

GLOBALG.A.P. **(EUREPGAP)**



Control Points and Compliance Criteria Integrated Farm Assurance CROPS BASE

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB	CROPS BASE		
CB . 1	TRACEABILITY		
	<i>Traceability facilitates the withdrawal of foods and enables customers to be provided with targeted and accurate information concerning implicated products.</i>		
CB . 1 . 1	Is GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) registered product traceable back to and trackable from the registered farm (and other relevant registered areas) where it has been grown?	There is a documented identification and traceability system that allows GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) 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. 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 Option 2). Produce handling must also be covered if applicable. No N/A.	Major Must
CB . 2	PROPAGATION MATERIAL		
	<i>The choice of propagation material plays an important role in the production process and by using the correct varieties can help reduce the number of fertiliser 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 and 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 show that propagation material is complying with national legislation or in its absence, sector organisation guidelines and fit for purpose, i.e. quality certificate, terms of deliverance, signed letters or supplied by a nursery that has GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) or GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) recognised certification	Minor Must
CB . 2 . 1 . 3	Is purchased propagation material free of visible signs of pest and disease?	When plants have visible signs of pest and disease damage, a justification should be available (e.g. threshold for treatment).	Recom.

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 2 . 1 . 4	Are plant health quality control systems operational for in-house nursery propagation?	A quality control system that contains a monitoring system on 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 periodic at regular established intervals. If the cultivated trees or plants are intended for own use only (not sold), this will suffice. When rootstocks are used special attention has to be paid to the origin of the rootstocks through documentation.	Minor Must
CB . 2 . 2	Pest and Disease Resistance		
CB . 2 . 2 . 1	Does the producer consider pest and disease resistance/tolerance characteristics during variety selection?	The producer is able to demonstrate awareness of variety pest and disease resistance/tolerance when available and justify varietal selection.	Minor Must
CB . 2 . 3	Chemical Treatments and Dressings		
CB . 2 . 3 . 1	Is the use of seed/annual rootstocks treatments recorded?	When the seed or annual rootstock has been treated by the producer, there are records with the name of the product(s) used and its target(s) (pests and/or diseases). If the seed has been treated for preservation purposes by the supplier, evidence of the chemicals used must be kept (maintaining records/ seed packages, etc).	Minor Must
CB . 2 . 3 . 2	Are plant protection product treatments on in-house nursery propagation material applied during the plant propagation period recorded?	Records of plant protection product treatments applied during the plant propagation period for in-house plant nursery propagation are available and include requirements as set out in CB.8.2. No N/A	Minor Must
CB . 2 . 4	Sowing/Planting		
CB . 2 . 4 . 1	Does the producer keep records on sowing/planting methods, seed/planting rate, sowing/planting date?	Records of sowing/planting method, rate and date must be kept and be available.	Minor Must
CB . 2 . 5	Genetically Modified Organisms (N/A if no Genetically Modified varieties are used)		

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CB . 2 . 5 . 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
CB . 2 . 5 . 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 available.	Minor Must
CB . 2 . 5 . 3	Did the producer inform their direct clients of the GMO status of the product?	Documented evidence of communication must be provided.	Major Must
CB . 2 . 5 . 4	Is there a plan for handling GM material (crops and trials) setting out strategies to minimise contamination risks, such as accidental mixing of adjacent non-GM crops and maintaining product integrity?	There must be a written plan that explains how GM material (crops and trials) are handled and stored to minimise risk of contamination with conventional material.	Minor Must
CB . 2 . 5 . 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		
	<i>Also see All Farm.2 (AF.2). Crop rotation is a basic strategy for control of pests, disease and weeds.</i>		
CB . 3 . 1	Rotations		
CB . 3 . 1 . 1	Is there, where feasible, crop rotation for annual crops?	The rotations can be verified from planting date and/or plant protection product application records.	Recom.
CB . 4	SOIL MANAGEMENT		

