

GLOBALG.A.P.



Interpretation Guideline CHILE Integrated Farm Assurance Control Points and Compliance Criteria

MODULES:

ALL FARM | CROPS BASE | FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Based on

All Farm - IFA V4.0-2_Mar13

Crops Base - IFA V4.0-2_Mar13

Fruit and Vegetables - IFA V4.0-2_Mar13

Valid from: 5 November 2014

Obligatory from: 5 February 2015

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.

And that's why [GLOBALG.A.P. members](#) have 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 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](#), which 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(KP) 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 CCs which serves for better understanding and implementation, the original CCs 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.

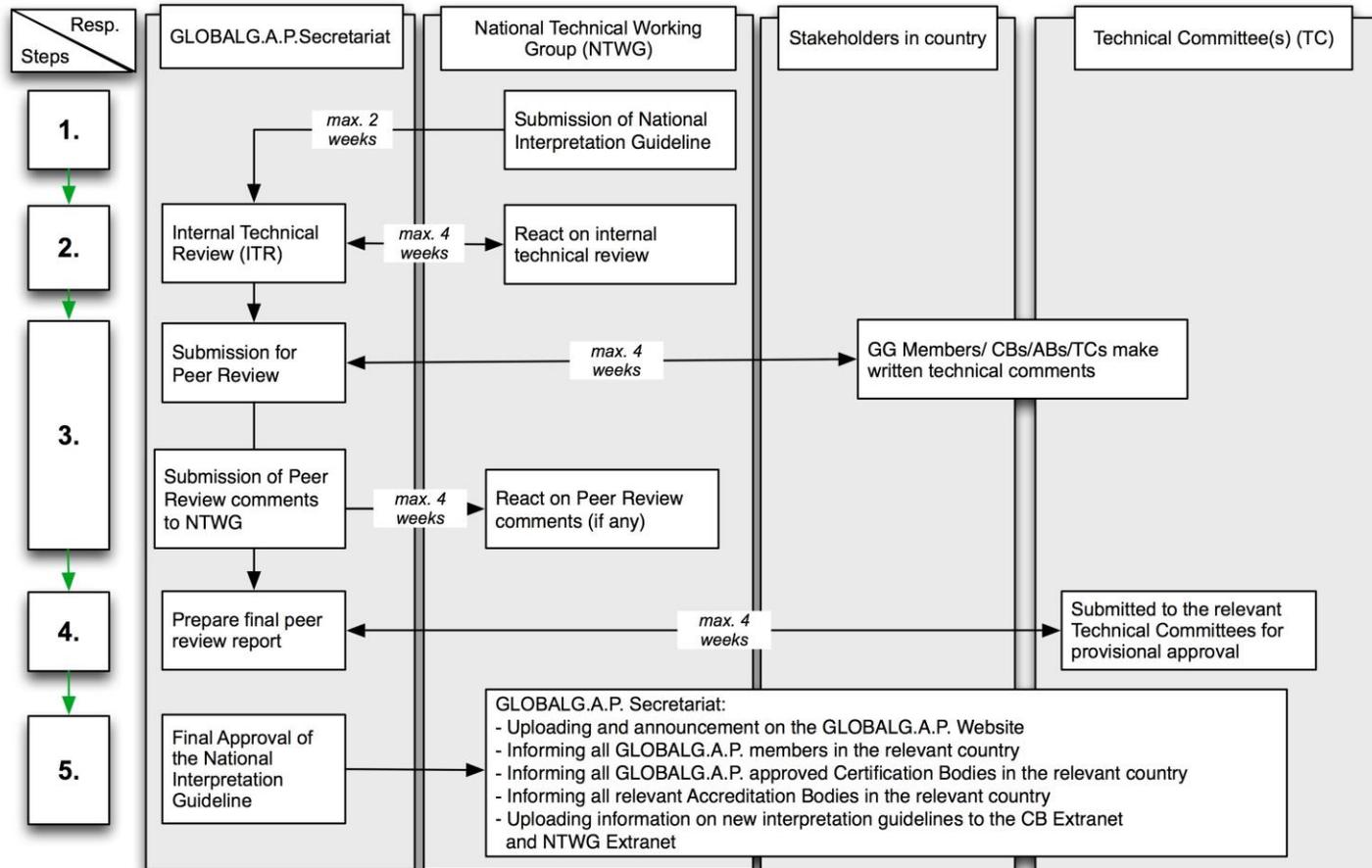
The NIG is developed by a National Technical Working Group and goes through a transparent approval procedure and a Peer Review with relevant stakeholders in the country. After approval, the National Interpretation Guideline becomes a normative GLOBALG.A.P. document. **This implies that all Certification Bodies that are working in the respective country have to include this guideline within their certification procedures.**

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

See GR V4.0-2 Part I – 2. Normative Documents f) National Interpretation Guidelines

How is the approval procedure for National Interpretation Guidelines structured?

Similar to the GLOBALG.A.P. Benchmarking Procedure the steps for approval of a National Interpretation Guideline are as follows:



1. **Submission:** The NTWG submits the National Interpretation Guideline to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat (email to: 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.
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.

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.

GLOBALG.A.P. IFA V4.0-2_MAR13

| Nº | Control Point (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 | SPANISH |
| | | | | CC | CC |
| AF | ALL FARM BASE | | | | |
| | <i>Control points in this module are applicable to all producers seeking certification as it covers issues relevant to all farming businesses.</i> | | | | |
| AF. 1 | SITE HISTORY AND SITE MANAGEMENT | | | | |
| | <i>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.</i> | | | | |
| AF. 1.1 | Site History | | | | |

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| AF. 1.1.1 | Is a reference system for each field, orchard, greenhouse, yard, plot, livestock building/pen, and/or other area/location used in production established and referenced on a farm plan or map? | Compliance must 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 plan or map that could be cross-referenced to the identification system. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| AF. 1.1.2 | Is a recording system established for each unit of production or other area/location to provide a record of the livestock/aquaculture production and/or agronomic activities undertaken at those locations? | Current records must provide a history of GLOBALG.A.P. production of all production areas. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| AF. 1.2 | Site Management | | | | |
| AF. 1.2.1 | Is there a risk assessment available at the initial inspection for all sites registered for certification? During subsequent inspections, a risk assessment for new or existing production sites where risks have changed (this includes rented land) is available. Does this risk assessment show that the site in question is suitable for production, with regards to food | At the initial inspection a risk assessment is needed when the risks have changed or new sites are used. The risk assessment must be reviewed annually and must take into account site history and impact of proposed enterprises on adjacent stock/crops/environment (see AF Annex 1 Risk Assessment for basic information and AF Annex 2 for specific information on what must be covered). | Major Must | An initial risk assessment is needed when the grower registers for the first time, when there is a change of CB, when a new crop is included or when there is an increase in hectares, in order to determine if the area is suitable. | Es necesario realizar una evaluación de riesgos inicial, cuando el productor postula por primera vez, cuando hay un cambio de OC, cuando se incluyen nuevas especies o se realiza aumento de hectáreas, para determinar si la zona es apropiada. |

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| | safety, the environment, and animal health where applicable? | | | | |
| AF.1.2.2 | Has a management plan been developed which establishes strategies to minimize the risks identified in the risk assessment (AF.1.2.1)? | A management plan addresses the risks identified in AF.1.2.1 describes the strategies which justify that the site in question is suitable for production. | Minor Must | | |
| AF. 2 | RECORD KEEPING AND INTERNAL SELF-ASSESSMENT/INTERNAL INSPECTION | | | | |
| | <i>Important details of farming practices should be recorded and records kept.</i> | | | | |
| AF. 2.1 | Are all records requested during the external inspection accessible and kept for a minimum period of time of two years, unless a longer requirement is stated in specific control points? | Producers must keep up-to-date records for a minimum of two years. At least three months prior to the date of external inspection or from the day of registration, new applicants must have full records that reference each area covered by the registration with all of the agronomic activities related to GLOBALG.A.P. Documentation required of this area. For Livestock these records must go back at least one rotation before the initial inspection. No NA. | Minor Must | If it is necessary to include new crops in the scope of the certification (e.g. the harvest had not started at the date of the audit but the crop had been included on the registration form) the CB can ask for documented information that demonstrates that all applicable control points have been evaluated. When there is a change of CB audits, they must be carried out as if they were a first time certification. In the case of adding a product to the scope, | En caso de ser necesario incluir nuevas especies dentro del alcance de certificación (ej, porque no han iniciado cosecha al momento de la auditoría, pero sí han sido incluidas en la ficha de inscripción) el OC puede solicitar información documental para demostrar que se han evaluado en su totalidad los puntos de control aplicables. Cuando hay cambio de OC este debe realizar la auditoría bajo las condiciones de una primera certificación. En caso de incluir |

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| | | | | which has different harvest process and risks from the one inspected during harvest, it would be required to do an on-field assessment during this new product harvesting period. | un producto en el alcance, que tenga un proceso de cosecha y riesgo diferente al inspeccionado durante la cosecha, debiera ser requerida una evaluación en campo, durante el periodo de cosecha de este nuevo producto. |
| AF. 2.2 | Does the producer or producer group take responsibility to conduct a minimum of one internal self-assessment or producer group internal inspection, respectively, 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; Option 2: an internal inspection of every member of the group and an internal QMS audit have been conducted under the responsibility of the producer group. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| AF. 2.3 | Are effective corrective actions 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. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| AF. 3 | WORKERS HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE | | | | |
| | <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</i> | | | | |

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| | | <i>capital. This section is intended to ensure safe practices in the work place and that all workers both 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> | | | |
| AF. 3.1 | Health and Safety | | | | |
| AF. 3.1.1 | Does the producer have a written risk assessment for hazards to worker health and safety? | The written risk assessment can be a generic one but it must be appropriate for conditions on the farm. The risk assessment must be reviewed and updated when changes (e.g. new machinery, new 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, excessive noise, dust, vibrations, extreme temperatures, ladders, fuel storage, slurry tanks, etc. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| AF. 3.1.2 | Does the farm have written health and safety procedures addressing issues identified in the risk assessment of AF.3.1.1? | The health and safety procedures must address the points identified in the risk assessment (AF.3.1.1) and must be appropriate for the farming operations. They could also include accident and emergency procedures, and contingency plans, dealing with any identified risks in the working situation, etc. The procedures must be reviewed annually and updated when the risk assessment changes. | Minor Must | | |

