list. The PO/buyer can resume responsibility for the MRL information and residue monitoring, according to his QMS. In any cases, the legislation has to be applied and European MRLs have to be respected.	(Bijlage 2) De PO/afnemer brengt de producent op de hoogte indien het product zal afgezet worden buiten de EU en communiceert de toepasselijke MRLs van dat land van bestemming. De producent is op de hoogte van de MRLs van het land van bestemming en kan dit aantonen middels (papieren of elektronische) MRL lijst. De PO/afnemer kan instaan voor de MRL opvolging en residumonitoring, conform zijn QMS. In elk geval moet de wetgeving toegepast worden en voldaan worden aan de Europese MRLs.

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		targeted together for trading, the residue screening system shall meet the strictest current applicable MRLs in the group. Refer to 'Annex CB 4 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: CB 7.6 Residue Analysis'.			
CB 7.6.2	Has action been taken to meet the MRLs of the market in which the producer is intending to trade the produce?	Where the MRLs of the market in which the producer is intending to trade the produce are stricter than those of the country of production, the producer or the producer's customer shall demonstrate that during the production cycle these MRLs have been taken into account (i.e. modification where necessary of PPP application regime and/or use of produce residue testing results).	Major Must		
CB 7.6.3	Has the producer completed a risk assessment covering all registered crops to determine if the products will be compliant with the MRLs in the country of destination?	The risk assessment shall cover all registered crops and evaluate the PPP use and the potential risk of MRL exceedance. Risk assessments normally conclude that there is a need to undertake residue analysis and	Major Must		(DOC 27)

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		<p>identify the number of analyses, when and where to take the samples, and the type of analysis according to 'Annex CB 5 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: CB 7.6.3 Maximum Residue Limit Exceedance Risk Assessment'. The Annex CB 5 B 'Mandatory Minimum Criteria of a Residue Monitoring System (RMS)' is obligatory.</p> <p>A risk assessment that concludes that there is no need to undertake residue analysis shall have identified that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A track history of 4 or more years of analytical verification without detecting incidences (e.g. exceedances, use of non-authorized PPPs, etc.)</li> <li>• No or minimal use of PPPs</li> <li>• No use of PPPs close to harvesting (spraying to</li> </ul>			

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		<p>harvest interval is much bigger than the PPP pre-harvest interval)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A risk assessment validated by an independent third party (e.g. CB inspector, expert, etc.) or the customer</li> </ul> <p>Exceptions to these conditions could be those crops where there is no use of PPPs and the environment is very controlled, and for these reasons the industry does not normally undertake PPP residue analysis (mushrooms could be an example).</p>			
CB 7.6.4	Is there evidence of residue tests, based on the results of the risk assessment?	Based on the outcome of the risk assessment, current documented evidence or records shall be available of PPP residue analysis results for the GLOBALG.A.P. registered product crops, or of participation in a PPP residue monitoring system that is traceable to the farm and compliant with the	Major Must	(Annex 2 & 3) Compliant if PO/buyer declares to resume responsibility, according to his QMS. The concerned residue monitoring plan complies with Annex CB 5, as validated by a CB and notified to the BNTWG (see BNIG annex 3).	(Bijlage 2 & 3) Voldaan aan vereiste mits verklaring van PO/afnemer dat hij vereiste overneemt, conform zijn QMS. Het betrokken residumonitoringplan is conform Annex CB 5, volgens validatie door een certificatie-instelling, en melding aan de BNTWG (zie BNIG bijlage 3).

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		minimum requirements set in Annex CB 5. When residue tests are required as a result of the risk assessment, the criteria relating to sampling procedures, accredited labs, etc., shall be followed. Analysis results have to be traceable back to the specific producer and production site where the sample comes from.			



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	<b>7.6.5 to 7.6.7:</b> When the risk assessment determines that it is necessary to carry out residue analysis, is there evidence that:				
CB 7.6.5	Correct sampling procedures are followed?	Documented evidence exists demonstrating compliance with applicable sampling procedures. See 'Annex CB 4 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: CB 7.6 Residue Analysis'.	Minor Must	Compliant for RMP, conform Annex CB 5 and listed in BNIG annex 3.	Voldaan aan vereiste voor RMP, conform Annex CB 5 en opgenomen in BNIG bijlage 3.
CB 7.6.6	The laboratory used for residue testing is accredited by a competent national authority to ISO 17025 or equivalent standard?	There is clearly documented evidence (on letterhead, copies of accreditations, etc.) that the laboratories used for PPP residue analysis have been accredited or are in the process of accreditation to the applicable scope by a competent national authority to ISO 17025 or an equivalent standard. In all cases, the laboratories shall show evidence of participation in proficiency tests (e.g. FAPAS must be available). See 'Annex CB 4 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: CB 7.6 Residue Analysis'.	Minor Must	Compliant for RMP, conform Annex CB 5 and listed in BNIG annex 3.	Voldaan aan vereiste voor RMP, conform Annex CB 5 en opgenomen in BNIG bijlage 3.
CB 7.6.7	An action plan is in place in the event of an MRL is exceeded?	There is a clearly documented procedure of the remedial steps and actions (this shall include	Major Must	(Annex 2 & 3) Compliant for RMP, conform Annex CB 5 and listed in	(DOC 28) (Bijlage 2 & 3) Voldaan aan vereiste voor RMP, conform Annex CB 5 en

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		communication to customers, product tracking exercise, etc.) to be taken where a PPP residue analysis indicates an MRL (either of the country of production or the countries in which the harvested product is intended to be traded, if different) is exceeded. See 'Annex CB 4 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: CB 7.6 Residue Analysis'. This may be part of the recall/withdrawal procedure required by AF 9.1.		BNIG annex 3, and with declaration of PO/buyer that he resumes responsibility for corrective actions and notification duty, according to his QMS (see also AF 9.1). G-040/Vegaplan annex 10: The directive of the FASFC for the Ministerial Decree dated 22/01/2004 concerning the notification duty in the food chain can be consulted on <a href="http://www.favv.be">www.favv.be</a> (-professionals – notification duty).	opgenomen in BNIG bijlage 3, en mits verklaring van PO/afnemer dat hij correctieve acties en meldingsplicht overneemt (zie ook AF 9.1).  G-040/Vegaplan bijlage 10: De richtlijn van het FAVV betreffende het MB van 22/01/2004 betreffende de modaliteiten voor de meldingsplicht in de voedselketen kan geraadpleegd worden op <a href="http://www.favv.be">www.favv.be</a> (-Beroepssectoren –Meldingsplicht).