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level	
	<i>Soil is the basis of all agricultural production, and the conservation and improvement of this valuable resource is essential. Good soil husbandry ensures long-term fertility of soil, aids yield and profitability.</i>			
CB . 4 . 1	Soil Mapping			
CB . 4 . 1 . 1	Have soil maps been prepared for the farm?	The type of soil is identified for each site, based on a soil profile or soil analysis or local (regional) cartographic soil-type map.	Recom.	
CB . 4 . 2	Cultivation			
CB . 4 . 2 . 1	Have techniques been used that improve or maintain soil structure, and to avoid soil compaction?	Techniques applied are suitable for use on the land. There must be no evidence of soil compaction.	Recom.	
CB . 4 . 3	Soil Erosion			
CB . 4 . 3 . 1	Are field cultivation techniques used to reduce the possibility of soil erosion?	There is visual evidence that there is no soil erosion or evidence of practices such as mulching and/or cross line techniques on slopes and/or drains and/or sowing grass or green fertilisers, trees and bushes on borders of sites, etc.	Minor Must	
CB . 5	FERTILISER USE			
	<i>The decision making process involves crop demands, the supply that is in the soil and available nutrients from farm manure and crop residues. Correct application to optimise 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 fertilisers and manure timed to maximise the efficacy and/or uptake by target crops?	Producer must demonstrate that consideration has been given to nutritional needs of the crop, soil fertility and residual nutrients on the farm and records must be available as evidence. No N/A	Minor Must	
CB . 5 . 2	Advice on Quantity and Type of Fertiliser			
CB . 5 . 2 . 1	Are recommendations for application of fertilisers (organic or inorganic) given by competent, qualified advisers holding a recognised national certificate or similar? Do producers who use outside professional help (advisers and consultants) regarding the use of fertilisers satisfy themselves that the people on whom they rely are competent to provide that advice?	Where the fertiliser records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of the fertiliser (organic or inorganic) is 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 organisation (i.e. fertiliser company).	Minor Must	