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| AF. 3.1.3 | Have all workers received health and safety training? | Workers can demonstrate competency in responsibilities and tasks through visual observation. There must be evidence of instructions and training records. The producer may conduct the health and safety training if training records, and/or training material are available (i.e. need not be an outside individual who conducts the training). No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| AF. 3.2 | Hygiene | | | | |
| AF. 3.2.1 | 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 must be appropriate for conditions on the farm and must be reviewed annually and updated when changes (e.g. other activities) occur. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| AF. 3.2.2 | Does the farm have documented hygiene instructions for all workers? | The hygiene instructions are visibly displayed: provided by way of clear signs (pictures) and/or in the predominant language(s) of the workforce. At a minimum, the instructions must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The need for hand cleaning; - The covering of skin cuts; - Limitation on smoking, eating and drinking to designated areas; - Notification of any relevant infections or conditions, this includes sign of illness (e.g. | Minor Must | | |

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| | | vomiting; jaundice, diarrhea) whereby these workers shall be restricted from direct contact with the product and food-contact surfaces; - The use of suitable protective clothing. No N/A. | | | |
| AF. 3.2.3 | Have all persons working on the farm received basic hygiene training according to the hygiene instructions in AF.3.2.2? | Both written and verbal training are given as an introductory training course for hygiene. All new workers must receive this training and confirm their participation. All instructions from AF.3.2.2 must be covered in this training. All workers, including the owners and managers, must annually participate in the farm's basic hygiene training. | Minor Must | | |
| AF. 3.2.4 | Are the farm's hygiene procedures implemented? | Workers with tasks identified in the hygiene procedures must demonstrate competence during the inspection and there is visual evidence that the hygiene procedures are implemented. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| AF. 3.3 | Training | | | | |
| AF. 3.3.1 | 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 attendees. Evidence of the attendance is required. | Minor Must | | |

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| AF. 3.3.2 | 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.3.1.1 have certificates of competence, and/or details of other such qualifications? | Records must identify workers who carry out such tasks, and show proof of competence, certificates of training, and/or records of training with proof of attendance. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| AF. 3.4 | Hazards and First Aid | | | | |

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| AF. 3.4.1 | Do accident and emergency procedures exist; are they visually displayed, and are they communicated to all persons associated with the farm activities? | <p>Permanent accident procedures must be clearly displayed in accessible, and visible location(s). These instructions are available in the predominant language(s) of the workforce and/or pictograms. The procedures must identify, the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farm's map reference or farm address - Contact person(s) - 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, electricity and water and gas supplier). Examples of other procedures that can be included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location of the nearest means of communication (telephone, radio) - How and where to contact the local medical services, hospital and other emergency services. (WHERE did it happen? WHAT happened?, HOW MANY injured people?, WHAT kind of injuries? WHO is calling?) - Location of fire extinguisher; - Emergency exits; - Emergency cut-offs for electricity, gas and water supplies; and - How to report accidents or dangerous incidents. | Minor Must | | |
| AF. 3.4.2 | Are potential hazards clearly identified by warning signs? | Permanent and legible signs must indicate potential hazards (e.g. waste pits, fuel tanks, | Minor Must | | |

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| | | workshops, access doors of the plant protection product / fertilizer / any other chemical storage facilities as well as re-entry intervals, etc.). Warning signs must be present and in the predominant language(s) of the workforce and/or pictograms. No N/A. | | | |
| AF. 3.4.3 | Is safety advice for substances hazardous to worker health available/accessible? | When required to ensure appropriate action, information (e.g. website, telephone number, material safety data sheets, etc.) is accessible. | Minor Must | | |
| AF. 3.4.4 | Are first aid kits present at all permanent sites and in the vicinity of fieldwork? | Complete and maintained first aid kits (i.e. according to local recommendations must be available and accessible at all permanent sites and available for transport (tractor, car, etc.) to the vicinity of the work. | Minor Must | | |
| AF. 3.4.5 | 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 | | |
| AF. 3.5 | Protective Clothing/Equipment | | | | |
| AF. 3.5.1 | Are workers, visitors, and subcontractors equipped with suitable protective clothing in accordance with | Complete sets of protective clothing, which enable label instructions and/or legal requirements and/or requirements as authorized | Major Must | | |

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| | legal requirements and/or label instructions and/or as authorized by a competent authority? | by a competent authority to be complied with are available on farm, utilized and in a good state of repair. To comply with label requirements or operations of the farm, this may include some of the following: rubber boots or other appropriate footwear, waterproof clothing, protective overalls, rubber gloves, face masks, appropriate respiratory equipment (including replacement filters), ear and eye protection devices, life-jackets, etc. as required by label or operations on farm. | | | |
| AF. 3.5.2 | Is protective clothing cleaned after use and stored so as to prevent contamination of the personal clothing? | Protective clothing is clean and there is a cleaning schedule adapted according to the type of use and degree of potential contamination. Cleaning the 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 must be disposed of appropriately. Single-use items (e.g. gloves, overalls, etc.) must to be disposed of after one use. All protective clothing and equipment including replacements filters, etc. must be stored outside of the plant protection products/storage facility and physically separated from any other chemicals that might cause contamination of the clothing or equipment. No N/A. | Major Must | | |

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| AF. 3.6 | Worker Welfare | | | | |
| AF 3.6.1 | Is a member of management clearly identifiable as responsible for workers' health, safety and welfare? | Documentation is available that demonstrates that a clearly identified, named member of management has the responsibility for ensuring compliance with and implementation of existing, current and relevant national and local regulations on workers health safety and welfare. | Major Must | | |
| AF 3.6.2 | Do regular two-way communication meetings take place between management and workers? Are there records from such meetings? | Records show that the concerns of the workers about health, safety and welfare are being recorded in meetings planned and held at least once a year between management and workers and that these discussions can take place openly (i.e. without fear of intimidation or retribution). The auditor is not required to make judgments about the content, accuracy or outcome of such meetings. | Recom. | | |
| AF 3.6.3 | Do workers have access to clean food storage areas, designated rest areas, hand washing facilities, and drinking water? | Hand washing facilities, potable drinking water, a place to store food and a place to eat must be provided to the workers. | Minor Must | | |
| AF 3.6.4 | 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 running water, toilets, and drains. In case of no drains, septic | Minor Must | | |

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| | | pits can be accepted if compliant with local regulations. | | | |
| AF. 4 | SUBCONTRACTORS | | | | |

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| AF. 4.1 | When the producer makes use of subcontractors, is all the relevant information available on farm? | Subcontractors must carry out an assessment (or the producer must do it on behalf of the subcontractors) of compliance against the GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points relevant to the services provided on farm. Evidence of compliance with the applicable control points must be available on farm during the external inspection and the subcontractor must accept that GLOBALG.A.P. approved certifiers are allowed to verify the assessments through a physical inspection where there is doubt. The producer is responsible for observance of the control points applicable to the tasks performed by the subcontractor by checking and signing the assessment of the subcontractor for each task and season contracted. Where the subcontractor has been assessed by a 3rd party certification body, which is GLOBALG.A.P. approved, the producer shall receive a report from the subcontractor with the following info: 1) Date of assessment, 2) Name of the Certification Body, 3) Inspector name, 4) Details of the subcontractor, 5) report that lists the responses to the relevant Control Points and Compliance Criteria. In the case where product handling is subcontracted, the certification body that inspects the producer must still inspect the relevant control points (refer to relevant scope specifications). | Minor Must | Important to consider: In the assessment of the subcontractor and the job being undertaken, worker safety, hygiene and other specific aspects related to the job must be included. | Importante considerar: Evaluación del contratista y por labor a ejecutar. Debe considerar al menos temas de seguridad laboral, higiene, y aspectos específicos relacionados a la labor. |

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| AF. 4.2 | Are all subcontractors and visitors made aware of the relevant procedures on personal safety and hygiene? | There is evidence that the relevant procedures on personal health, safety and hygiene are officially communicated to visitors and subcontractors (e.g. relevant instructions are in a visible place where all visitors or subcontractors can read them). | Minor Must | | |
| AF. 5 | WASTE AND POLLUTION MANAGEMENT, RECYCLING AND RE-USE | | | | |
| | <i>Waste minimization should include: review of current practices, avoidance of waste, reduction of waste, re-use of waste, and recycling of waste.</i> | | | | |
| AF. 5.1 | Identification of Waste and Pollutants | | | | |
| AF. 5.1.1 | Have possible waste products and sources of pollution been identified in all areas of the business? | Possible waste products (e.g. paper, cardboard, plastic, oil, etc.) and sources of pollution (e.g. fertilizer excess, exhaust smoke, oil, fuel, noise, effluent, chemicals, sheep-dip, feed waste, algae produced during net cleaning, etc.) produced by the farm processes have been listed. | Minor Must | | |
| AF. 5.2 | Waste and Pollution Action Plan | | | | |
| AF. 5.2.1 | Is there a documented farm waste management plan to avoid and/or reduce wastage and pollution and does the waste management plan include adequate provisions for waste disposal? | A comprehensive, current, documented plan that covers wastage reduction, pollution and waste recycling is available. Air, soil, water, noise and light contamination must be considered along with all products and sources identified in the plan. | Recom. | | |

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| AF. 5.2.2 | Has all litter/waste been cleared up? | Visual assessment that there is no evidence of waste/litter in the immediate vicinity of the production or storage buildings. Incidental and insignificant litter and waste on the designated areas are acceptable as well as the waste from the current day's work. All other litter and waste has been cleared up, including fuel spills. | Major Must | | |
| AF. 5.2.3 | Provided there is no risk of disease carry-over, are organic wastes composted on the farm and utilized for soil conditioning? | Organic waste material is composted and used for soil conditioning. Composting method ensures that there is no risk of disease carry-over. | Recom. | | |
| AF. 6 | ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION | | | | |
| | <i>Farming and environment are inseparably linked. Managing wildlife and landscape is of great importance; enhancement of species as well as structural diversity of land and landscape features will benefit from the abundance and diversity of flora and fauna.</i> | | | | |
| AF. 6.1 | Impact of Farming on the Environment and Biodiversity (cross-reference with AB.10 Aquaculture Module) | | | | |
| AF. 6.1.1 | Does each producer have a management of wildlife and conservation plan for the enterprise that acknowledges the impact of farming activities on the environment? | There must be a written action plan that aims to enhance habitats and maintain biodiversity on the farm. This can be either an individual plan or a regional activity, if the farm is participating in or covered by such. The action will include knowledge of integrated pest management practices, nutrient use of crops, conservation sites, water supplies, the impact on other users, | Minor Must | | |