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<b>CB 7.7</b>	<b>Plant Protection Product Storage</b>				
	The PPP store must comply with basic rules to ensure safe storage and use.				
CB 7.7.1	Are PPPs stored in accordance with local regulations in a secure place with sufficient facilities for measuring and mixing them, and are they kept in their original package?	<p>The PPP storage facilities shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with all the appropriate current national, regional and local legislation and regulations</li> <li>• Be kept secure under lock and key. No N/A.</li> <li>• Have measuring equipment whose graduation for containers and calibration verification for scales been verified annually by the producer to assure accuracy of mixtures, and are equipped with utensils (e.g. buckets, water supply point, etc.), and they are kept clean for the safe and efficient handling of all PPPs that can be</li> </ul>	Major Must		(DOC 29)

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		<p>applied. This also applies to the filling/mixing area if this is different. No N/A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contain the PPPs in their original containers and packs. In the case of breakage only, the new package shall contain all the information of the original label. Refer to CB 7.9.1. No N/A.</li> </ul>			

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	7.7.2 to 7.7.6: Are plant protection products stored in a location that is:				
CB 7.7.2	Sound?	<p>The PPP storage facilities are built in a manner that is structurally sound and robust.</p> <p>Storage capacity shall be appropriate for the highest amount of PPPs that need to be stored during the PPP application season, and the PPPs are stored in a way that is not dangerous for the workers and does not create a risk of cross-contamination between them or with other products. No N/A.</p>	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.3	Appropriate to the temperature conditions?	The PPPs are stored according to label storage requirements. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.4	Well ventilated (in the case of walk-in storage)?	The PPP storage facilities have sufficient and constant ventilation of fresh air to avoid a build-up of harmful vapors. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.5	Well lit?	The PPP storage facilities have or are located in areas with sufficient	Minor Must		

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		illumination by natural or artificial lighting to ensure that all product labels can be easily read while on the shelves. No N/A.			
CB 7.7.6	Located away from other materials?	The minimum requirement is to prevent cross-contamination between PPPs and other surfaces or materials that may enter into contact with the edible part of the crop by the use of a physical barrier (wall, sheeting, etc.). No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.7	Is all PPP storage shelving made of non-absorbent material?	The PPP storage facilities are equipped with shelving that is not absorbent in case of spillage (e.g. metal, rigid plastic, or covered with impermeable liner, etc.).	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.8	Is the PPP storage facility able to retain spillage?	The PPP storage facilities have retaining tanks or products are bunded according to 110 % of the volume of the largest container of stored liquid, to ensure that there cannot be any leakage, seepage, or	Minor Must	G-040/Vegaplan 1.1.15: 'Retention of leakage is possible: e.g. through retaining tanks or a doorstep.'	G-040/Vegaplan 1.1.15: 'Er is opvang van lekkage mogelijk: bijvoorbeeld vangbakken plaatsen of een dorpel voorzien.'

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		contamination to the exterior of the facility. No N/A.			
CB 7.7.9	Are there facilities to deal with spillage?	The PPP storage facilities and all designated fixed filling/mixing areas are equipped with a container of absorbent inert material such as sand, floor brush and dustpan, and plastic bags that must be in a fixed location to be used exclusively in case of spillage of PPPs. No N/A.	Minor Must	G-040/Vegaplan 1.1.17: 'It must be possible to clean spillage immediately. Therefore, the PPP storage room must include: bucket with absorbing material (sand, sawdust), floor brush, hand brush, dustpan. The absorbing material is scattered on the spilled liquids, absorbs and can be cleaned easily.'	G-040/Vegaplan 1.1.17: 'Bij morsen moet men meteen kunnen opruimen. Daartoe wordt in het lokaal een emmer met absorberend materiaal (zand, zaagsel), een borstel, een handborsteltje en een vuilblik geplaatst. De absorberende stof wordt over de gemorste vloeistof gestrooid, absorbeert en kan vervolgens gemakkelijk worden opgeruimd.'
CB 7.7.10	Are keys and access to the PPP storage facility limited to workers with formal training in the handling of PPPs?	The PPP storage facilities are kept locked and physical access is only granted in the presence of persons who can demonstrate formal training in the safe handling and use of PPPs. No N/A.	Minor Must	See phyto-licence for qualifications.	(DOC 09) Zie fytolicensie voor bevoegdheden.
CB 7.7.11	Are PPPs approved for use on the crops registered for GLOBALG.A.P. certification stored separately within the	PPPs used for purposes other than for registered and/or certified crops (i.e. use in garden etc.) are clearly identified and stored separately in the PPP store.	Minor Must		

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	storage facility from PPPs used for other purposes?				
CB 7.7.12	Are liquids not stored on shelves above powders?	All the PPPs that are liquid formulations are stored on shelving that is never above those products that are powder or granular formulations. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.13	Is there an up-to-date PPP stock inventory or calculation of stock with incoming PPPs and records of use available?	The stock inventory (type and amount of PPPs stored, number of units, e.g. bottles, is allowed) shall be updated within a month after there is a movement of the stock (in and out). The stock update can be calculated by registration of supply (invoices or other records of incoming PPPs) and use (treatments/applications), but there shall be regular checks of the actual content to avoid deviations with calculations.	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.14	Is the accident procedure visible and accessible within 10 meters	An accident procedure containing all information detailed in AF 4.3.1 and including emergency contact	Minor Must		(DOC 07)



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	of the PPP/chemical storage facilities?	telephone numbers shall visually display the basic steps of primary accident care and be accessible by all persons within 10 meters of the PPP/chemical storage facilities and designated mixing areas. No N/A.			
CB 7.7.15	Are there facilities to deal with accidental operator contamination?	All PPP/chemical storage facilities and all filling/mixing areas present on the farm have eye washing amenities, a source of clean water at a distance no farther than 10 meters, and a first aid kit containing the relevant aid material (e.g. a pesticide first aid kit might need aid material for corrosive chemicals or alkaline liquid in case of swallowing, and might not need bandages and splints), all of which are clearly and permanently marked via signage. No N/A.	Minor Must	G-040/Vegaplan 1.1.20: 'There is an eye douche or running water near the PPP storage facilities available.' An easily accessible tap with clean running water or a non-opened bottle with non-sparkling drinking water are considered as having eye wash capability.	G-040/Vegaplan 1.1.20: 'Er is een oogdouche of stromend water in de buurt van het fytolokaal/de fytokast aanwezig.' Een kraan met schoon, stromend water of een ongeopende fles niet-bruisend drinkbaar water – die vlot toegankelijk zijn – worden beschouwd als oogdouche.
<b>CB 7.8</b>	<b>Plant Protection Product Handling</b> (N/A if no Plant Protection Product Handling)				
CB 7.8.1	Does the producer offer all workers who have contact with	The producer provides all workers who are in contact with PPPs the	Minor Must.		(DOC 06)

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	PPPs the possibility to be submitted to annual health checks or with a frequency according to a risk assessment that considers their exposure and toxicity of products used?	option of being voluntarily submitted to health checks annually or according to health and safety risk assessment (see AF 4.1.1). These health checks shall comply with national, regional, or local codes of practice, and use of results shall respect the legality of disclosure of personal data.			
CB 7.8.2	Are there procedures dealing with re-entry times on the farm?	There are clear, documented procedures based on the label instructions that regulate all the re-entry intervals for PPPs applied to the crops. Special attention should be paid to workers at the greatest risk, i.e. pregnant/lactating workers, and the elderly. Where no re-entry information is available on the label, there are no specific minimum intervals, but the spray must have dried on the plants before workers re-enter the growing area.	Major Must		(DOC 06)
CB 7.8.3	If concentrate PPPs are transported on and between	All transport of PPPs shall be in compliance with all applicable	Minor Must		

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	farms, are they transported in a safe and secure manner?	legislation. When legislation does not exist, the producer shall in any case guarantee that the PPPs are transported in a way that does not pose a risk to the health of the worker(s) transporting them.			
CB 7.8.4	When mixing PPPs, are the correct handling and filling procedures followed as stated on the label?	Facilities, including appropriate measuring equipment, shall be adequate for mixing PPPs, so that the correct handling and filling procedures, as stated on the label, can be followed. No N/A.	Minor Must		