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 5 . 2 . 2	Where such advisers are not used, are producers able to demonstrate their competence and knowledge?	Where the fertiliser records show that the technically responsible person determining quantity and type of fertiliser (organic or inorganic) is the producer, experience must be complemented by technical knowledge (e.g. product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.) or the use of tools (software, on farm detection methods, etc.).	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 3	Records of Application		
CB . 5 . 3 . 1	Have all applications of soil and foliar fertilisers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded including field, orchard or greenhouse reference?	Records are kept of all fertiliser applications, detailing the geographical area, the name or reference of the field, orchard or greenhouse where the registered product crop is located. Also applicable for hydroponic situations and where fertigation is used. No N/A. Refer to TE.4.3.1 for Tea certification.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 3 . 2	Have all application dates of soil and foliar fertilisers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded?	Detailed in the records of all fertiliser applications are the exact dates (day/month/year) of the application. No N/A. Refer to TE.4.3.2 for Tea certification.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 3 . 3	Have all applications of soil and foliar fertilisers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded including applied fertiliser types?	Detailed in the records of all fertiliser applications are the trade name, type of fertiliser (e.g. N, P, K) or concentrations (e.g. 17-17-17). No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 3 . 4	Have all applied quantities of soil and foliar fertilisers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded?	Detailed in the records of all fertiliser application is the amount of product to be applied in weight or volume. The actual application made must be recorded as this is not necessarily the same as the recommendation . No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 3 . 5	Have all applications of soil and foliar fertilisers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded including the method of application?	Detailed in the records of all fertiliser applications are the application machinery type used and the method (e.g. via the irrigation or mechanical distribution). No N/A.	Minor Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 5 . 3 . 6	Have all applications of soil and foliar fertilisers, both organic and inorganic, been recorded including the operator details?	Detailed in the records of all fertiliser applications is the name of the operator who has applied the fertiliser. If it is a one-man operation, (the producer) and the producer is the one doing the applications, it is acceptable to record the operator details only once No N/A. Refer to TE.4.3.3 for Tea certification.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 4	Application Machinery		
CB . 5 . 4 . 1	Is fertiliser application machinery kept in good condition and verified annually to ensure accurate fertiliser application?	There are maintenance records (date and type of maintenance and calibration) or invoices of spare parts of both the organic and inorganic fertiliser application machinery available on request. There must, as a minimum, be documented records stating that the verification of calibration has been carried out by a specialised company, supplier of fertilization equipment or by the technically responsible person of the farm within the last 12 months.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 5	Fertiliser Storage		
CB . 5 . 5 . 1	Is there an inorganic fertiliser stock inventory or record of use up to date and available on the farm?	A stock inventory which indicates the contents of the store (type and amount) is available and it is updated at least every 3 months.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 5 . 2	Are inorganic fertilisers stored separately from plant protection products?	The minimum requirement is to prevent cross contamination between fertilisers and plant protection products by the use of a physical barrier. If fertilisers that are applied together with Plant Protection Products (i.e. micronutrients or foliar fertilisers) are packed in a sealed container it can be stored with plant protection products.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 5 . 3	Are inorganic fertilisers stored in a covered area?	The covered area is suitable to protect all inorganic fertilisers, i.e. powders, granules or liquids, from atmospheric influences like sunlight, frost and rain. Based on risk assessment (fertiliser type, weather conditions, temporary storage), plastic coverage could be acceptable. Storage cannot be directly on the soil. It is allowed to store lime and gypsum in the field for a day or two before spreading.	Minor Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 5 . 5 . 4	Are inorganic fertilisers stored in a clean area?	Inorganic fertilisers, i.e. 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 is cleared away.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 5 . 5	Are inorganic fertilisers stored in a dry area?	The storage area for all inorganic fertilisers, i.e. powders, granules or liquids, is well ventilated and free from rainwater or heavy condensation. No storage directly on the soil.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 5 . 6	Are inorganic fertilisers stored in an appropriate manner, which reduces the risk of contamination of water courses?	All inorganic fertilisers, i.e. powders, granules or liquids are stored in a manner which poses minimum risk of contamination to water sources, i.e. liquid fertiliser stores must be surrounded by an impermeable barrier (according to national and local legislation, or 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. Refer to CO.4.1.1 for Coffee and TE.4.4.1 for Tea certifications.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 5 . 7	Are organic fertilisers stored in an appropriate manner, which reduces the risk of contamination of the environment?	Organic fertilisers, stored on the farm, must be stored in a designated area. Appropriate measures have been taken to prevent contamination of surfacewater (such as concrete foundation and walls, or specially built leak proof container, etc.) or must be stored at least 25 m from surface water bodies in particular. Refer to CO.4.1.2 for Coffee and TE.4.4.2 for Tea certifications.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 5 . 8	Are inorganic and organic fertilisers stored separate from fresh produce/tea/coffee cherries?	Fertilisers cannot be stored with fresh produce/tea and/or harvested coffee cherries.	Major Must
CB . 5 . 6	Organic Fertiliser		
CB . 5 . 6 . 1	Has the use of human sewage sludge been banned on the farm?	No human sewage sludge is used on the farm. No N/A.	Major Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 5 . 6 . 2	Has a risk assessment been carried out for organic fertiliser which considers its source and characteristics, before application?	Documentary evidence is available to demonstrate that the following potential risks have been considered: disease transmission, weed seed content, method of composting, heavy metal content, etc. This also applies to substrates from bio-gas plants in which case reference must additionally be made to the legal requirements in the risk assessment.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 6 . 3	Has account been taken of the nutrient contribution of organic fertiliser applications?	An analysis is carried out, which takes into account the contents of N·P·K nutrients in organic fertiliser applied.	Recom.
CB . 5 . 7	Inorganic Fertiliser		
CB . 5 . 7 . 1	Are purchased inorganic fertilisers accompanied by documentary evidence of nutrient content (N,P,K)?	Documentary evidence detailing N, P, K content, is available for all inorganic fertilisers used on crops grown under GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) within the last 12-month period.	Minor Must
CB . 5 . 7 . 2	Are purchased inorganic fertilisers accompanied by documentary evidence of chemical content, which includes heavy metals?	Documentary evidence detailing chemical content, including heavy metals, is available for all inorganic fertilisers used on crops grown under GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) within the last 12-month period.	Recom.
CB . 6	IRRIGATION/FERTIGATION		
	<i>Water is a scarce natural resource and irrigation should be triggered by appropriate forecasting and by technical equipment allowing for efficient use of irrigation water.</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 (% of moisture in the soil) and soil maps.	Recom.
CB . 6 . 2	Irrigation/Fertigation Method		
CB . 6 . 2 . 1	Can the producer justify the method of irrigation used in light of water conservation?	The idea is to avoid wasting water. The irrigation system used is the most efficient available for the crop and accepted as such within good agricultural practice.	Minor Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 6 . 2 . 2	Is there a water management plan to optimise water usage and reduce waste?	A documented plan is available which outlines the steps and actions to be taken to implement the management plan. Refer to CO.5.1.1 for Coffee and TE.5.1.1 for Tea certifications.	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 programmes, the calculated and actual irrigated water should be written down in the records. Refer to TE.5.1.2 for Tea certification.	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 water is not used for irrigation/fertigation. Where treated sewage water is used, water quality complies with the WHO published 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 (because of a village upstream, etc.) the grower 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.	Major Must
CB . 6 . 3 . 2	Has an annual risk assessment for irrigation/fertigation water pollution been completed?	The risk assessment must consider potential microbial, chemical or physical pollution of all sources of irrigation/fertigation water. Part of the risk assessment should consider the irrigation method and the crop, frequency of analysis, sources of water, the resources and susceptibility for pollutants and drain water of the sources and the environment.	Minor Must
CB . 6 . 3 . 3	Is irrigation water analysed 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.	Minor Must
CB . 6 . 3 . 4	Is the analysis carried out by a suitable laboratory?	Results from appropriate laboratories, capable of performing microbiological analyses up to ISO 17025 level, or equivalent standard, should be available.	Recom.
CB . 6 . 3 . 5	Have any adverse results been acted upon?	Records are available of what actions have been taken and what the results are so far.	Recom.