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| | | etc. | | | |
| AF. 6.1.2 | Has the producer considered how to enhance the environment for the benefit of the local community and flora and fauna and 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 2) by participation in a group that is active in environmental support schemes looking at habitat quality and habitat elements. There is a commitment within the conservation plan to undertake a base line audit of the current levels, location, condition etc. of the fauna and flora on 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 increase bio-diversity on the farm. | Recom. | | |
| AF. 6.2 | Unproductive Sites | | | | |
| AF. 6.2.1 | Has consideration been given to the conversion of unproductive sites (e.g. low lying wet areas, woodlands, headland strip or areas of impoverished soil, etc.) to conservation 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. | | |
| AF. 6.3 | Energy Efficiency | | | | |

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| AF. 6.3.1 | Can the producer show monitoring of on farm energy use? | Energy use records exist. The producer is aware of where and how energy is consumed on the farm and through farming practices. Farming equipment shall be selected and maintained for optimum consumption of energy. The use of non-renewable energy sources should be kept to a minimum. | Recom. | E.g. Records or graphs of consumption of diesel, electricity, gas etc. | Ejemplo: Registros o gráficos de consumo de petróleo, electricidad, gas, etc. |
| AF 7 | COMPLAINTS | | | | |
| | <i>Management of complaints will lead to an overall better production system.</i> | | | | |
| AF. 7.1 | Is there a complaint procedure available relating to 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 that all received complaints relating to issues covered by GLOBALG.A.P. are recorded and followed up. Actions taken with respect to such complaints are documented. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| AF. 8 | RECALL/WITHDRAWAL PROCEDURE | | | | |
| AF. 8.1 | Does the producer have documented procedures how to manage/initiate withdrawal/recall of certified products from the marketplace and are they tested annually? | The producer must have access to documented procedures which identify the type of event that may result in a withdrawal/recall, persons responsible for making decisions on the possible withdrawal/recall of product, the mechanism for notifying customers and the GLOBALG.A.P. Certification Body (if a sanction was not issued | Major Must | | |

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| | | by the CB and the producer or producer group withdrew/recalled the products out of free will) and methods of reconciling stock. The procedures must be tested annually to ensure that they are effective. This can be a mock test. This test has to be recorded. | | | |
| AF. 9 | FOOD DEFENSE (not applicable for Flowers and Ornamentals) | | | | |
| AF. 9.1 | Is there a risk assessment for food defense and are procedures in place to address identified food defense risks? | Potential threats to food security in all phases of the operation shall be identified and assessed. Food security risk identification shall assure that all input is from safe and secured sources. Information of all employees and subcontractors must be available. Procedures for corrective action shall be in place in case of intentional threat. | Major Must | | |
| AF. 10 | GLOBALG.A.P. STATUS | | | | |
| AF. 10.1 | Do all transaction documentation include reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. status (certified/ not certified)? | Transaction documentation (e.g. sales invoices) and, where appropriate, other documentation include the GLOBALG.A.P. status of the product. No N/A. Positive identification is enough on transaction documentation (e.g.: "GLOBALG.A.P. certified <product name>"). Non-certified products do not need to be identified as 'non-certified'. | Major Must | If this is the first certification and the documents do not state whether the product is certified or not, there must be an explanation of the methodology that will be used to get the certification. | Si los documentos de transacción no hacen referencia al producto certificado, por ser esta la primera instancia de certificación, se debe explicar la metodología que se utilizará una vez obtenida la certificación. |

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| | | Indication of the certified status is obligatory regardless if the certified product was sold as certified or not. 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 on the transaction documents. | | | |

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| AF. 10.2 | Do all producers have agreements in place to prevent misuse of their GGN by their direct customers? | Producers shall have an agreement in place with their direct customers (packers, exporters, importers, etc.) that their GGN, GLN or sub-GLN will not be misused and that the customer will follow best practices in traceability and labeling, (e.g. not label other producers' products with the producer's GGN, GLN or sub-GLN nor mix the producer's certified product with other non-certified product, which are then labeled with the producer's GGN, GLN or sub-GLN). The agreement of not misusing the producer's GGN, GLN or sub-GLN, can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an additional clause to any existing contract or agreement between the producer and their direct customers, • a letter issued by the customer where she/he declares that no misuse of GGN, GLN or sub-GLN will be done, • other solutions are also possible, like including such declaration (not misusing the producer's GGN, GLN or sub-GLN) on a purchase order where GLOBALG.A.P. certified product is demanded. N/A only 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. | Minor Must | | |
| AF. 11 | LOGO USE | | | | |

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| AF. 11.1 | Is the GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark 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 or logo and the GGN (GLOBALG.A.P. Number), GLN or sub-GLN according to the General Regulations 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, but the certificate holder in business-to-business communications can use any and/or all. | Major Must | | |
| AF. 12 | TRACEABILITY AND SEGREGATION obligatory when producer is registered for Parallel Production/Parallel Ownership - Refer to GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations Part I - Annex I.3 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline on Parallel Production and Parallel Ownership | | | | |
| AF. 12.1 | Parallel production and/or ownership (only applicable where certified and non-certified products are produced and/or owned by one legal entity). | | | | |
| AF. 12.1.1 | Is there an effective system in place to identify and segregate all GLOBALG.A.P. certified and non-certified products? | A system must 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. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| AF. 12.1.2 | Is there a system to ensure that all final products originating from a certified production process are correctly | All final ready to be sold products (either from farm level or after product handling) shall be identified with a GGN or a GLN or a sub-GLN | Major Must | Consider the following: | Considere lo siguiente: |

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| | identified? | <p>where the product originates from a certified process.</p> <p>Where no GLN or sub-GLN is used: the GGN shall be used to identify the certified product. 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 must not be used to label non-certified product.</p> <p>Where GLN is used, it shall be used to identify only the certified product.</p> <p>In case the producers want to identify the non-certified product(s) as well, sub-GLNs shall be used; at least one for the certified and another for the non-certified products.</p> <p>A system shall be in place to ensure that all final products originating from different certified production processes (own production or purchased) are correctly identified and traceable.</p> <p>N/A only 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.</p> | | <p>Option 1: Producers with parallel production must use their GGN to label certified produce. Non-certified products cannot be labelled with GGN</p> <p>Option 2 The GGN of the group can be used to label certified product.</p> | <p>Opción 1: Los productores con producción paralela deben usar su GGN para etiquetar producto certificado. El producto no certificado no puede ser etiquetado con el GGN.</p> <p>Opción 2: Se usará el GGN del grupo para etiquetar el producto certificado.</p> |
| AF. 12.1.3 | Is there a final check to ensure correct product dispatch of certified and non- | The check shall be documented to show that the certified and non-certified products are | Major Must | | |

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| | certified products? | dispatched correctly. No N/A. | | | |
| AF. 12.1.4 | Do all transaction documents include the GGN, GLN or the sub-GLN of the certificate holder and reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status? | <p>Transaction documentation (sales invoices, other sales related, dispatch documentation, etc.) related to sales of certified product shall include the GGN, GLN or the sub-GLN of the certificate holder and shall contain a reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status.</p> <p>Positive identification is enough on transaction documentation (e.g.: “GGN_GLOBALG.A.P. certified <product name>”). For the correct use of GGN, GLN or sub-GLN refer to AF12.1.2.</p> <p>N/A only 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.</p> | Major Must | | |
| AF.12.1.5 | Are appropriate identification procedures in place and records for identifying products purchased from different sources? | <p>Procedures shall be established documented and maintained, appropriately to the scale of the operation, for identifying certified and non-certified products from different sources (i.e. other producers or traders)</p> <p>Records shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Product description - GLOBALG.A.P. certified status. - Quantities of product(s) purchased - Supplier details | Major Must | | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of the GLOBALG.A.P. certificates where applicable - Traceability data/codes related to the purchased products, - Purchase orders/invoices received by the organization being assessed - List of approved suppliers. No N/A if no purchasing of products. | | | |
| AF. 12.1.6 | Are all sales details of certified and non-certified products recorded? | Sales details of certified and non-certified products shall be recorded, with particular attention to quantities sold and descriptions provided. The documents must demonstrate the consistent balance between certified and non-certified input and the output. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| AF.12.1.7 | Are all details of certified and non-certified product quantities recorded and summarized? | <p>Quantities (including information on volumes or weight) of certified, non-certified, incoming, outgoing and stored product must be recorded and a summary maintained so as to facilitate the mass balance verification process.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No N/A.</p> | Major Must | | |

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| AF.12.1.8 | 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 recorded. No N/A. | Major Must | | |

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

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| CB | CROPS BASE | | | | |
| CB.1 | TRACEABILITY | | | | |
| | <i>Traceability facilitates the recall/withdrawal of foods and enables customers to be provided with targeted and accurate information concerning implicated products.</i> | | | | |
| CB. 1.1 | Is GLOBALG.A.P. registered product traceable back to and traceable 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 product to be traced back to the registered farm or, in a Farmer Group, to the registered farms of the group, and tracked forward to the immediate customer (One step up, one step down). Harvest information must link a batch to the production records or the farms of specific producers. (Refer to General Regulations Part III for information on segregation in | Major Must | | |

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| | | Option 2). Produce handling must also be covered if applicable. No N/A. | | | |
| CB. 2 | PROPAGATION MATERIAL | | | | |
| | <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> | | | | |
| CB. 2.1 | Quality and Health | | | | |
| CB. 2.1.1 | Is there a document that guarantees seed quality (free from injurious pests, diseases, virus, etc.)? | A record/certificate of the seed quality is kept and available which states variety purity, variety name, batch number and seed vendor. | Recom. | | |
| CB. 2.1.2 | Are quality guarantees or certified production guarantees documented for purchased propagation material? | There are records to document that propagation material complies with sector organization guidelines and fit for purpose (e.g. quality certificate, terms of deliverance, signed letters, or supplied by a nursery that has GLOBALG.A.P. or GLOBALG.A.P. recognized certification). | Minor Must | | |

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| CB. 2.1.3 | Are plant health quality control systems operational for in-house nursery propagation? | 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 must be available. Nursery means anywhere propagation material is produced, (including in-house grafting material selection). "Monitoring system" must include recording and identification of the mother plant or field of origin crop as applicable. Recording must 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 must be paid to the origin of the rootstocks through documentation. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 2.2 | Chemical Treatments and Dressings | | | | |
| CB. 2.2.1 | Is the use of chemical treatments of all purchased propagation material (seed, rootstocks, seedlings, plantlets, cuttings) recorded? | There are records with the name(s) of the product(s) used and its target pests and/or diseases (e.g. maintaining records/ | Minor Must | | |

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| | | seed packages, etc.). If seed has been treated for preservation purposes, evidence of the chemicals used must also be kept. | | | |
| CB. 2.2.2 | Are plant protection product treatments recorded for in-house nursery propagation materials applied during the plant propagation period? | Records of all plant protection product 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 | | |
| CB. 2.3 | Genetically Modified Organisms (N/A if no Genetically Modified varieties are used) | | | | |
| CB. 2.3.1 | Does the planting of or trials with GMO's 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 must be kept of the specific modification and/or the unique identifier. Specific husbandry and management advice must be obtained. | Major Must | | |