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CB 7.9	Empty Plant Protection Product Containers				
CB 7.9.1	Are empty containers rinsed either via the use of an integrated pressure-rinsing device on the application equipment or at least 3 times with water before storage and disposal, and is the rinsate from empty containers returned to the application equipment tank or disposed of in accordance with CB 7.5.1?	Pressure-rinsing equipment for PPP containers shall be installed on the PPP application machinery or there shall be clear written instructions to rinse each container at least 3 times prior to its disposal.  Either via the use of a container-handling device or according to a written procedure for the application equipment operators, the rinsate from the empty PPP containers shall always be put back into the application equipment tank when mixing, or disposed of in a manner that does compromise neither food safety nor the environment. No N/A.	Major Must		(DOC 12)
CB 7.9.2	Is re-use of empty PPP containers for purposes other than containing and transporting the identical product being avoided?	There is evidence that empty PPP containers have not been or currently are not being re-used for anything other than containing and	Minor Must		

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		transporting identical product as stated on the original label. No N/A.			
CB 7.9.3	Are empty containers kept secure until disposal is possible?	There is a designated secure store point for all empty PPP containers prior to disposal that is isolated from the crop and packaging materials (i.e. permanently marked via signage and locked, with physically restricted access for persons and fauna).	Minor Must		
CB 7.9.4	Does disposal of empty PPP containers occur in a manner that avoids exposure to humans and contamination of the environment?	Producers shall dispose of empty PPP containers using a secure storage point, a safe handling system prior to the disposal, and a disposal method that complies with applicable legislation and avoids exposure to people and the contamination of the environment (watercourses, flora and fauna). No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.9.5	Are official collection and disposal systems used when available, and in that case are the empty containers adequately	Where official collection and disposal systems exist, there are records of participation by the producer. All the empty PPP containers, once	Minor Must	Participation in AgriRecover can be demonstrated with attestation of the collection, presence of AgriRecover	Deelname aan AgriRecover kan worden aangetoond door een bewijs van ophaling, het bezit van

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	stored, labeled, and handled according to the rules of a collection system?	emptied, shall be adequately stored, labeled, handled, and disposed of according to the requirements of the official collection and disposal schemes, where applicable.		bags, or registration on <a href="http://www.agrirecover.eu">www.agrirecover.eu</a> .	AgriRecover zakken, of registratie op <a href="http://www.agrirecover.eu">www.agrirecover.eu</a> .
CB 7.9.6	Are all local regulations regarding disposal or destruction of containers observed?	All the relevant national, regional and local regulations and legislation, if such exist, have been complied with regarding the disposal of empty PPP containers.	Major Must	Participation in AgriRecover can be demonstrated with attestation of the collection, presence of AgriRecover bags, or registration on <a href="http://www.agrirecover.eu">www.agrirecover.eu</a> .	Deelname aan AgriRecover kan worden aangetoond door een bewijs van ophaling, het bezit van AgriRecover zakken, of registratie op <a href="http://www.agrirecover.eu">www.agrirecover.eu</a> .
<b>CB 7.10</b>	<b>Obsolete Plant Protection Products</b>				
CB 7.10.1	Are obsolete PPPs securely maintained and identified and disposed of by authorized or approved channels?	There are records that indicate that obsolete PPPs have been disposed of via officially authorized channels. When this is not possible, obsolete PPPs are securely maintained and identifiable.	Minor Must		
<b>CB 7.11</b>	<b>Application of Substances other than Fertilizer and Plant Protection Products</b>				
CB7.11.1	Are records available for all other substances, including those that are made on-farm, used on crops, and/or soil that are not	If preparations, such as plant strengtheners, soil conditioners, or any other such substances are used on certified crops, be	Minor Must	Registration only required for those products that are applied on the crop and/or the soil and that are not yet covered by 'fertilization' or 'crop	Registratie enkel vereist voor producten die toegepast worden op het gewas en/of de bodem en die nog niet zijn opgenomen onder 'bemesting'

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	covered under the sections on fertilizer and PPPs ?	they home-made or purchased, records shall be available. These records shall include the name of the substance (e.g. plant from which it derives), the crop, the field, the date, and the amount applied. In case of purchased products, also the trade or commercial name, if applicable, and the active substance or ingredient, or the main source (e.g. plants, algae, mineral, etc.) shall be recorded. If in the country of production, a registration scheme for this substance(s) exists, it has to be approved. Where the substances do not require registration for use in the country of production, the producer shall make sure that the use does not compromise food safety. Records of these materials must contain information about the		protection' – so excluding e.g. cleaning products for greenhouse roofs.	of 'gewasbescherming' - dus niet nodig voor bvb. kasdek- reinigingsmiddelen.

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		ingredients where available, and if there is a risk of exceeding MRLs, CB 7.6.2 must be met.			



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CB 8	EQUIPMENT				
CB 8.1	Is equipment sensitive to food safety (e.g. PPP sprayers, irrigation/fertigation equipment, post-harvest product application equipment) maintained in a good state of repair, routinely verified and, where applicable, calibrated at least annually, and are records of measures taken within the previous 12 months available?	The equipment is kept in a good state of repair with documented evidence of up-to-date maintenance sheets for all repairs, oil changes, etc. undertaken. E.g. PPP sprayers: See Annex CB 6 for guidance on compliance with visual inspection and functional tests of application equipment. The calibration of the PPP application machinery (automatic and non-automatic) has been verified for correct operation within the last 12 months and this is certified or documented either by participation in an official scheme (where it exists) or by having been carried out by a person who can demonstrate their competence.	Minor Must	There are registrations or invoices of maintenance available – that specify the yearly control of the equipment by the producer or a technician.	(DOC 29) Er zijn registraties of facturen van uitgevoerd onderhoud beschikbaar waaruit blijkt dat de apparatuur jaarlijks wordt nagekeken – door de producent of een techniek.

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				CC	CC
		If small handheld measures not individually identifiable are used, then their average capacity has been verified and documented, with all such items in use having been compared to a standard measure at least annually. Irrigation/fertigation equipment: As a minimum, annual maintenance records shall be kept for all methods of irrigation/fertigation machinery/techniques used.			
CB 8.2	Is equipment sensitive to the environment and other equipment used on the farming activities (e.g. fertilizer spreaders, equipment used for weighing and temperature control) routinely verified and, where applicable, calibrated at least annually?	The equipment used is kept in a good state of repair with documented evidence of up-to-date maintenance sheets for all repairs, oil changes, etc. undertaken. E.g. fertilizer spreader: There shall exist, as a minimum, records stating that the verification of calibration has been carried out by a specialized company, supplier of fertilization equipment or by	Minor Must	There are registrations or invoices of maintenance available – that specify the yearly control of the equipment by the producer or a technician.	(DOC 29) Er zijn registraties of facturen van uitgevoerd onderhoud beschikbaar waaruit blijkt dat de apparatuur jaarlijks wordt nagekeken – door de producent of een techniek.