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
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 required by law?	Where required by law, there must be written communication from the local water authority on this subject (letter, license, etc.).	Minor Must
CB . 7	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT		
	<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.</i>		
CB . 7 . 1	Has assistance with implementation of IPM systems been obtained through training or advice?	The technically responsible person on the farm has received formal documented training and / or the external technical IPM consultant can demonstrate their technical qualifications.	Minor Must
CB . 7 . 2	Can the producer show evidence of implementation of at least one activity that falls in the category of "Prevention"?	The producer can show evidence of implementing at least one activity that includes the adoption of cultivation methods that could reduce the incidence and intensity of pest attacks, thereby reducing the need for intervention. See Annex CB.1 - GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) IPM Guidelines.	Minor Must
CB . 7 . 3	Can the producer show evidence of implementation of at least one activity that falls in the category of "Observation and Monitoring"?	The producer can show evidence of implementing at least one activity that will determine when, and to what extent, pests and their natural enemies are present, and using this information to plan what pest management techniques are required. See CB Annex 1 - GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) IPM Guidelines.	Minor Must
CB . 7 . 4	Can the producer show evidence of implementation of at least one activity that falls in the category of "Intervention"?	The producer show evidence that in situations where pest attack 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. See CB Annex 1 - GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) IPM Guidelines.	Minor Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 7 . 5	Where plant protection products have been used, has protection been achieved with the appropriate minimum input?	All plant protection product inputs are documented and include written justifications. No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 7 . 6	Have anti-resistance label 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 legal and effective alternatives are available) are followed if specified by the product label.	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, handling and storage of plant protection products are essential.</i>		
CB . 8 . 1	Choice of Plant Protection Products		
CB . 8 . 1 . 1	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. Technically valid (legal) "off label" uses that are supported by the PPP industry in writing is allowable. 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 . 2	Do producers only use plant protection products that are registered in the country of use for the target crop where such official registration scheme exists?	All the plant protection products applied are officially registered or permitted by the appropriate governmental organisation in the country of application. Where no official registration scheme exists, refer to the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) guideline (Annex CB.2) on this subject and FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. Refer also to Annex CB.2 for cases where producer takes part in legal field trials for final approval of PPP by the local Government. No N/A. See exception (FO.6.1.1) for flower and ornamentals that are not intended for human and/or livestock consumption.	Major Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 8 . 1 . 3	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 . 1 . 4	Is a current list kept of 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 plant protection product legislation is available for the commercial brand names of plant protection products (including their active ingredient composition, or beneficial organisms) that are used on crops being, or which have been, grown on the farm under GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) within the last 12 months. This is an internal management list, customised to the operation, not general information on approved products. No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 1 . 5	Is there a process that prevents chemicals that are banned in the European Union from being used on crops destined for sale in the European Union?	The documented plant protection product application records confirm that no plant protection product that have been used within the last 12 months on the crops grown under GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) destined for sale within the E.U., has been prohibited by the E.U. (under EC Prohibition Directive List - 79/117/EC.)	Major Must
CB . 8 . 1 . 6	If the choice of plant protection products is made by advisers, can they demonstrate competence?	Where the plant protection product records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of the plant protection products is a qualified adviser, technical competence can be demonstrated via official qualifications or specific training course attendance certificates. Fax and e-mails from advisers, governments, etc. are allowable.	Major Must
CB . 8 . 1 . 7	If the choice of plant protection products is made by the producer, can competence and knowledge be demonstrated?	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, i.e. product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc..	Major Must
CB . 8 . 2	Records of Application		
CB . 8 . 2 . 1	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including the crop name and/or variety?	All plant protection product application records specify the crop and/or variety treated. No N/A.	Major Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 8 . 2 . 2	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including the 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 . 2 . 3	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including 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 . 2 . 4	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including the product trade name?	All plant protection product application records specify the trade name (including formulation) or beneficial organism. It must be possible to connect the trade name information to the active ingredient. No N/A.	Major Must
CB . 8 . 2 . 5	Has the operator been identified for plant protection product applications?	The operator applying plant protection products has been identified in the records. No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 2 . 6	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including justification for application?	The common name of the pest(s), disease(s) or weed(s) treated is documented in all plant protection product application records. No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 2 . 7	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including the technical authorisation for application?	The technically responsible person making the plant protection product recommendation has been identified in the records. No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 2 . 8	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including appropriate information to identify the 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 recognised measures for the plant protection product. No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 2 . 9	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including the application machinery used?	The application machinery type, for all the plant protection products applied (if there are various units, these are identified individually), and the method used (i.e. knapsack, high volume, U.L.V., via the irrigation system, dusting, fogger, aerial, or another method), are detailed in all plant protection product application records. No N/A.	Minor Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 8 . 2 . 10	Have all the plant protection product applications been recorded including the pre-harvest interval?	The pre-harvest interval has been recorded for all plant protection product applications. No N/A, unless Flower and Ornamental certification.	Major Must
CB . 8 . 3	Pre-Harvest Interval (Not Applicable for Flower and Ornamentals)		
CB . 8 . 3 . 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, through the use of clear documented procedures such as plant protection product application records and crop harvest dates from treated locations. 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 Flower and Ornamental production.	Major Must
CB . 8 . 4	Application Equipment		
CB . 8 . 4 . 1	Is plant protection product application machinery kept in good condition and verified annually to ensure accurate application?	The plant protection product application machinery is kept in a good state of repair with documented evidence of up to date maintenance sheets for all repairs, oil changes, etc. undertaken. See guideline (Annex CB.3) for 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. No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 4 . 2	Is the producer involved in an independent calibration-certification scheme, where available?	The producer's involvement in an independent calibration certification scheme is documented.	Recom.
CB . 8 . 4 . 3	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