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| CB. 2.3.2 | Is there documentation available when the producer is growing genetically modified organisms? | If GMO cultivars and/or products derived from genetic modification are used, documented records of planting, use or production of GMO cultivars and/or products derived from genetic modification are maintained. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 2.3.3 | Have the direct clients of the producer been informed of the GMO status of the product? | Documented evidence of communication must be provided. | Major Must | | |
| CB. 2.3.4 | Is there a plan for handling 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 | | |
| CB. 2.3.5 | Are GMO crops stored separately from other crops to avoid adventitious mixing? | Visual assessment must be made of genetically modified (GMO) crops storage for integrity and identification. | Major Must | | |
| CB. 3 | SITE HISTORY AND SITE MANAGEMENT | | | | |

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| CB 3.1 | Does the producer keep records on seed/planting rate, sowing/planting date? | Records of sowing/planting, rate, and date must be kept and be available. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 3.2 | Is there, where feasible, crop rotation for annual crops? | The rotations can be verified from planting date and/or plant protection product application records. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 4 | SOIL MANAGEMENT | | | | |
| | <i>Soil is the basis of all agricultural production; the conservation and improvement of this valuable resource is essential. Good soil husbandry ensures long-term fertility of soil, aids yield and contributes to profitability.</i> | | | | |
| CB. 4.1 | Have soil maps been prepared for the farm? | The types of soil are identified for each site, based on a soil profile or soil analysis or local (regional) cartographic soil-type map. | Recom. | | |
| CB. 4.2 | Have techniques been used to improve or maintain soil structure, and to avoid soil compaction? | Techniques applied are suitable for use on the land. There must be no visual evidence of soil compaction. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 4.3 | Are field cultivation techniques used 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, | Minor Must | | |

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| | | sowing grass or green fertilizers, trees and bushes on borders of sites, etc.) to minimize soil erosion (e.g. water, wind). | | | |
| CB. 5 | FERTILIZER APPLICATION | | | | |
| | <i>The decision making process involves crop demands; the supply must be in the soil and available nutrients from farm manure and crop residues. Correct application to optimize use and storage procedures to avoid loss and contamination must be followed.</i> | | | | |
| CB. 5.1 | Nutrient Requirement | | | | |
| CB. 5.1.1 | Is the application of all fertilizers done according to the specific needs of the crop and soil condition? | Producer must demonstrate that consideration has been given to nutritional needs of the crop and soil fertility. Records of analyses and/or other crop-specific literature must be available as evidence. No N/A | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 5.2 | Advice on Quantity and Type of Fertilizer | | | | |
| CB. 5.2.1 | Are recommendations for application of fertilizers (organic or inorganic) given by competent, | Where the fertilizer records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of the fertilizer (organic or inorganic) is | Minor Must | | |

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| | qualified persons? | an external adviser, training and technical competence must be demonstrated via official qualifications, specific training courses, etc., unless employed for that purpose by a competent organization (e.g. official advisory services). Where the fertilizer records show that the technically responsible person determining quantity and type of fertilizer (organic or inorganic) is the producer, experience must 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.). | | | |
| CB. 5.3 | Records of Application | | | | |
| | 5.3.1 to 5.3.5: Do records of all applications of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, include the following criteria: | | | | |
| CB. 5.3.1 | Field, orchard or greenhouse reference? | Records are kept of all fertilizer applications, detailing the geographical area, and the name | Minor Must | | |

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| | | or reference of the field, orchard or greenhouse where the registered product crop is located. Records must also be kept for hydroponic situations and where fertigation is used. No N/A. | | | |
| CB. 5.3.2 | Application dates? | Detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications are the exact dates (day/month/year) of the application. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 5.3.3 | Applied fertilizer types? | Detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications are the trade name, type of fertilizer (e.g. N, P, K), and concentrations (e.g. 17-17-17). No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 5.3.4 | Applied quantities? | Detailed in the records of all fertilizer application is the amount of product to be applied in weight or volume. The actual quantity applied must be recorded, as this is not necessarily the same as the recommendation. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 5.3.5 | Method of application? | Detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications are the | Minor | | |

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| | | method (e.g. via irrigation or mechanical distribution) and machinery used, if applicable. No N/A. | Must | | |
| CB. 5.3.6 | Operator details? | Detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications is the name of the operator who has applied the fertilizer. If a single individual makes all of the applications, it is acceptable to record the operator details only once. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 5.4 | Fertiliser Storage | | | | |
| | 5.4.1 to 5.4.7: Are all fertilizers stored: | | | | |
| CB. 5.4.1 | Separately from plant protection products? | The minimum requirement is to prevent physical cross contamination between fertilizers (organic and inorganic) and plant protection products by the use of a physical barrier (wall, sheeting, etc.). If fertilizers that are applied together with Plant Protection Products (i.e. micronutrients or foliar fertilizers) are packed in a closed container, they can be | Minor Must | | |

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| | | stored with plant protection products. | | | |
| CB. 5.4.2 | 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). Based on risk assessment (fertilizer type, weather conditions, temporary storage), plastic coverage could be acceptable. Storage cannot be directly on the soil/floor. It is allowable 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. 5.4.3 | 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 rodents, and where spillage and leakage may be cleared away. | Minor Must | | |

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| CB. 5.4.4 | 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. 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. 5.4.5 | In an appropriate manner, which reduces the risk of contamination of watercourses? | All fertilizers are stored in a manner, which poses minimum risk of contamination to water sources. Liquid fertilizer stores must 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), and consideration has been given to the proximity to water courses and flood risks, etc. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 5.4.6 | Not together with harvested products? | Fertilizers cannot be stored with harvested products. | Major Must | | |

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| CB. 5.4.7 | Is there an up-to-date fertilizer stock inventory or record of use available? | A stock inventory that indicates the contents of the store (type and amount) is available and it is updated at least once every 3 months. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 5.5 | Organic Fertilizer | | | | |
| CB. 5.5.1 | Has the use of human sewage sludge been banned on the farm? | No human sewage sludge is used on the farm for the production of GLOBALG.A.P. registered crops. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| CB. 5.5.2 | Has a risk assessment been carried out for organic fertilizer, which, prior to application, considers its source, characteristics and intended use? | Documentary evidence is available to demonstrate that at least the following potential risks have been considered: type of organic fertilizer, method of composting, weed/seed content, heavy metal content, timing of application, and placement of organic fertilizer (e.g. direct contact to edible part of crop, ground between crops, etc.). This also applies to substrates from biogas plants. See Annex CB.1 Microbiological Hazards. | Minor Must | Remember to consider the composition of the products used (available on the technical datasheet) which details presence of quaternary ammonium salts e.g. BAC and/or DDAC. A letter from the manufacturing chemical company indicating that the product contains quaternary ammonium salts e.g. BAC and DDAC is also valid. | Considerar composición de productos utilizados, disponibles en la ficha técnica con antecedentes de presencia de sales de amonios cuaternarios Ej: BAC y/o DDAC. Considerar carta de empresa química fabricante indicando si el producto contiene las sales de amonios cuaternarios Ej: BAC y/o DDAC. |

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| CB. 5.5.3 | Has account been taken of the nutrient contribution of organic fertilizer applications? | An analysis is carried out or recognized standard values are used, which takes into account the contents of N·P·K nutrients in organic fertilizer applied. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 5.5.4 | Is organic fertilizer stored in an appropriate manner, which reduces the risk of contamination of the environment? | Organic fertilizers must be stored in a designated area. Appropriate measures have been taken to prevent contamination of surface water (e.g. concrete foundation and walls, specially built leak proof container, etc.) or must be stored at least 25 m from surface water bodies. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 5.6 | Nutrient Content | | | | |
| CB. 5.6.1 | Are purchased fertilizers accompanied by documentary evidence of nutrient content (N,P,K)? | Documentary evidence detailing N, P, K content (or recognized standard values) is available for all fertilizers used on crops grown under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 12-month period. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 5.6.2 | Are purchased inorganic fertilizers accompanied by documentary evidence of chemical content, which | Documentary evidence detailing chemical content, including heavy metals, is available for all inorganic | Recom. | e.g. guarantee letters, technical datasheets. Additionally consider products containing quaternary | Ejemplo cartas de garantía fichas técnicas. Adicionalmente considerar productos en base a sales de amonios |

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| | includes heavy metals? | fertilizers used on crops grown under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 12-month period. | | ammonium salts e.g. BAC or DDAC. | cuaternarios por ejemplo: BAC y/o DDAC. |
| CB. 6 | IRRIGATION/FERTIGATION | | | | |
| | <i>Water is a scarce natural resource and irrigation should be triggered by appropriate forecasting and/or by technical equipment allowing for efficient use of irrigation water. For information about responsible water use see Annex CB 2.</i> | | | | |
| CB. 6.1 | Predicting Irrigation Requirements | | | | |
| CB. 6.1.1 | Have systematic methods of prediction been used to calculate the water requirement of the crop? | Calculations are available and are supported by data records (e.g. rain gauges, drainage trays for substrate, evaporation meters, water tension meters (determining % of moisture in the soil and soil maps). The data can be accumulated on a regional scale. | Recom. | | |
| CB. 6.2 | Irrigation/Fertigation Method | | | | |
| CB. 6.2.1 | Can the producer justify the methods of irrigation used in light of water conservation? | The idea is to avoid wasting water. The irrigation system used is efficient. The producer uses the most efficient irrigation system – | Major Must | | |

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| | | as is technically available and financially affordable, and complies with any legislation about local restrictions on water usage. | | | |
| CB. 6.2.2 | Is there a water management plan to optimize water usage and reduce waste? | There must be a written action plan, which aims to optimize water usage on the farm. This can be either an individual plan or a regional activity if the farm is participating in and/or covered by such. | Recom. | | |
| CB. 6.2.3 | Are records of irrigation/fertigation water usage maintained? | Records are kept which indicate the date and volume per water meter or per irrigation unit. If the producer works with irrigation programs, the calculated duration of irrigation and actual quantity of irrigated water should be recorded. | Recom. | | |
| CB. 6.3 | Quality of Irrigation Water | | | | |
| CB. 6.3.1 | Has the use of untreated sewage water for irrigation/fertigation been banned? | Untreated sewage is not used for irrigation/fertigation. Where treated sewage water or reclaimed water is used, water quality complies with the WHO published | Major Must | | |