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		the technically responsible person of the farm within the last 12 months. If small handheld measures not individually identifiable are used, then their average capacity has been verified and documented, with all such items in use having been compared to a standard measure at least annually.			
CB 8.3	Is the producer involved in an independent calibration-certification scheme, where available?	The producer's involvement in a calibration scheme is documented. In the case the producer uses an official calibration system cycle longer than one year, the producer still requires internal annual verification of the calibration as per CB 8.1.	Recom.	G-040/Vegaplan CP 2.2.1: 'All spraying equipment for the application of PPP, should be controlled conform the legal requirements'.	G-040/Vegaplan CP 2.2. 1: 'Alle spuittoestellen die geschikt zijn om GBM toe te passen, moeten gecontroleerd zijn volgens de wettelijke bepalingen.'
CB 8.4	Is the PPP equipment stored in such a way as to prevent product contamination?	The equipment used in the application of PPPs (e.g. spray tanks, knapsacks) is stored in a secure way that prevents product contamination or other materials that	Minor Must		

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		may enter into contact with the edible part of the harvested products.			

GLOBALG.A.P. IFA implementation at national level has to comply with the CPCC requirements and the additional country-specific interpretation by the NTWG.

*For certain control points and compliance criteria of this module the NTWG shall evaluate if it is related to national or regional legislation/regulation. If legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference and quote/explain the relevant parts of these legal requirements.*

## GLOBALG.A.P. IFA V5.2

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				CC	CC
<b>FV</b>	<b>FRUIT AND VEGETABLES</b>				
<b>FV 1</b>	<b>SITE MANAGEMENT</b>				
<b>FV 1.1</b>	<b>Risk Assessment</b>				
FV 1.1.1	Does the risk assessment for the farm site carried out as identified in AF 1.2.1 make particular reference to microbial contamination?	As part of their risk assessment for the farm site (see AF 1.2.1), producers shall identify the locations of nearby commercial animal operations, composting and potential sources for ingress by domestic and wild animals, and other contamination routes such as floodwater intrusion and dust.	Major Must		(DOC 03)
FV 1.1.2	Has a management plan that establishes and implements strategies to minimize the risks	A management plan addresses the risks identified in FV 1.1.1 and describes the hazard control	Major Must		(DOC 03)

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	identified in FV 1.1.1 been developed and implemented?	procedures that justify that the site in question is suitable for production. This plan shall be appropriate to the products being produced and there shall be evidences of its implementation and effectiveness.			
<b>FV 2</b>	<b>SOIL MANAGEMENT</b> (N/A IF NO SOIL FUMIGATION IS PRACTICED)				
<b>FV 2.1</b>	<b>Soil Fumigation</b> (N/A if no Soil Fumigation)				
FV 2.1.1	Is there a written justification for the use of soil fumigants?	There is written evidence and justification for the use of soil fumigants including location, date, active ingredient, doses, method of application and operator. The use of methyl bromide as a soil fumigant is not permitted.	Minor Must	Vegaplan 4.3.18 & 6.3.8.2: 'Soil fumigation is only allowed if justified by a crop- or soil analysis. The fumigation might be performed according to the authorization of the PPP. If possible/feasible preference should be given to non- chemical soil fumigation. For the fumigation, the following is registered: date of application, trade name or active ingredient, place of application, application method, operator.' Beside the requirements before, shall also	Vegaplan 4.3.18 & 6.3.8.2: 'Grondontsmetting is enkel mogelijk als dit uit een gewas- of grondanalyse blijkt. Deze kan uitgevoerd worden conform de erkenning van het GBM. Indien mogelijk/haalbaar moet de voorkeur gegeven worden aan een niet- chemische bodemontsmetting. Bij het toepassen van grondontsmetting worden de volgende gegevens geregistreerd: datum van toepassing; handelsnaam of actieve stof van het product; plaats van ontsmetting; toegepaste methode; toepasser.' Naast

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				be recorded: active ingredient, doses.	voorgaande, ook te vermelden: actieve stof, dosis.
FV 2.1.2	Is any pre-planting interval complied with prior to planting?	Pre-planting interval shall be recorded.	Minor Must		
<b>FV 3</b>	<b>SUBSTRATES</b> (N/A IF SUBSTRATES ARE NOT USED)				
FV 3.1	Does the producer participate in substrate recycling programs for substrates where available?	The producer keeps records documenting quantities recycled and dates. Invoices/loading dockets are acceptable. If there is no participation in a recycling program available, it should be justified.	Recom.	Compliant for bio-degradable materials.	Voldaan aan vereiste voor bioafbreekbare materialen.
FV 3.2	If chemicals are used to sterilize substrates for reuse, have the location, the date of sterilization, type of chemical, method of sterilization, name of the operator, and pre-planting interval been recorded?	When the substrates are sterilized on the farm, the name or reference of the field, orchard, or greenhouse is recorded. If sterilized off farm, then the name and location of the company that sterilizes the substrate are recorded. The following are all correctly recorded: The dates of sterilization (day/month/year), the name and active ingredient, the machinery (e.g. 1000 l tank, etc.), the method (e.g. drenching, fogging, etc.), the operator's name (i.e.	Major Must		

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		the person who actually applied the chemicals and did the sterilization), and the pre-planting interval.			
FV 3.3	If a substrate of natural origin is used, can it be demonstrated that it does not come from designated conservation areas?	Records exist that attest the source of the substrate of natural origin being used. These records demonstrate that the substrate does not come from designated conservation areas.	Minor Must	Compliant if declaration of supplier.	Voldaan aan vereiste mits verklaring van de leverancier.
<b>FV 4</b>	<b>PRE-HARVEST</b> (REFER TO 'ANNEX FV 1 GLOBALG.A.P. GUIDELINE: MICROBIOLOGICAL HAZARDS DURING GROWING AND HANDLING')				
<b>FV 4.1</b>	<b>Quality of Water Used on Pre-Harvest Activities</b> (This Applies to Water Used on all Farm Activities and on the Product Itself Before it is Harvested).				
FV 4.1.1	Is there evidence of a risk assessment covering the microbiological quality of the water used in all pre-harvest operations?	A written risk assessment of microbiological quality of the water is conducted. It includes water source, proximity to potential sources of contamination, application timing (growth stage of the crop), application method, and placement of application (harvestable part of the crop, other parts of the crop, ground between crops, etc.).	Major Must		(DOC 24)
FV 4.1.2a	In case of leafy greens (also called potherbs, greens, vegetable greens,	GLOBALG.A.P. producers shall comply with the local applicable	Major Must	The listing provided in DOC35 are examples only and by no	(DOC 24) (Leafy greens: zie DOC 35)



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	leafy greens, or salad greens); is water used on pre-harvest activities analyzed as part of the risk assessment and at a frequency in line with that risk assessment (FV 4.1.1) and no less than indicated in Annex FV 1?	<p>limits for microbiological contaminants in the water used on pre-harvest activities, and in their absence use the WHO recommendations as a reference for the decision-making process for preventive and/or corrective actions (see Annex FV 1). Compliance with the applicable thresholds shall be verified through water tests carried out in a frequency as indicated by the decision tree in Annex FV 1 (risk assessment).</p> <p>Water testing regime shall reflect the nature and extent of the water system as well as the type of product. Where substantially different water sources are used, they shall be considered separately with regard to sampling. Where one water source services multiple systems or farms it may be possible to treat this as the single origin for sampling purposes.</p>		means meant to be complete list.	