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 8 . 5	Disposal of Surplus Application Mix		
CB . 8 . 5 . 1	Is surplus application mix or tank washings disposed of according to national or local law, where it exists, or in its absence according to points CB.8.5.2 and CB.8.5.3, either of which in this case must be complied with in order to comply with this minor must?	Surplus mix or tank washings are disposed of according to the national or local legislation or, in its absence, according to points CB.8.5.2 and CB.8.5.3. No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 5 . 2	Is surplus application mix or tank washings applied over an untreated part of the crop, as long as the recommended dose is not exceeded and records kept?	When surplus application mix or tank washings are applied over an untreated part of the crop, there is evidence that the recommended doses (as stated on the label) have not been exceeded and all the treatment have been recorded in the same manner and detail as a normal plant protection product application.	Recom.
CB . 8 . 5 . 3	Are surplus application mixes or tank washings applied onto designated fallow land, where legally allowed, and records kept?	When surplus application mix or tank washings are applied onto designated fallow land, it can be demonstrated that this is legal practice and all the treatments have been recorded in the same manner and detail as a normal plant protection product application, and avoiding risk of surface water contamination.	Recom.
CB . 8 . 6	Plant Protection Product Residue Analysis (N/A for Flower and Ornamental production)		
CB . 8 . 6 . 1	Are the correct sampling procedures followed?	Documentary evidence exists demonstrating compliance with applicable sampling procedures. Sampling can be carried out by the laboratory or by the grower providing the procedure is adhered to. (Reference can also be made to 2002/63/EC - Community methods of sampling for the official control of pesticide residues in and on products of plant and animal origin for more information on sampling.)	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 6 . 2	If the producer or producer's customer able to provide current evidence either of annual (or more frequent) residue testing or of participation in a third party plant protection product residue monitoring system, which is traceable to the production location and that covers the plant protection products applied to the crop/product?	Current documented evidence or records are available either of annual plant protection product residue analysis results for the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) registered product crops, or of participation in a third party plant protection product residue monitoring system which is traceable to the farm. Refer to Annex CB.4. No N/A.	Major Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 8 . 6 . 3	Is the producer (or the producer's customer) able to demonstrate information regarding the market where the producer is intending to trade produce, and the Maximum Residue Level (MRL) of that market?	The producer or the producer's customer must have available a list of current applicable MRLs for the market(s) where produce is intended to be traded in (whether domestic 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) where produce is intending to be traded in, 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 in, the residue screening system must meet the strictest current applicable MRLs in the group. Refer to Annex CB.4.	Major Must
CB . 8 . 6 . 4	Has action been taken to meet the MRLs of the market the producer is intending to trade his produce in?	Where the MRLs of the market the producer is intending to trade his 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). Refer to Annex CB.4.	Major Must
CB . 8 . 6 . 5	Is an action plan in place in the event of an MRL being exceeded, either of the country of production or of the countries where produce is intended to be traded in?	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 of the countries where his harvested product is intended to be traded in if different) is exceeded.	Major Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 8 . 6 . 6	Is the laboratory used for residue testing accredited by a competent national authority to ISO 17025 or equivalent standard?	There is clear documented evidence either on the letter headings or copies of 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. Refer to Annex CB.4.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 7	Plant Protection Product Storage		
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
CB . 8 . 7 . 2	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is 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	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is secure?	The plant protection product storage facilities are kept secure under lock and key. No N/A.	Major Must
CB . 8 . 7 . 4	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is appropriate to the temperature conditions?	The plant protection product storage facilities are built of materials or located so as to protect against temperature extremes. No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 7 . 5	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is fire-resistant?	The plant protection product storage facilities are built of materials that are fire resistant (Minimum requirement RF 30, i.e. 30 minutes resistance to fire). No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 7 . 6	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is 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 vapours. No N/A.	Minor Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 8 . 7 . 7	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is well lit?	The plant protection product storage facilities have or are located in areas with sufficient illumination both by natural and by artificial lighting, to ensure that all product labels can be read easily on the shelves. No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 7 . 8	Are plant protection products stored in a location that is located away from other materials?	The plant protection product storage facilities are located in a separate air space independent from any other materials. Refer to CB.5.5.2. No N/A.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 7 . 9	Is all plant protection product storage shelving made of non-absorbent material?	The plant protection product storage facilities are equipped with shelving which is not absorbent in case of spillage, e.g. metal, rigid plastic.	Recom.
CB . 8 . 7 . 10	Is the plant protection product store able to retain spillage?	The plant protection product storage facilities have retaining tanks or are bunded according to 110% of the volume of the largest container of stored liquid, to ensure that there cannot be any leakage, seepage or contamination to the exterior of the store. 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 protection products which can be applied. No N/A.	Minor Must
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 store 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