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| | | Guidelines for the Safe Use of Wastewater and Excreta in Agriculture and Aquaculture 1989. Also, when there is doubt if water is coming from a possibly polluted source (i.e. because of a village upstream, etc.) the farmer has to demonstrate through analysis that the water complies with the WHO guideline requirements or the local legislation for irrigation water. See Table 3 in Annex AF.1 for Risk Assessments. No N/A. | | | |
| CB. 6.3.2 | Has an annual risk assessment for irrigation/fertigation water pollution been completed? | The risk assessment must consider potential microbial, chemical and physical pollution of all sources of irrigation/fertigation water. At a minimum, the risk assessment shall cover: - identification of the water sources, - irrigation method(s), - timing of irrigation (during crop growth stage), - contact of irrigation water with the crop, Type of crop: | Minor Must | Additionally, the Risk Assessment must take into account if the disinfectant used for cleaning the water contains quaternary ammonium salts e.g. BAC and/or DDAC. | Adicionalmente, la evaluación de riesgos de agua de riego debe considerar si el sanitizante utilizado para la limpieza del agua contiene sales de amonio cuaternario (Ej. BAC y/o DDAC). |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops that can be eaten raw and which do not have a protective skin that is removed before eating • Crops that can be eaten raw and either have no protective skin that is removed before eating or do have some risk or history of pathogen contamination • Crops that can be eaten raw and either have a protective skin that is removed before eating, or grow clear of the ground or have no significant history of pathogen contamination. • Crops that are always cooked <p>See Annex CB.1 Microbiological Hazards</p> | | | |
| CB. 6.3.3 | Is irrigation water analyzed at a frequency in line with the risk assessment (CB.6.3.2)? | The water analysis is carried out at a frequency according to the results of the risk assessment which takes the characteristics of the crop into account. Samples are to be taken at exit point of the irrigation system or the nearest practical sampling point. | Minor Must | Additionally, when using quaternary ammonium salts (e.g. BAC and/or DDAC) the water analysis must include these molecules. | Adicionalmente, en caso de utilizar sales de amonios cuaternarios (Ej. BAC y/o DDAC), realizar análisis de estos analitos en el agua. |

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| CB. 6.3.4 | According to the risk assessment in CB.6.3.2, does the laboratory analysis consider microbial contaminants? | According to the risk analysis (if there is a risk of microbial contaminants), laboratory analysis provides a documented record of the relevant microbial contaminants through a laboratory analysis. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 6.3.5 | Does a suitable laboratory carry out the analysis? | Analysis results from appropriate laboratories, capable of performing microbiological analyses up to ISO 17025 level, or equivalent standard, should be available. | Recom. | | |
| CB 6.3.6 | If the risk analysis so requires, have adverse results been acted upon before the next harvest cycle? | Records are available of corrective actions and/or decisions taken. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 6.4 | Supply of Irrigation/Fertigation Water | | | | |
| CB. 6.4.1 | To protect the environment, is water abstracted from a sustainable source? | Sustainable sources are sources that supply enough water under normal (average) conditions. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 6.4.2 | Has advice on abstraction been sought from water authorities, where necessary? | Where necessary, there must be written communication on this subject (e.g. letter, license, etc.). | Minor Must | The farm must have legal authorization to use irrigation water. In the case of surface water this can be demonstrated by an | El predio debe contar con autorizaciones legales para el uso del agua de riego. En caso de aguas superficiales esto |

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| | | | | irrigation water use permit or through the payment of installments to the respective canal association. In the case of underground water, they must have the well registration papers or evidence that this paperwork is in process. | puede ser demostrado a través de los permisos de uso del agua de riego o pago de cuotas a la asociación de canalistas respectiva. En caso de agua subterráneas, se debe contar con las inscripciones de los pozos o evidencia que esta inscripción se encuentra en trámite. |
| CB. 7 | INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT | | | | |
| | <p><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.3) has been elaborated 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 must be implemented in the context of local physical (climatic, topographical etc), biological (pest complex, natural enemy complex, etc.) and economical conditions.</i></p> | | | | |
| CB. 7.1 | Has assistance with implementation of IPM systems been obtained through training or advice? | Where an external adviser has provided assistance, training and technical competence must be demonstrated via official qualifications, specific training | Minor Must | Acceptable External Advisor competencies can be Qualified Professional (Agronomist Engineer, otherwise an Agricultural professional with formal training in | Para Asesor Externo es aceptable: Título profesional (Ing. Agrónomo, o profesional del agro con capacitación formal en MIP y demostrable a través |

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| | | <p>courses, etc., unless employed for that purpose by a competent organization (e.g. official advisory services).</p> <p>Where the technically responsible person is the producer, experience must 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> | | IPM that can be credited by certificates.) | de certificado). |
| | CB.7.2 to 7.4: Can the producer show evidence of implementation of at least one activity that falls in the category of: | | | | |
| CB. 7.2 | "Prevention"? | The producer can show evidence of implementing at least one activity that includes the adoption of production practices that could reduce the incidence and intensity of pest attacks, thereby reducing the need for intervention. | Major Must | | |
| CB. 7.3 | "Observation and Monitoring"? | The producer can show evidence | Major | | |

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| | | of a) implementing at least one activity that will 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. | Must | | |
| CB. 7.4 | "Intervention"? | The producer show evidence that in situations where pest attacks adversely affects the economic value of a crop, intervention with specific pest control methods will take place. Where possible, non-chemical approaches must be considered. | Major Must | | |
| CB. 7.5 | Have anti-resistance label and/or other recommendations been followed to maintain the effectiveness of available plant protection products? | 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 | | |
| CB. 8 | PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS | | | | |
| | <i>In situations where pest attack will adversely affect the economic value of a crop, it may be necessary to intervene with specific pest control methods, including plant protection products (PPP). The correct use,</i> | | | | |

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| | <i>handling and storage of plant protection products are essential.</i> | | | | |
| CB. 8.1 | Choice of Plant Protection Products | | | | |
| CB. 8.1.1 | Is a current list kept of plant protection products that are authorized in the country of production for use on crops being grown? | A list is available for the commercial brand names of plant protection products (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 | This list is for Management use, adapted to the requirements of the site. The updated SAG list of approved pesticides is acceptable. | Esta es una lista para uso de la gerencia, adaptada a los requisitos de la explotación. Se acepta el listado vigente de plaguicidas autorizados por el SAG. |
| CB. 8.1.2 | Do producers only use plant protection products that are currently authorized in the country of use for the target crop (i.e. where such official registration scheme exists)? | All the plant protection products 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 (Annex CB.4) on this subject and FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. Refer also to Annex CB.4 for cases where producer takes part in legal field trials for final approval of PPP by | Major Must | | |

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| | | the local government. No N/A. | | | |
| CB. 8.1.3 | Is the plant protection product applied appropriate for the target as recommended on the product label? | All the plant protection products 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 plant protection product intervention. If the producer uses off-label PPP, there must be evidence of official approval for use of that PPP on that crop in that country. No N/A | Major Must | | |
| CB. 8.1.4 | Are invoices of registered plant protection products kept? | Invoices of the registered plant protection products used, must be kept for record keeping and available at the time of the external inspection. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.2 | Advice on Quantity and Type of Plant Protection Production | | | | |
| CB. 8.2.1 | Do competent persons make the choice of plant protection products? | Where the plant protection product records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of the plant protection products is a qualified adviser, | Major Must | | |

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| | | <p>technical competence can be demonstrated via official qualifications or specific training course attendance certificates. Fax and e-mails from advisors, governments, etc. are allowable.</p> <p>Where the plant protection product records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of plant protection products is the producer, experience must be complemented by technical knowledge that can be demonstrated via technical documentation (e.g. product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.)</p> | | | |
| CB. 8.3 | Records of Application | | | | |
| | 8.3.1 to 8.3.10: Are records of all plant protection product are kept and do they include the following criteria: | | | | |
| CB. 8.3.1 | Crop name and/or variety? | All plant protection product application records specify the crop and/or variety treated. No N/A. | Major Must | | |

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| CB. 8.3.2 | Application location? | All plant protection product application records specify the geographical area, the name or reference of the farm, and the field, orchard or greenhouse where the crop is located. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| CB. 8.3.3 | Application date? | All plant protection product application records specify the exact dates (day/month/year) of the application. Record the actual date (end date, if applied more than one day) of application. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| CB. 8.3.4 | Product trade name and active ingredient? | All plant protection product application records shall specify the complete trade name (including formulation) and active ingredient or beneficial organism with scientific name. The active ingredient must be recorded or it must be possible to connect the trade name information to the active ingredient. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| CB. 8.3.5 | Operator? | The operator applying plant protection products has been | Minor Must | | |

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| | | identified in the records. If a single individual makes all the applications, it is acceptable to record the operator details only once. No N/A. | | | |
| CB. 8.3.6 | Justification for application? | The name of the pest(s), disease(s) and/or weed(s) treated is documented in all plant protection product application records. If common names are used then they must correspond to the names stated on the label. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.3.7 | Technical authorization for application? | The technically responsible person making the decision of the use and the doses of the plant protection product(s) being applied has been identified in the records. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.3.8 | Product quantity applied? | All plant protection product 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 dosage in g/l or internationally recognized | Minor Must | | |

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| | | measures for the plant protection product. No N/A. | | | |
| CB. 8.3.9 | 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 plant protection products applied (if there are various units, these are identified individually), are detailed in all plant protection product application records. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.3.10 | Pre-harvest interval? | The pre-harvest interval has been recorded for all plant protection product applications where a pre-harvest interval is stated on the product label. No N/A, unless Flowers and Ornamentals certification. | Major Must | | |
| CB. 8.4 | Pre-Harvest Interval (Not Applicable for Flowers and Ornamentals) | | | | |
| CB. 8.4.1 | Have the registered pre-harvest intervals been observed? | The producer can demonstrate that all pre-harvest intervals have been observed for plant protection products applied to the crops, | Major Must | | |

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| | | through the use of clear documented procedures such as plant protection product 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 8.6.4. No N/A, unless Flowers and Ornaments production. | | | |
| CB. 8.5 | Disposal of Surplus Application Mix | | | | |
| CB. 8.5.1 | 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 are disposed of in a manner that does not compromise neither food safety nor the environment. Records are kept. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |