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		Samples from field level shall be taken from places that are more representative of the water source, usually as close to the point of application as possible.			
FV 4.1.2b	For all crops not mentioned under FV 4.1.2a; is water used on pre-harvest activities analyzed as part of the risk assessment, at a frequency in line with that risk assessment (FV 4.1.1), and no less than indicated in Annex FV 1?	<p>GLOBALG.A.P. producers shall comply with the local applicable limits for microbiological contaminants in the water used on pre-harvest activities, and in their absence use the WHO recommendations as a reference for the decision-making process for preventive and/or corrective actions (see Annex FV 1). Compliance with the applicable thresholds shall be verified through water tests carried out in a frequency as indicated by the decision tree in Annex FV 1 (risk assessment).</p> <p>Water testing regime shall reflect the nature and extent of the water</p>	<b>Minor Must</b> (will become a Major Must <i>as soon as additional guidance by GLOBALG.A.P. for other crops is published.</i> )		(DOC 24)

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		<p>system as well as the type of product. Where substantially different water sources are used, they shall be considered separately with regard to sampling. Where one water source services multiple systems or farms, it may be possible to treat this as the single origin for sampling purposes.</p> <p>Samples from field level shall be taken from places that are more representative of the water source, usually as close to the point of application as possible.</p>			
FV 4.1.3	In the case the risk assessment or the water tests require it, has the producer implemented adequate actions to prevent product contamination?	<p>When the risk assessment based on the water testing indicates risks of product contamination, action shall be required.</p> <p>Possible strategies to reduce the risk of product contamination arising from water use include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treating water before use</li> </ul>	Major Must		(DOC 24)

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preventing water coming into contact with the harvestable portion of the crop</li> <li>Reducing the vulnerability of the water supply</li> <li>Allowing sufficient time between application and harvest to ensure an appropriate decline in pathogen populations</li> </ul> <p>Producers implementing these strategies shall have an adequate and reliable validation process to demonstrate that product contamination is being avoided.</p>			
FV 4.1.4	According to the risk assessment, FV 4.1.1, and current sector specific standards, does the laboratory analysis consider microbiological contamination, and is the laboratory accredited against ISO 17025 or by competent national/local authorities for testing water?	Analyses are carried out by an appropriate laboratory accredited against ISO 17025 or equivalent standard, and capable of performing microbiological analyses, or by laboratories approved for water testing by the	Minor Must		

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		competent national/local authorities. No N/A.			
<b>FV 4.2</b>	<b>Application of Organic Fertilizer of Animal Origin</b>				
FV 4.2.1	Does the interval between the application of organic fertilizer and the product harvest not compromise food safety?	<p>Records show that the interval between use of composted organic fertilizers and harvest does not compromise food safety (see also CB 4.4.2).</p> <p>When raw animal manure is used, producers shall conduct a risk assessment (CB 4.4.2) and incorporate the raw manure into the soil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For tree crops: Prior to bud burst, or exceptionally it may be incorporated in a shorter interval based on the risk assessment but never shorter than 60 days prior to harvest;</li> <li>For all other crops: At least 60 days prior to harvest for all other crops. In the case of leafy greens (also called</li> </ul>	Major Must		(DOC 22)

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		pothebs, greens, vegetable greens, leafy greens, or salad greens) it cannot be applied after planting even if the growing cycle is longer than 60 days. Refer to Annex FV 1.			
<b>FV 4.3</b>	<b>Pre-Harvest Check</b>				
FV 4.3.1	Is there lack of evidence of excessive animal activity in the crop production area that is a potential food safety risk?	Appropriate measures shall be taken to reduce possible contamination within the growing area. Example subjects to be considered include: Livestock near the field, high concentrations of wildlife in the field, rodents, and domestic animals (own animals, dog walkers, etc.). Where appropriate buffer areas, physical barriers, fences should be used.	Minor Must		(DOC 03)
<b>FV 5</b>	<b>HARVEST AND POST-HARVEST (PRODUCT HANDLING) ACTIVITIES</b> Control points covered in FV 5.1.1 to FV 5.8.10 may be applicable during harvest and/or handling at the point of harvest (on field) and/or handling in packinghouse (facility) and/or during storage/cooling. All these points shall be evaluated in all cases when and where applicable.				(DOC 30)

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	<p><i>Four main activities may take place after the growing season: <b>harvest, handling at the point of harvest (on field), handling in a packinghouse (in facility), and storage/cooling.</b> Although not all of these activities are carried out on every farm, the need to follow the appropriate hygiene principles and to maintain the tools, equipment and facilities are common and equally important for all these activities with regard to food safety. Producers shall evaluate the requirements aggregated in this section considering all the applicable activities on the farm.</i></p>				
<b>FV 5.1</b>	<b>Principles of Hygiene</b> (Refer to 'Annex FV 1 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: Microbiological Hazards During Growing and Harvest')				
FV 5.1.1	Has a hygiene risk assessment been performed for the harvest, pre- and post-farm gate transport process, and post-harvest activities including product handling?	<p>There is a documented hygiene risk assessment covering physical, chemical (incl. allergens) and microbiological contaminants, spillage of bodily fluids (e.g. vomiting, bleeding), and human transmissible diseases, customized to the products and processes. It shall cover all harvest and product handling activities carried out by the producer, as well as personnel, personal effects, equipment, clothing, packaging material, transport, vehicles, and product storage (also short-term storage at farm).</p> <p>The hygiene risk assessment shall be tailored to the activities of the farm, the crops, and the technical level of the</p>	Major Must		(DOC 04 & 37)

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		business and be reviewed every time risks change and at least annually. No N/A.			
FV 5.1.2	Are there documented hygiene procedures and instructions for the harvest and post-harvest processes including product handling (also when they take place directly on the field, orchard, or greenhouse) designed to prevent contamination of crop, crop production areas, food contact surfaces, and harvested product?	Based on the risk assessment, there are documented hygiene procedures for the harvesting and post-harvesting processes. Procedures shall include evaluating whether workers are fit to return to work after illness.	Major Must		(DOC 05 & 37)
FV 5.1.3	Are the hygiene procedures and instructions for the harvest and post- harvest activities, including product handling, implemented?	The operation shall nominate the farm manager or other competent person as responsible for the implementation of the hygiene procedures by all workers and visitors.  When the risk assessment determines that specific clothing (e.g. smocks, aprons, sleeves, gloves, footwear. See Annex FV 1, 5.4.2) shall be used, it shall be	Major Must		(DOC 05)



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		<p>cleaned when it becomes soiled to the point of becoming a risk of contamination, and shall be effectively maintained and stored.</p> <p>Visual evidence shows that no violations of the hygiene instructions and procedures occur. No N/A.</p>			
FV 5.1.4	Have workers received specific training in hygiene before harvesting and handling produce?	There shall be evidence that the workers received specific induction and annual training regarding the hygiene procedures for the harvesting and product handling activities. Workers shall be trained using written (in appropriate languages) and/or pictorial instructions to prevent physical (e.g. snails, stones, insects, knives, fruit residues, watches, mobile phones, etc.), microbiological and chemical contamination of the product during harvesting. Training records and evidence of attendance shall be available.	Major Must	The signing of the hygiene procedures by the workers is sufficient as evidence of training – see also AF 4.2.1.	(DOC 05) De ondertekening van de hygiëne instructies door de werknemers wordt beschouwd als bewijsmateriaal van de opleiding - zie ook AF 4.2.1.