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 8 . 7 . 14	Is the product inventory documented and readily available?	A stock inventory which indicates the contents (type and quantity) of the store is available and it is updated at least every 3 months. Quantity refers to how many bags, bottles, etc., not on milligram or centiliter basis.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 7 . 15	Are all plant protection products stored in their original package?	All the plant protection products that are currently in the store are kept in the original containers and packs, in the case of breakage only, the new package must contain all the information of the original label. Refer to CB.8.9.1. No N/A.	Major Must
CB . 8 . 7 . 16	Are those plant protection products that are approved for use on the crops grown in the crop rotation stored separately within the plant protection product store from those plant protection products used for other purposes?	All the plant protection products currently kept in the plant protection product store or which are indicated on the stock rotation records are officially approved and registered (point CB.8.1.3) for application on the crops within the crop rotation program. Plant protection products used for purposes other than application on crops within the rotation are clearly identified and stored separately within the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) plant protection products store.	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 7 . 17	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 . 8	Plant Protection Product Handling		
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 respect the legality of disclosure of personal data.	Recom.
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.	Major Must
CB . 8 . 8 . 3	Have the recommended re-entry times been monitored?	Documentation (e.g. plant protection products application records) demonstrate that all re-entry intervals for plant protection products applied to the crops have been monitored.	Minor Must