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| CB. 8.6 | Plant Protection Product Residue Analysis (N/A for Flowers and Ornamental production) | | | | |
| CB. 8.6.1 | Can the producer demonstrate that information regarding the Country(ies) of Destination's (i.e. market in which the producer intends to trade) Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) is available? | The producer or the producer's customer must 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 will 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 country(ies') MRLs. Where a group of countries is targeted together for trading the residue screening system must meet the strictest current applicable MRLs in the group. Refer to Annex CB.5 Residue Analysis. | Major Must | Additionally, including quaternary ammonium salts if applicable/available (e.g. BAC or DDAC.) | Adicionalmente, la lista debe incluir las sales de amonios cuaternarios, en caso de haber sido utilizados, si los LMR's están definidos. (Ej. BAC o DDAC). |
| CB. 8.6.2 | Has action been taken to meet the MRLs of the market the producer is | Where the MRLs of the market in which the producer is intending to | Major | | |

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| | intending to trade the produce in? | trade the produce in are stricter than those of the country of production, the producer or the producer's customer can demonstrate that during the production cycle these MRLs have been taken into account (i.e. modification where necessary of plant protection product application regime and/or use of produce residue testing results). | Must | | |
| CB. 8.6.3 | Has the producer completed a risk assessment to determine if the products will be compliant with the MRLs in the country of destination? | The risk assessment v evaluates the PPP use and the potential risk of MRL exceedance. The risk assessment shall be based on the criteria explained in Annex CB.6 Guidance to MRL Exceedances. | Major Must | Additionally consider quaternary ammonium salts (E.g. BAC and/or DDAC), if applicable. | Adicionalmente considerar sales de amonio cuaternario (Ej. BAC y/o DDAC), si aplica. |
| CB. 8.6.4 | 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 must be available of plant protection product residue analysis results for the GLOBALG.A.P. registered product crops, or of participation in a third party plant protection product residue monitoring system | Major Must | Additionally consider the need to include quaternary ammonium salts (E.g. BAC and/or DDAC) in the pesticide residue analysis, if applicable. | Adicionalmente considerar que el análisis de residuo de pesticidas incluya las sales de amonio cuaternario (Ej. BAC y/o DDAC), si corresponde. |

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| | | <p>which is traceable to the farm. When residue tests are required as a result of the risk assessment, the criteria relating to sampling procedures, accredited labs, etc., must be followed.</p> <p>Risk assessments normally conclude that there is a need to undertake residue analysis and identify the number of analyses, when and where to take the samples and type of analysis according to Annex CB.6 Maximum Residue Limit Risk Assessment.</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"> - a track history of 4 or more years of analytical verification without detecting incidences (e.g. exceedances, use of non-authorized PPPs, etc.) and - no or minimal use of PPPs and - no use of PPP close to | | | |

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| | | <p>harvesting (spraying to harvest interval is much bigger than the PPP pre-harvest interval) and</p> <p>- a risk assessment validated by an independent third party (e.g. CB inspector, expert, etc) or the customer</p> <p>Exceptions to these conditions could be those crops where there is no use of PPPs, environment is very controlled and for these reasons the industry does not normally undertake PPP residue analysis (mushrooms could be an example).</p> | | | |
| | 8.6.5 to 8.6.7 If a residue analysis has been done, have the following been complied with: | | | | |
| CB 8.6.5 | Correct sampling procedures are followed? | Documentary evidence exists demonstrating compliance with applicable sampling procedures. See Annex CB.5 Residue Analysis. | Minor Must | | |
| CB 8.6.6 | Laboratory used for residue testing is accredited by a competent | There is clear documented evidence (on letterhead, copies of | Minor | | |

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| | national authority to ISO 17025 or equivalent standard? | accreditations, etc.) that the laboratories used for plant protection product 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 must show evidence of participation in proficiency tests (e.g. FAPAS must be available). See Annex CB.5 Residue Analysis. | Must | | |
| CB 8.6.7 | An action plan in place in the event of an MRL is exceeded? | There is a clear documented procedure of the remedial steps and actions (this will include communication to customers, product tracking exercise, etc.) to be taken where a plant protection product residue analysis indicates an MRL (either of the country of production or the countries in which the harvested product is intended to be traded in if different) is exceeded. See Annex CB.5 Residue Analysis. | Major Must | | |

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| CB. 8.7 | Plant Protection Product Storage | | | | |
| | The plant protection product store must comply with basic rules to ensure safe storage and use. | | | | |
| CB. 8.7.1 | Are plant protection products stored in accordance with local regulations? | The plant protection product storage facilities comply with all the appropriate current national, regional and local legislation and regulations. | Major Must | | |
| | 8.7.2 to 8.7.8: Are plant protection products stored in a location that is: | | | | |
| CB. 8.7.2 | Sound? | The plant protection product storage facilities are built in a manner which is structurally sound and robust. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.7.3 | Secure? | The plant protection product storage facilities are kept secure under lock and key. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| CB. 8.7.4 | Appropriate to the temperature conditions? | The plant protection products are stored according to label storage requirements. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.7.5 | Fire-resistant? | The plant protection product storage facilities are built of | Minor | | |

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| | | materials that are fire resistant (Minimum requirement RF 30, i.e. 30 minutes resistance to fire). No N/A. | Must | | |
| CB. 8.7.6 | Well ventilated (in the case of walk-in storage)? | The plant protection product storage facilities have sufficient and constant ventilation of fresh air to avoid a build up of harmful vapors. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.7.7 | Well lit? | The plant protection product storage facilities have or are located in areas with sufficient illumination by natural or artificial lighting to ensure that all product labels can be easily read while on the shelves. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.7.8 | Located away from other materials? | The minimum requirement is to prevent cross contamination between plant protection products and other materials by the use of a physical barrier (wall, sheeting, etc.). No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.7.9 | Is all plant protection product storage shelving made of non- | The plant protection product storage facilities are equipped with | Minor | | |

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| | absorbent material? | shelving which is not absorbent in case of spillage (e.g. metal, rigid plastic, or covered with impermeable liner, etc.). | Must | | |
| CB. 8.7.10 | Is the plant protection product storage facility able to retain spillage? | The plant protection product storage facilities have retaining tanks or products are banded according to 110% of the volume of the largest container of stored liquid, to ensure that there cannot be any leakage, seepage or contamination to the exterior of the facility. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.7.11 | Are there facilities for measuring and mixing plant protection products? | The plant protection product storage facilities or the plant protection product filling/mixing area if this is different, have measuring equipment whose graduation for containers and calibration verification for scales has been verified annually by the producer to assure accuracy of mixtures and are equipped with utensils (e.g. buckets, water supply point, etc.) for the safe and efficient handling of all plant | Major Must | | |

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| | | protection products which can be applied. No N/A. | | | |
| CB. 8.7.12 | Are there facilities to deal with spillage? | The plant protection product 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 signposted and in a fixed location, to be used in case of spillage of plant protection product. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.7.13 | Are keys and access to the plant protection product storage facility limited to workers with formal training in the handling of plant protection products? | The plant protection product 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 plant protection products. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.7.14 | Are all plant protection products stored in their original package? | All the plant protection products that are currently in the storage facility are kept in the original containers and packs. In the case of breakage only, the new package | Major Must | | |

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| | | must contain all the information of the original label. Refer to CB.8.9.1. No N/A. | | | |
| CB. 8.7.15 | Are plant protection products approved for use on the crops registered for GLOBALG.A.P. Certification, stored separately within the storage facility, from plant protection products used for other purposes? | Plant protection products 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 plant protection product store. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.7.16 | Are liquids not stored on shelves above powders? | All the plant protection products that are liquid formulations are stored on shelving which is never above those products that are powder or granular formulations. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.7.17 | Is there an up-to-date plant protection product stock inventory or record of use available? | A stock inventory that indicates the contents of the store (type and amount) is available and it is updated at least once every 3 months. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.8 | Plant Protection Product Handling (N/A if no Plant Protection Product Handling) | | | | |

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| CB. 8.8.1 | Are all workers who have contact with plant protection products submitted voluntarily to annual health checks? | All workers who are in contact with plant protection products are voluntarily submitted to health checks annually. These health checks must comply with national, regional or local codes of practice and use of results must respect the legality of disclosure of personal data. | Recom. | Consider that Cholinesterase analysis will be required only from those workers who have been in contact with organophosphate products | Considerar que se solicitará análisis de colinesterasa, sólo a aquellos operarios que hayan tenido contacto con productos organofosforados. |
| CB. 8.8.2 | Are there procedures dealing with re-entry times on the farm? | There are clear documented procedures, which regulate all the re-entry intervals for plant protection products, applied to the crops according to the label instructions. Where no re-entry information is available on the label, there are no specific requirements, but the spray must have dried on the plants before workers re-enter the growing area. | Major Must | | |
| CB. 8.8.3 | Is the accident procedure evident within 10 meters of the plant protection product/ chemical storage facilities? | An accident procedure containing all information detailed in AF.3.3.1 must visually display the basic steps of primary accident care and be accessible by all persons within 10 meters of the plant protection | Minor Must | | |

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| | | product/ chemical storage facilities and designated mixing areas. No N/A. | | | |
| CB. 8.8.4 | Are there facilities to deal with accidental operator contamination? | All plant protection product / chemical storage facilities and all filling/mixing areas present on the farm have eye wash capability, a source of clean water no more than 10 meters distant, a complete first aid kit and a clear accident procedure with emergency contact telephone numbers or basic steps of primary accident care, all permanently and clearly signed. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB 8.8.5 | When mixing plant protection products, are the correct handling and filling procedures followed as stated on the label? | Facilities, including appropriate measuring equipment, must be adequate for mixing plant protection products, so that the correct handling and filling procedures, as stated on the label, can be followed. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.9 | Empty Plant Protection Product Containers | | | | |

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| CB. 8.9.1 | Is re-use of empty plant protection product containers for purposes other than containing and transporting the identical product avoided? | There is evidence that empty plant protection product containers have not been or currently are not being re-used for anything other than containing and transporting identical product as stated on the original label. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.9.2 | Does disposal of empty plant protection product containers occur in a manner that avoids exposure to humans? | By having a secure storage point, a safe handling system prior to the disposal, and a disposal method that avoids exposure to people, the system used to dispose of empty plant protection product containers ensures that persons cannot come into physical contact with the empty containers. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.9.3 | Does disposal of empty plant protection product containers occur in a manner that avoids contamination of the environment? | By having a safe storage point and a handling system prior to disposal by an environmentally responsible method, the system of disposal of empty plant protection product containers minimizes the risk of contamination of the environment, watercourses and flora and fauna. No N/A. | Minor Must | | |