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FV 5.1.5	Are signs that communicate the primary hygiene instructions to workers and visitors, including at least instructions to workers, to wash their hands before returning to work clearly displayed?	Signs with the main hygiene instructions shall be visibly displayed in the relevant locations and include clear instructions that hands shall be washed before handling produce. Workers handling ready-to-eat products shall wash their hands prior to start of work, after each visit to a toilet, after handling contaminated material, after smoking or eating, after breaks, prior to returning to work, and at any other time when their hands may have become a source of contamination.	Major Must		
FV 5.1.6	Are smoking, eating, chewing, and drinking confined to designated areas segregated from growing areas and products?	Smoking, eating, chewing, and drinking are confined to designated areas away from crops awaiting harvest and are never permitted in the produce handling or storage areas, unless indicated otherwise by the hygiene risk assessment. (Drinking water is the exception).	Major Must		

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<b>FV 5.2</b>	<b>Sanitary Facilities</b>				
FV 5.2.1	Do harvest workers who come into direct contact with the crops have access to appropriate handwashing equipment and make use of it?	<p>Wash stations shall be available and maintained (hand soap, towels) in a clean and sanitary condition to allow workers to clean their hands. Personnel shall wash their hands prior to start of work, after each visit to a toilet, after handling contaminated material, after smoking or eating, after breaks, prior to returning to work, and at any other time when their hands may have become a source of contamination.</p> <p>Water used for handwashing shall at all times meet the microbial standard for drinking water. If this is not possible, sanitizer (e.g. alcohol-based gel) shall be used after washing hands with soap and water with irrigation water quality.</p>	Major Must		

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		Handwashing stations shall be provided inside or close to toilet facilities. No N/A.			
FV 5.2.2	Do harvest workers have access to clean toilets in the vicinity of their work?	Field sanitation units shall be designed, constructed, and located in a manner that minimizes the potential risk for product contamination and allows direct accessibility for servicing. Fixed or mobile toilets (including pit latrines) are constructed of materials that are easy to clean and they are in a good state of hygiene. Toilets are expected to be in a reasonable proximity (e.g. 500 m or 7 minutes) to place of work. Failure point = no or insufficient toilets in reasonable proximity to place of work. Not applicable is only possible when harvest workers don't come in contact with marketable produce during harvesting (e.g. mechanical harvesting). Toilets shall be appropriately maintained and stocked. (For guidance, see Annex FV 1, 5.4.1)	Minor Must		

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FV 5.2.3	Do workers handling the product on the field or in a facility have access to clean toilets and handwashing facilities in the vicinity of their work?	Handwashing facilities, containing non-perfumed soap, water to clean and disinfect hands, and hand-drying facilities shall be accessible and near to the toilets (as near as possible without the potential for cross-contamination). Workers shall wash their hands prior to start of work, after each visit to a toilet, after using a handkerchief/tissue, after handling contaminated material, after smoking, eating, or drinking, after breaks, prior to returning to work, and at any other time when their hands may have become a source of contamination. When handling takes place in a facility, toilets shall be maintained in a good state of hygiene and shall not open directly onto the produce handling area, unless the door is self-closing.	Major Must	The door of the toilet does open in a separate area other than the produce handling area or is self-closing and there is further no giving off of unpleasant smell; or the toilets are at a distance of minimum 10 meter from the products.	De deur van het toilet komt uit in een sas of in een andere plaats dan de verpakkingruimte of is zelfsluitend en er is verder geen geurhinder mogelijk, of de toiletten bevinden zich op minimum 10 meter afstand van het product.
FV 5.2.4	Are the harvest containers used exclusively for produce and are these containers, the tools used for harvesting and the harvest equipment appropriate for their intended use and	Reusable harvesting containers, harvesting tools (e.g. scissors, knives, pruning shears, etc.) and harvesting equipment (e.g. machinery) are cleaned and	Major Must		(DOC 10)

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	cleaned, maintained, and able to protect the product from contamination?	maintained. A documented cleaning (and, when indicated by the risk assessment, disinfection) schedule is in place to prevent produce contamination.  Produce containers are only used to contain harvested product (i.e. no agricultural chemicals, lubricants, oil, cleaning chemicals, plant or other debris, lunch bags, tools, etc.).			
FV 5.2.5	Are there suitable changing facilities for the workers?	The changing facilities should be used to change clothing and protective outer garments as required.	Recom.		
FV 5.2.6	Are vehicles used for transport of harvested produce and/or packed product and any equipment used for loading, cleaned, and maintained where necessary according to risk?	Farm vehicles used for loading and transport of harvested produce and/or packed products are cleaned and maintained so as to prevent produce contamination (e.g. soil, dirt, animal manure, spills, etc.).	Major Must	In case of transport by third parties: see also AF 5.1	(DOC 10) In geval van transport door derden: zie ook AF 5.1
<b>FV 5.3</b>	<b>Water Quality</b>				
FV 5.3.1	If ice (or water) is used during any operations relating to harvest or	Any ice or water used in relation to harvest or cooling shall meet microbial	Major Must		(DOC 24)

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				<b>CC</b>	<b>CC</b>
	cooling, does it meet the microbial standards for drinking water, and is it handled under sanitary conditions to prevent produce contamination?	standards for drinking water and shall be handled under sanitary conditions to prevent produce contamination. The only exception is in the case of cranberry fields that are harvested by flooding, where producers shall at a minimum guarantee that the water is not a source of microbiological contamination.		The water used should be initially of drinking water quality, and then monitored and treated and/or renewed as required according to risk to avoid contamination of the product. N/A for products that are subject to final washing and/or heat treatment. Initial cleaning or washing of products (e.g. to remove soil at harvest – for products as asparagus, leek), no requirement to use drinking water; see also FV 5.7.1.	Het gebruikte water moet oorspronkelijk van drinkwater kwaliteit zijn, daarna geldt monitoring, behandeling en/of verversing zoals vereist voor het vermijden van product contaminatie. NVT voor producten die nog finaal gewassen worden en/of een hittebehandeling ondergaan.

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<b>FV 5.4</b>	<b>Packing and Storage Areas</b> (N/A When There is no Product Packing and/or Storing)				
FV 5.4.1	Is harvested produce protected from contamination?	All harvested produce (regardless stored bulk or packed) shall be protected from contamination. In the case of produce packed and handled directly in the field, it shall all be removed from the field during the day (not stored on the field overnight in open-air conditions), in accordance with the harvest hygiene risk assessment results. Food safety requirements shall be complied with if produce is stored on a short time basis at the farm.	Major Must		(DOC 04)
FV 5.4.2	Are all collection/storage/distribution points of packed produce, also those in the field, maintained in clean and hygienic conditions?	To prevent contamination, all on- and off-farm storage and produce handling facilities and equipment (i.e. process lines and machinery, walls, floors, storage areas, etc.) shall be cleaned and/or maintained according to a documented cleaning and maintenance schedule that includes defined minimum frequency. Records of	Major Must		(DOC 10)



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				CC	CC
		cleaning and maintenance shall be kept.			
FV 5.4.3	Are packing materials appropriate for use, and are they used and stored in clean and hygienic conditions so as to prevent them from becoming a source of contamination?	Packaging material used shall be appropriate for the food safety of the products packed. To prevent product contamination, packing materials (including re-useable crates) shall be stored in a clean and hygienic area.	Major Must		
FV 5.4.4	Are bits of packaging material and other non-produce waste removed from the field?	Bits of packaging material and non-produce waste shall be removed from the field.	Minor Must		
FV 5.4.5	Are cleaning agents, lubricants, etc. stored to prevent chemical contamination of produce?	To avoid chemical contamination of produce, cleaning agents, lubricants, etc. shall be kept in a designated secure area, away from produce.	Minor Must		
FV 5.4.6	Are cleaning agents, lubricants, etc. that may come into contact with produce approved for application in the food industry? Are label instructions followed correctly?	Documented evidence exists (i.e. specific label mention or technical data sheet) authorizing use for the food industry of cleaning agents, lubricants, etc. that may come into contact with produce.	Minor Must		