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 8 . 8 . 4	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 product/ chemical storage facilities and designated mixing areas. No N/A	Minor Must
CB . 8 . 8 . 5	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 . 9	Empty Plant Protection Product Containers		
CB . 8 . 9 . 1	Is re-use of empty plant protection product containers for purposes other than containing and transporting of 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 of the 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?	The system used to dispose of empty plant protection product containers ensures that persons cannot come into physical contact with the empty containers by having a secure storage point, safe handling system prior to the disposal and a disposal method that avoids exposure to persons. 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?	The system of disposal of empty plant protection product containers minimises the risk of contamination of the environment, watercourses and flora and fauna, by having a safe storage point and a handling system prior to disposal by an environmentally responsible method. No N/A.	Minor Must
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

N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
CB . 8 . 9 . 5	If there is a collection system, are the empty containers adequately stored, labelled 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, labelled 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 product containers is always put back into the application equipment tank when mixing.	Minor Must
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 it exists, has 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 authorised or approved channels?	There are documented records that indicate that obsolete plant protection products have been disposed of by officially authorised channels. When this is not possible, obsolete plant protection products are securely maintained and identifiable.	Minor Must

ANNEX CB.1: INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITION

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 populations¹, 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. IPM emphasizes the growth of healthy crops with the least possible disruption of agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms.

GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) sees IPM as an important strategic discipline contributing to food quality, food safety, farmers' and workers' health, and quality of the environment. IPM requires a planned approach to crop protection, including a variety of methods, and tools, to manage pests effectively according to local conditions. In order to help farmers and certification bodies alike, GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) has defined in the guidelines below, those activities which will be regarded as making a genuine contribution to IPM. These guidelines are applicable in general terms to all crops, but local differences between crop type and production methods will mean that the IPM techniques listed are not fully prescriptive of all IPM methods. There may therefore be some need for local interpretation of the guidelines and the future inclusion in these guidelines of additional methods that are compatible with IPM approaches.

IPM TECHNIQUES

IPM techniques have (for the purpose of these guidelines and the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) standards) been divided into three broad categories:

- 1. Prevention** – the adoption of cultivation methods that could reduce the incidence and intensity of pest attacks, thereby reducing the need for intervention
- 2. Observation and Monitoring** – determining when, and to what extent, pests and their natural enemies are present, and using this information to plan what pest management techniques are required
- 3. Intervention** – 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. However, where possible, non-chemical approaches should be considered.