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| CB. 8.9.4 | Are official collection and disposal systems used when available? | Where official collection and disposal systems exist, there are documented records of participation by the producer. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.9.5 | If there is a collection system, are the empty containers adequately stored, labeled and handled according to the rules of a collection system? | All the empty plant protection product containers, once emptied, are not reused, and have been adequately stored, labeled and handled, according to the requirements of official collection and disposal schemes where applicable. | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.9.6 | Are empty containers rinsed either via the use of an integrated pressure-rinsing device on the application equipment or at least three times with water? | Installed on the plant protection product application machinery there is pressure-rinsing equipment for plant protection product containers or there are clear written instructions to rinse each container 3 times prior to its disposal. No N/A. | Major Must | | |
| CB. 8.9.7 | Is the rinsate from empty containers returned to the application equipment tank? | Either via the use of a container-handling device or via written procedure for the application equipment operators, the rinsate from the empty plant protection | Minor Must | | |

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| | | product containers is always put back into the application equipment tank when mixing. | | | |
| CB. 8.9.8 | Are empty containers kept secure until disposal is possible? | There is a designated secure store point for all empty plant protection product containers prior to disposal that is isolated from the crop and packaging materials (i.e. permanently signed and with physically restricted access for persons and fauna.) | Minor Must | | |
| CB. 8.9.9 | Are all local regulations regarding disposal or destruction of containers observed? | All the relevant national, regional and local regulations and legislation if such exists, have been complied with regarding the disposal of empty plant protection product containers. | Major Must | | |
| CB. 8.10 | Obsolete Plant Protection Products | | | | |
| CB. 8.10.1. | Are obsolete plant protection products securely maintained and identified and disposed of by authorized or approved channels? | There are documented records that indicate that obsolete plant protection products have been disposed of by officially authorized channels. When this is not possible, obsolete plant protection | Minor Must | A secure storage means in a locked area with restricted access. | Almacenamiento de forma segura se refiere a un lugar bajo llave con acceso restringido. |

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| | | products are securely maintained and identifiable. | | | |
| CB 8.11 | Application of Substances Other than Fertilizer and Plant Protection Products | | | | |
| CB 8.11.1 | Are records available if substances are used on crops and/or soil that are not covered under the section Fertilizer and Plant Protection Products? | If home made preparations plant strengtheners, soil conditioners, or any other such substances are used on certified crops, records have to be available. These records shall include the name of the substance (e.g. plant from which it derives from), the trade name (if purchased product), the field, the date, and the amount. If, in the country of production, a registration scheme for this substance(s) exists, it has to be approved. | Minor Must | Additionally consider when products containing quaternary ammonium salts (e.g. BAC and/or DDAC) are used, take this into account in the pesticide residue analysis of the fruit, based on the risk assessment. | Adicionalmente considerar cuando se utilicen productos que contengan sales de amonios cuaternarios (Ej. BAC y/o DDAC), para incluirlos en los análisis de residuos de la fruta, si lo indica la evaluación de riesgos. |
| CB 9 | EQUIPMENT | | | | |
| CB 9.1 | Are equipment sensitive to food safety and the environment (e.g. fertilizer spreaders, plant protection product sprayers, irrigation systems, equipment used for weighing and | 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. | Minor Must | | |

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| | temperature control) routinely verified and, where applicable, calibrated at least annually? | <p>For example:</p> <p>Fertilizer spreader: There must, as a minimum, be documented records stating that the verification of calibration has been carried out by a specialized company, supplier of fertilization equipment or by the technically responsible person of the farm within the last 12 month.</p> <p>Plant protection product sprayers: See Annex CB.7 for guidance on compliance with visual inspection and functional tests of application equipment. The plant protection product 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.</p> | | | |
| CB. 9.2 | Is the producer involved in an independent calibration-certification scheme, where available? | The producer's involvement in a calibration scheme is documented. | Recom. | | |

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

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| FV. | FRUIT AND VEGETABLES | | | | |
| FV. 1 | SOIL MANAGEMENT (N/A if no soil fumigation is practiced) | | | | |
| FV. 1.1 | Soil Fumigation (N/A if no soil fumigation) | | | | |
| FV. 1.1.1 | 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 soil fumigant is not permitted. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 1.1.2 | Is any pre-planting interval complied with prior to planting? | Pre-planting interval must be recorded. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 2 | SUBSTRATES (N/A if substrates are not used) | | | | |

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| FV. 2.1 | 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. | | |
| FV. 2.2 | 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, which 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. 1000l-tank, etc.); the method (e.g. drenching, fogging, etc.); the operator's name (i.e. the person who actually applied the chemicals and did the sterilization); and the pre-planting interval. | Major Must | | |

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| FV. 2.3 | If substrate of natural origin is used, can it be demonstrated that it does not come from designated conservation areas? | There are records which prove the source of the substrates of natural origin being used. These records demonstrate that the substrate does not come from designated conservation areas. | Recom. | | |
| FV. 3 | PRE-HARVEST (refer to Annex CB.1 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline - Microbiological Hazards) | | | | |
| FV. 3.1 | Quality of Water Used for Plant Protection Product Application | | | | |
| FV. 3.1.1 | Does the risk assessment consider the quality of the water used to make plant protection product mixtures? | A written risk assessment is conducted. It includes water source, type of plant protection product (herbicide, insecticide, etc.), application timing (growth stage of the crop), placement of application (edible part of the crop, other parts of the crop, ground between crops), etc. and corrective action is taken if necessary. | Major Must | Additionally consider to take into account the disinfectants used in application water which contain quaternary ammonium salts (e.g. BAC and/or DDAC). | Adicionalmente considerar los desinfectantes utilizados en agua de aplicación, en base a sales de amonios cuaternarios, si corresponde (Ej. BAC y/o DDAC). |
| FV. 3.2. | Application of Organic Fertilizer | | | | |

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| FV. 3.2.1 | Is organic fertilizer incorporated into the soil prior to planting or bud burst (i.e. for tree crops) and not applied during the growing season? | Interval between application and harvest does not compromise food safety (see also CB 5.5.2). Fertilizer application and harvest records should show this. | Major Must | Raw Manure must not be applied after bud burst. Compost or treated manure can be applied after bud burst based on organic fertilizer risk assessment result (CB5.5.2). | No se debe aplicar guano fresco después de brotación. La aplicación de compost o fertilizante orgánico tratado puede realizarse después de brotación, según resultado de la evaluación de riesgo (CB5.5.2) |
| FV. 3.3. | Pre-Harvest Check | | | | |
| FV. 3.3.1 | Is there evidence of excessive animal activity in the crop production area that is a potential food safety risk? | Appropriate measures must be taken to reduce possible contamination within the growing area. Example subjects to be considered include: livestock near the field, high concentrations of wild life in the field, rodents, domestic animals (own animals, dog walkers, etc.). Where appropriate buffer areas, physical barriers, fences should be used. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 4 | HARVESTING | | | | |
| FV. 4.1 | General (refer to Annex CB.1 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline - Microbiological Hazards) | | | | |

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| FV. 4.1.1 | Has a hygiene risk analysis been performed for the harvest and pre-farm gate transport process? | There is a documented and up to date (i.e. reviewed annually) risk assessment covering physical, chemical and microbiological contaminants and human transmissible diseases, customized to the products. It must also include FV.4.1.2 to FV.4.1.12. The risk assessment shall be tailored to the scale of the farm, the crop, and the technical level of the business. No N/A. | Major Must | Additionally consider to take into account disinfectants used for hand washing water, soap and disinfectant used for harvest tools which contain quaternary ammonium salts e.g. BAC and/or DDAC. | Adicionalmente considerar desinfectantes utilizados para agua de lavado de manos, jabón y sanitizantes de implementos de cosecha en base a sales de amonios cuaternarios Ej. BAC y/o DDAC, si se utilizan. |
| FV. 4.1.2 | Is there a documented hygiene procedure for the harvesting process? | Based on the risk assessment, there is a documented hygiene procedure for the harvesting process. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 4.1.3 | Are documented hygiene procedures for the harvesting process implemented? | The farm manager or other nominated person is responsible for implementation of the hygiene procedures. No N/A. | Major Must | | |

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| FV. 4.1.4 | Have workers received specific training in hygiene before handling produce? | If there are hygiene requirements exceeding AF3.2.2, then there must be evidence that the workers received specific training regarding the hygiene procedures for the harvesting process. Workers must 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. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 4.1.5 | Are documented instructions and procedures for handling produce to avoid contamination of the product implemented? | There is visual evidence that the workers are complying with the training instructions and procedures. | Major Must | | |

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| FV. 4.1.6 | Are the containers and tools used for harvesting cleaned, maintained and protected from contamination? | Reusable harvesting containers, harvesting tools (e.g. scissors, knives, pruning shears, etc.) and harvesting equipment (e.g. machinery) are cleaned and maintained. A cleaning and disinfection schedule is in place to prevent produce contamination. Records are available. | Major Must | <p>Reusable harvesting containers, harvesting tools (e.g. scissors, knives, pruning shears, etc.) and harvesting equipment (e.g. machinery) are cleaned and maintained. A cleaning and disinfection schedule is in place to prevent produce contamination. Records are available</p> <p>Take into account disinfectants containing quaternary ammonium salts (e.g. BAC and DDAC) used on harvest tools if applicable.</p> | <p>Los contenedores reutilizables de cosecha, herramientas de cosecha (por ejemplo tijeras, cuchillos, tijeras de podar, etc.) y los equipos de recolección (por ejemplo, maquinaria) se limpian y mantienen en buen estado. Un programa de limpieza y desinfección para prevenir la contaminación del producto y registros están disponibles.</p> <p>Considerar desinfectantes usados en base a sales de amonio cuaternario Ej (BAC y DDAC) en implementos de cosecha, si corresponde.</p> |
| FV. 4.1.7 | Are vehicles used for transport of harvested produce cleaned and maintained where necessary according to the risk assessment? | Farm vehicles used for transport of harvested produce that are also used for any purpose(s) other than transport of harvested produce, are cleaned and maintained according to a schedule so as to prevent produce contamination (e.g. soil, dirt, organic fertilizer, spills, etc.). | Major Must | <p>Additionally consider to take into account disinfectants containing quaternary ammonium salts (e.g. BAC and DDAC) used for cleaning harvest vehicles.</p> | <p>Importante considerar los desinfectantes utilizados en la limpieza de vehículos de cosecha y que sean en base a sales de amonios cuaternarios Ej (BAC, DDAC)</p> |

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| FV. 4.1.8 | Do harvest workers that come into direct contact with the crops have access to clean hand washing equipment? | Wash stations shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition to allow workers to clean and disinfect their hands. Personnel shall wash their hands or make use of an alcohol-based hand sanitizer 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; and prior to returning to work; and at any other time when their hands may have become a source of contamination. No N/A. | Major Must | | |

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| FV. 4.1.9 | 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 good state of hygiene. Toilets are expected to be in a reasonable proximity (e.g. 500m or 7 minutes) to place of work Failure point = no or insufficient toilet 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). | Minor Must | | |