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FV 5.4.7	Are all forklifts and other driven transport trolleys clean and well maintained and of a suitable type to avoid contamination through emissions?	Internal transport should be maintained in a manner to avoid produce contamination, with special attention to fume emissions. Forklifts and other driven transport trolleys should be electric or gas-driven.	Recom.		(DOC 04 & 10)
FV 5.4.8	Is rejected and contaminated produce not introduced in the supply chain and is waste material effectively controlled in a way that it does not pose a risk of contamination?	Produce that poses a microbial food safety hazard is not harvested or is culled.  Culled produce and waste materials are stored in clearly designated and segregated areas designed to avoid contamination of products. These areas are routinely cleaned and/or disinfected according to the cleaning schedule. Only daily accumulations of rejected produce and waste materials are acceptable.	Major Must		(DOC 04)
FV 5.4.9	Are breakage safe lamps and/or lamps with a protective cap used above the sorting, weighing, and storage area?	In case of breakage, light bulbs, and fixtures suspended above produce or material used for produce handling are of a safety type or are	Major Must		

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		protected/shielded so as to prevent food contamination.			
FV 5.4.10	Are there written procedures for handling glass and clear hard plastic in place?	Written procedures exist for handling glass and/or clear hard plastic breakages, which could be a source of physical contamination and/or damage the product (e.g. in greenhouses, produce handling, preparation, and storage areas).	Minor Must		(DOC 31)
<b>FV 5.5</b>	<b>Temperature and Humidity Control</b>				
FV 5.5.1	Are temperature and humidity controls (where applicable) maintained and documented?	If produce is stored either on-farm or in a packinghouse, temperature and humidity controls (where necessary to comply with quality requirements and also for controlled atmosphere storage) shall be maintained and documented.	Minor Must		(DOC 04 & 32)
<b>FV 5.6</b>	<b>Pest Control</b>				
FV 5.6.1	Is there a system for monitoring and correcting pest populations in the packing and storing areas?	Producers shall implement measures to control pest populations in the packing and storing areas appropriate to the farm condition. No N/A.	Major Must		

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FV 5.6.2	Is there visual evidence that the pest monitoring and correcting process are effective?	A visual assessment shows that the pest monitoring and correcting process are effective. No N/A.	Major Must		
FV 5.6.3.	Are detailed records kept of pest control inspections and necessary actions taken?	Monitoring is scheduled and there are records of pest control inspections and follow-up action plan(s).	Minor Must		(DOC 33)

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<b>FV 5.7</b>	<b>Post-Harvest Washing</b> (N/A When no Post-Harvest Washing)				
FV 5.7.1	Is the source of water used for final product washing potable or declared suitable by the competent authorities?	The water has been declared suitable by the competent authorities and/or a water analysis has been carried out at the point of entry into the washing machinery within the last 12 months. The levels of the parameters analyzed are within accepted WHO thresholds or are accepted as safe for the food industry by the competent authorities.	Major Must	<p>Suitability according to the competent authority included in G-040 4.5.1: '1. Fruit and vegetables ready for consumption (tomatoes and fruit (apples, pears, ...)): - Final product washing with <b>potable</b> water; previous washing can be done with <b>clean non-analyzed water</b>. - Transport water for apples and pears: always use <b>potable</b> water. 2. Fruit and vegetables not ready for consumption or used for processing (potatoes, turnips, carrots, salsify, leek, lettuce, spinach, apples for sauce or juice, ...): - Final washing water: use minimal <b>clean analyzed</b> water. If no <b>clean analyzed</b> water is available, <b>potable</b> water should be used. 3. Other fruit and vegetables for direct on-farm sales to consumers: - Final washing water: -* Vegetables and fruit ready for consumption (including all apples): <b>potable</b> water. -* Fruit and vegetables not ready for</p>	<p>(DOC 24) Bepalingen van de bevoegde overheid opgenomen in G-040 4.5.1: '1. Fruit en groenten klaar voor consumptie (tomaten en fruit (appelen, peren, ...)): – Indien laatste spoeling wordt uitgevoerd, gebruik steeds drinkbaar water; voorgaand spoelen mag uitgevoerd worden met proper water. – Transportwater van appelen en peren: gebruik steeds drinkbaar water. 2. Fruit en groenten niet klaar voor consumptie of bestemd voor de verwerkingsindustrie (aardappelen, rapen, wortelen, schorseneren, prei, salade, busselwortelen, spinazie, appels bestemd voor productie van appelmoes of appelsap, ...): – Laatste spoelwater: gebruik minimaal schoon water. Bij afwezigheid van schoon water moet drinkbaar water gebruikt worden. 3. Andere fruit en groenten bestemd voor de rechtstreekse verkoop aan de consument in het bedrijf: – Laatste spoelwater: Indien laatste spoeling wordt uitgevoerd, gebruik steeds drinkbaar water; voorgaand spoelen</p>

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				consumption (potatoes, turnips, carrots, salsify, leek, lettuce, spinach, ...): use at least clean <b>analyzed</b> water. If no clean <b>analyzed</b> water is available, <b>potable</b> water should be used. See also: <a href="http://www.favv.be/autocontrole-nl/sectorspecifieketools/primaire-productie/_documents/2014_10_22_leidraad_rev2_nl.pdf">www.favv.be/autocontrole-nl/sectorspecifieketools/primaire-productie/_documents/2014_10_22_leidraad_rev2_nl.pdf</a> (page 6).	mag uitgevoerd worden met <b>proper water</b> . –* Groenten en fruit klaar voor rechtstreekse consumptie (met inbegrip van alle appelen): drinkbaar water. –* Fruit en groenten niet klaar voor consumptie (aardappelen, rapen, wortelen, busselwortelen, schorseneren, prei, salade, spinazie, ...): gebruik minimaal schoon water. Bij afwezigheid van schoon water, moet drinkbaar water gebruikt worden. Zie ook: <a href="http://www.favv.be/autocontrole-nl/sectorspecifieketools/primaire-productie/_documents/2014_10_22_leidraad_rev2_nl.pdf">http://www.favv.be/autocontrole-nl/sectorspecifieketools/primaire-productie/_documents/2014_10_22_leidraad_rev2_nl.pdf</a> (page 6).
FV 5.7.2	If water is re-circulated for final product washing, has this water been filtered and are pH, concentration and exposure levels to disinfectant routinely monitored?	Where water is re-circulated for final produce washing (i.e. no further washing done by the producer before the product is sold), it is filtered and disinfected, and pH, concentration, and exposure levels to disinfectant are routinely monitored. Records are maintained. Filtering shall be done using an effective system for solids and suspensions that have a documented routine cleaning schedule according to	Major Must		(DOC 34)