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| FV. 4.1.10 | Are produce containers used exclusively for produce? | 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.). If multi-purpose trailers, carts, etc. are used as produce containers, they must be cleaned prior to use. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 4.1.11 | Are there written glass and clear hard plastic handling procedures in place for greenhouses? | Written procedures exist for handling glass and/or clear hard plastic breakages in greenhouses. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 4.1.12 | If ice (or water) is used during any operations relating to harvest, is it made with potable water and handled under sanitary conditions to prevent produce contamination? | Any ice or water used at point of harvest must be made with potable water and handled under sanitary conditions to prevent produce contamination. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 4.2 | Final Produce Packing at Point of Harvest (Applicable when during harvest and/or final packing, the last human contact with product takes place in-field). | | | | |

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| FV. 4.2.1 | Does the harvesting process hygiene procedure consider handling of harvested produce and produce packed and handled directly in the field, orchard or greenhouse, including short term storage at farm? | All produce packed and handled directly in the field, orchard or greenhouse must be removed from the field overnight, in accordance with the harvest hygiene risk assessment results. Food safety requirements have to be complied with if produce is stored on a short time basis at the farm. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 4.2.2 | Is packed produce protected from contamination? | All field packed produce must be protected from contamination. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 4.2.3 | Are all collection/ storage /distribution points of field packed produce maintained in clean and hygienic conditions? | If packed produce is stored on farm, storage areas must be cleaned. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 4.2.4 | Is packing material used for in-field packing, stored to protect against contamination? | Packing material must be stored to protect it against contamination. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 4.2.5 | Are bits of packaging material and other non-produce waste removed from the field? | Bits of packaging material and non-produce waste must be removed from the field. | Minor Must | | |

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| FV. 4.2.6 | If packed produce is stored on farm, are temperature and humidity controls (where applicable) maintained and documented? | When packed produce is stored on farm, temperature and humidity controls (where applicable) must be maintained and documented, in accordance with the hygiene risk assessment results and quality requirements. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 5 | PRODUCE HANDLING Applicable as long as handling takes place under ownership of the producer- | | | | |
| FV. 5.1 | Principles of Hygiene | | | | |
| FV 5.1.1 | Has a hygiene risk assessment been performed for the harvested crop handling process that covers the hygiene aspects of the produce handling operation? | There is a documented and up to date (reviewed annually) risk assessment covering physical, chemical and microbiological contaminants and human transmissible diseases, customized to the products and produce handling operation. | Major Must | Additionally include disinfectants containing quaternary ammonium salts (e.g. BAC and DDAC) if applicable. | Adicionalmente evaluar los desinfectantes utilizados si contienen sales de amonios cuaternarios Ej BAC y/o DDAC. |
| FV. 5.1.2 | Is there a documented hygiene procedure for the produce handling activities? | Based on the risk assessment there is a documented procedure for the produce handling activities. | Major Must | | |

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| FV. 5.1.3 | Is the documented hygiene procedure implemented for the process of harvested produce handling? | The farm manager or other nominated person is responsible for implementation of the hygiene procedure as a direct result of the produce handling hygiene risk assessment. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 5.2 | Personal Hygiene | | | | |
| FV. 5.2.1 | Have workers received specific training in personal hygiene prior to handling produce? | There must be evidence that the workers received training regarding the hygiene topics of the risk assessment for produce handling. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 5.2.2 | Do the workers implement the hygiene instructions for handling produce? | There is evidence that the workers are complying with the hygiene instructions. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 5.2.3 | Are all workers wearing outer garments that are clean, appropriate for the task(s), and able to protect produce from contamination? | All workers wear outer garments (e.g. smocks, aprons, sleeves, gloves) that are clean and appropriate for the task(s) according to the risk analysis. This will be tailored to the crop and the technical level of the business. | Recom. | | |

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| FV. 5.2.4 | Are smoking, eating, chewing and drinking confined to designated areas segregated from products? | Smoking, eating, chewing and drinking are confined to designated areas and are never allowed in the produce handling or storage areas. (Drinking water is the exception). | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 5.2.5 | Are signs clearly displayed in the packing facilities, which communicate the primary hygiene instructions to workers and visitors? | Signs with the main hygiene instructions must be visibly displayed in the packing facility. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 5.3 | Sanitary Facilities | | | | |

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| FV. 5.3.1 | Do workers in the packing facility have access to clean toilets and hand washing facilities in the vicinity of their work? | Toilets in a good state of hygiene must not open directly onto the produce handling area, unless the door is self-closing. Hand washing facilities, containing non-perfumed soap, water to clean and disinfect hands, and hand dry facilities must 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; and prior to returning to work; and at any other time when their hands may have become a source of contamination. | Major Must | | |

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| FV. 5.3.2 | Are signs clearly displayed instructing workers to wash their hands before returning to work? | Signs must be visible with clear instructions that hands must be washed before handling produce. 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 and prior to returning to work and at any other time when their hands may have become a source of contamination. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 5.3.3 | 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. 5.3.4 | Are there lockable storage facilities for the belongings of the workers? | Secure storage facilities should be provided at the changing facility to protect the workers' personal belongings. | Recom. | | |
| FV. 5.4 | Packing and Storage areas | | | | |

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| FV. 5.4.1 | Are produce handling and storage facilities and equipment cleaned and maintained so as to prevent contamination? | To prevent contamination, produce handling and storage facilities and equipment (i.e. process lines and machinery, walls, floors, storage areas, pallets, etc.) must be cleaned and/or maintained according to the cleaning and maintenance schedule which includes defined minimum frequency. Documented records of cleaning and maintenance must be kept. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 5.4.2 | Are cleaning agents, lubricants, etc. stored to prevent chemical contamination of produce? | To avoid chemical contamination of produce, cleaning agents, lubricants etc. are kept in a designated area, away from where produce is packed. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 5.4.3 | 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. which may come into contact with produce. | Minor Must | | |

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| FV. 5.4.4 | Are all forklifts and other driven transport trolleys clean and well maintained and of 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. | | |
| FV. 5.4.5 | Is rejected produce and waste material in the packing environment stored in designated areas, which are routinely cleaned and/or disinfected? | Rejected 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. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 5.4.6 | 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 protected/shielded so as to prevent contamination of food. | Major Must | | |

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| FV. 5.4.7 | Are there documented handling procedures for glass and clear hard plastic? | Written procedures exist for handling glass and/or clear hard plastic breakages in produce handling, preparation and storage areas. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 5.4.8 | Are packing materials clean and stored in clean and hygienic conditions? | To prevent product contamination until used, packing materials (including re-useable crates) are stored in a clean and hygienic area. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 5.4.9 | Is animal access to the facilities restricted? | Measures are in place to prevent access by animals. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 5.5 | Quality Control | | | | |
| FV. 5.5.1 | Are temperature and humidity (where applicable) controls maintained and documented where produce is packed and/or stored on farm? | If packed produce is stored on farm, temperature and humidity controls (where applicable and also for controlled atmosphere storage) must be maintained and documented in accordance with the hygiene risk assessment results. | Major Must | | |

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| FV. 5.5.2 | Is there a procedure for verifying measuring and temperature control equipment? | Equipment used for weighing and/or temperature control, must be routinely verified to see if equipment is calibrated according to the hygiene risk assessment. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 5.6 | Pest Control | | | | |
| FV. 5.6.1 | Are there procedures for monitoring and correcting pest populations in the packing and storing areas? | Awareness at interview. Visual assessment. No N/A | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 5.6.2 | Is there visual evidence that the pest monitoring and correcting process are effective? | Visual assessment. No N/A. | Minor 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 | | |
| FV. 5.7 | Post-Harvest Washing (N/A when no post-harvest washing) | | | | |

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| 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 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 accepted as safe for the food industry by the competent authorities. | Major Must | | |

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| 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, it is filtered and disinfected, and pH, concentration and exposure levels to disinfectant are routinely monitored. Documented records are maintained. Filtering must be done with an effective system for solids and suspensions that have a documented routine cleaning schedule according to 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 must explain the process. | Major Must | | |
| 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 that can demonstrate via documentation that it is in the process of gaining accreditation. | Recom. | | |
| FV. 5.8 | Post-Harvest Treatments (N/A when no post-harvest treatments) | | | | |

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| 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) which demonstrate compliance with the label instructions for chemicals applied. | Major Must | | |

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| 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 is applied as indicated on the biocides, waxes and crop protection products' labels. Where no official registration scheme exists, refer to the GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline (CB Annex 4 PPP 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 | | |

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| FV. 5.8.3 | Is an up-to-date list maintained of post-harvest plant protection products that are used, and approved for use, on crops being grown? | An up to date documented list, that takes into account any changes in local and national legislation for biocides, 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. | Minor Must | | |
| 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 sufficient level of technical competence via nationally recognized certificates or formal training. | Major Must | | |

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| 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 accepted as safe for the food industry by the competent authorities. | Major Must | | |
| 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 chemical contamination of produce, biocides, waxes and plant protection products etc. are kept in a designated area, away from produce. | Major Must | | |
| | All Records on Post Harvest Treatments are maintained and include the following criteria: | | | | |
| FV. 5.8.7 | Harvested crops' identity (i.e. lot or batch of produce)? | The lot or batch of harvested crop treated is documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and plant protection product application records. | Major Must | | |

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| FV. 5.8.8 | Location? | The geographical area, the name or reference of the farm, or harvested crop handling site where the treatment was undertaken is documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and plant protection product application records. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 5.8.9 | Application dates? | The exact dates (day/month/year) of the applications are documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and plant protection product application records. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 5.8.10 | Type of treatment? | The type of treatment used for product application (e.g. spraying, drenching, gassing etc.) is documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and plant protection product application records. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 5.8.11 | Product trade name? | The trade names of the products applied are documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and plant protection product application records. | Major Must | | |

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| FV. 5.8.12 | Product quantity? | The amount of product applied in weight or volume per litre of water or other carrier medium is recorded in all post-harvest biocide, wax and plant protection product applications records. | Major Must | | |
| FV. 5.8.13 | Name of the operator? | The name of the operator who has applied the plant protection product to the harvested produce is documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and plant protection product application records. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 5.8.14 | Justification for application? | The common name of the pest/disease to be treated is documented in all post-harvest biocide, wax and plant protection product application records. | Minor Must | | |
| FV. 5.8.15 | Are all of the post-harvest plant protection product applications also considered under points CB.8.6? | There is documented evidence to demonstrate that the producer considers all post-harvest biocides and plant protection products applications under Control Point CB.8.6, and acts accordingly. | Major Must | | |