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		usage rates and water volume. Where recording of automatic filter backwash events and changes in dosage rates by automated sanitizer injectors may be impossible, a written procedure/policy shall explain the process.			
FV 5.7.3	Is the laboratory carrying out the water analysis a suitable one?	The water analysis for the product washing is undertaken by a laboratory currently accredited to ISO 17025 or its national equivalent or one that can demonstrate via documentation that it is in the process of gaining accreditation.	Minor Must		
<b>FV 5.8</b>	<b>Post-Harvest Treatments</b> (N/A When no Post-Harvest Treatments)			(Annex 2) Compliant if PO/buyer declares to resume responsibility, according to his QMS, and if total produce marketing is covered.	(Bijlage 2) Voldaan aan vereiste mits verklaring van PO/afnemer dat hij vereiste overneemt, conform zijn QMS, en wanneer de verkoop uitsluitend via de PO/afnemer verloopt.
FV 5.8.1	Are all label instructions observed?	There are clear procedures and documentation available, (e.g. application records for post-harvest biocides, waxes, and plant protection products) that demonstrate compliance	Major Must		

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		with the label instructions for chemicals applied.			
FV 5.8.2	Are all the biocides, waxes, and plant protection products used for post- harvest protection of the harvested crop officially registered in the country of use?	All the post-harvest biocides, waxes, and plant protection products used on harvested crop are officially registered or permitted by the appropriate governmental organization in the country of application. They are approved for use in the country of application and are approved for use on the harvested crop to which they are applied as indicated on the labels of the biocides, waxes and crop protection products. Where no official registration scheme exists, refer to 'Annex CB 3 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: Plant Protection Product Use in Countries that Allow Extrapolation' on this subject and the 'FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides'.	Major Must	Authorized PPP are listed on <a href="http://www.fytoweb.fgov.be">www.fytoweb.fgov.be</a> ; approved biocides on <a href="http://www.health.belgium.be">www.health.belgium.be</a> .	De erkende GBM kunnen op <a href="http://www.fytoweb.fgov.be">www.fytoweb.fgov.be</a> geraadpleegd worden en de erkende biociden op <a href="http://www.health.belgium.be">www.health.belgium.be</a> .
FV 5.8.3	Is an up-to-date list maintained of post- harvest plant protection products that	An up-to-date documented list that takes into account any changes in local and national legislation for biocides,	Minor Must		



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	are used, and approved for use, on crops being grown?	waxes, and plant protection products is available for the commercial brand names (including any active ingredient composition) that are used as post- harvest plant protection products for produce grown on the farm under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 12 months. No N/A.			
FV 5.8.4	Is the technically responsible person for the application of post-harvest plant protection products able to demonstrate competence and knowledge with regard to the application of biocides, waxes, and plant protection products?	The technically responsible person for the post-harvest biocides, waxes, and plant protection products applications can demonstrate a sufficient level of technical competence via nationally recognized certificates or formal training.	Major Must		
FV 5.8.5	Is the source of water used for post-harvest treatments potable or declared suitable by the competent authorities?	The water has been declared suitable by the competent authorities and/or within the last 12 months a water analysis has been carried out at the point of entry into the washing machinery. The levels of the parameters analyzed are within accepted WHO thresholds or are	Major Must		

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		accepted as safe for the food industry by the competent authorities.			
FV 5.8.6	Are the biocides, waxes and plant protection products used for post- harvest treatment stored away from produce and other materials?	To avoid the chemical contamination of the produce, biocides, waxes, and plant protection products, etc. are kept in a designated secure area, away from the produce.	Major Must		
FV 5.8.7	Are all records of post-harvest treatments maintained and do they include the minimum criteria listed below? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identity of harvested crops (i.e. lot or batch of produce)</li> <li>• Location</li> <li>• Application dates</li> <li>• Type of treatment</li> <li>• Product trade name and active ingredient</li> </ul> Product quantity	The following information is recorded in all records of post-harvest biocide, wax, and plant protection product applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The lot or batch of harvested crop treated</li> <li>• The geographical area, the name or reference of the farm, or harvested crop-handling site where the treatment was undertaken</li> <li>• The exact dates (day/month/year) of the applications</li> <li>• The type of treatment used for product application (e.g.</li> </ul>	Major Must		

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		spraying, drenching, gassing etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The complete trade name (including formulation) and active ingredient or beneficial organism with scientific name. The active ingredient shall be recorded or it shall be possible to connect the trade name information to the active ingredient.</li> <li>The amount of product applied in weight or volume per liter of water or other carrier medium</li> </ul> No N/A.			
Are records of all post-harvest treatments kept and do they also include the following criteria:					
FV 5.8.8	Name of the operator?	The name of the operator who has applied the plant protection product to the harvested produce is documented in all records of post-harvest biocide, wax, and plant protection product applications.	Minor Must		
FV 5.8.9	Justification for application?	The common name of the pest/disease to be treated is documented in all	Minor Must		

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		records of post-harvest biocide, wax, and plant protection product applications.			
FV 5.8.10	Are all of the post-harvest plant protection product applications also considered under points CB 7.6?	There is documented evidence to demonstrate that the producer considers all post-harvest biocides and plant protection products applications under control point CB 7.6, and acts accordingly.	Major Must		

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<b>FV 5.9</b>	<b>Labeling</b>				
FV 5.9.1	Is product labeling, where final packing takes place, done according to the applicable food regulations in the country of intended sale and according to any customer specifications?	Where final packing takes place, product labeling shall follow the applicable food regulations in the country of intended sale and any customer specifications.	Major Must	(Annex 2) The PO/buyer informs the producer, in case of final packing, of labelling requirements – legal requirements in the country of destination and/or customer requirements. The PO/buyer can resume responsibility for the labelling according to his QMS. In any cases, the European legislation has to be applied. N/A if no final packing.	(Bijlage 2) De PO/afnemer brengt de producent, in het geval van consumentenverpakkingen, op de hoogte van etiketteringsvoorschriften – de wettelijke bepalingen in het land van bestemming en/of klantspecifieke eisen. De PO/afnemer kan instaan voor de etiketten conform zijn QMS. In elk geval moet de Europese wetgeving toegepast worden. NVT indien geen consumentenverpakkingen.
FV 5.9.2	Where the risk assessment indicates potential food allergen cross-contamination, are the products labeled to identify them?	Where the risk assessment indicates potential cross-contamination, the product shall be labeled according to country of production and destination legislation regarding food allergens. Cross-contamination risk (potential and intentional) shall be considered where food allergens have, for example, been packed on the same line or using the same equipment. Harvesting and packing equipment and personal	Major Must	(Annex 2) For final packaging: The PO/buyer informs the producer, in case of potential food allergens of legal allergen labelling requirements in the country of origin and destination. The PO/buyer can resume responsibility for the labelling according to his QMS. In all other cases (than final	(DOC 37) (Bijlage 2) In het geval van consumentenverpakkingen: De PO/afnemer brengt de producent, in het geval van potentiële voedselallergieën, op de hoogte van de wettelijke allergenen-etiketteringsvoorschriften in het land van oorsprong en van bestemming. De PO/afnemer kan instaan voor de etiketteren conform zijn QMS. In alle

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				<b>CC</b>	<b>CC</b>
		protective equipment shall also be considered (cross-reference with AF 1.2.1, AF 1.2.2, Annex AF 2, and FV 5.1.1).		product packing): The PO/buyer resumes responsibility of compliance based upon the result of the risk assessment of the producer.	andere gevallen (dan consumentenverpakkingen): De PO/afnemer staat in voor het voldoen aan dit controlepunt, op basis van het resultaat van de risicobeoordeling door de producent.