1. Prevention:

Crop rotation, pest exclusion and soil management: includes a range of techniques for reducing the build-up of pests, such as: appropriate crop rotation to minimise pest incidence; appropriate site selection and use of physical or biological barriers to avoid pest incidence; improving soil structure; increasing organic matter content; using mulches; sterilising soil and substrate by thermal (rather than chemical) techniques (e.g. steam, solarisation).

Selection of appropriate plant varieties and planting material: including the use of pest-resistant or pest-tolerant plant varieties, where available and commercially- acceptable; purchasing healthy (e.g. certified disease-free) planting material from a reputable supplier.

Good crop hygiene: includes the removal of infected or diseased plants and crop debris; controlling non-crop weeds that serve as hosts for crop pests; cleaning and disinfection of machinery and equipment.

2. Observation and Monitoring:

Crop monitoring: includes routine and regular inspection of pest incidence in crops; identification and inspection of the presence of natural enemies of pests; the use of pheromone and other relevant trapping systems for pest monitoring.

Using decision-support systems as a means to identify the need for, and/or timing, of intervention strategies: use data on the economic threshold levels of pest incidence as a basis for decision-making; time intervention applications on the basis of informed technical guidance; use data on temperature, humidity, rainfall, hail, frost etc, to guide the potential need for intervention.

3. Intervention

Approved plant protection products can be highly effective in pest management and may be essential in some situations e.g. for controlling quarantine pests on crops for export. However, where possible, every consideration should be given to the following range of intervention strategies:

Use plant protection products selectively and in ways that reduce the risk of resistance developing : including the use of approved selective plant protection products which have reduced adverse impact on non-target species (e.g. insect growth regulators, insecticidal soaps, mineral and vegetable oils, plant extracts); use plant protective products in a selective manner (e.g. seed treatment; spot treatments in situations where the pest is located in 'hot spots', rather than distributed throughout the crop); use bait treatments where appropriate; systematically alternate plant protection products from different chemical groups for effective resistance management. If quarantine pest species require control, to satisfy the regulations of an importing country, approved plant protection products can be applied, but a combination of other measures (e.g. pest-free or low pest prevalence areas; post-harvest commodity treatments) integrated to provide equivalent control should also be pursued.

Use natural enemies and other commercially-available biological methods of control : including managing the cropping environment to enhance the levels of natural enemies (e.g. by providing favourable habitats); where appropriate, introduce predators and parasites for insect pest control (e.g. in greenhouse crops or in fields where cover spraying of plant protection products is not used); use appropriate commercially-available selective microbial control agents (e.g. *Bacillus thuringiensis*, insect-parasitic nematodes, insect-specific fungal and viral products); consider the use of other selective control methods, (e.g. mating disruption with pheromones, sterile insect technique).

Use other methods to control pests: including mechanical methods, i.e. controlling weeds by mowing and/or mechanical cultivation; use of traps for insect pest control, etc..

¹ In this document, the word "Pest" is used for all pests, diseases and weeds encountered in crop production.

PRODUCER REQUIREMENTS

Growers are required to demonstrate to their certification body that they have implemented at least one activity that appears in each of the three main topic areas (i.e. one within each of the 'Prevention', 'Observation and Monitoring', and 'Intervention' categories).

ANNEX CB.2 GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) GUIDELINE | PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCT USE IN COUNTRIES THAT ALLOW EXTRAPOLATION

	Registration Scheme in Country of Use	Safe Use Criteria in this Situation (Operator and Environment)	Authorisation of Plant Protection Products for Use on Individual Crops
A	NO REGISTRATION SCHEME EXISTS Some control over PPP imports may be in place	PPPs that are used must have clear guidance for the user to allow for the safe use of the product in line with the "International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and use of Pesticides" (FAO Rome 2002).	Extrapolated Uses are permitted
B	A REGISTRATION SCHEME EXISTS Imported PPPs are permitted for sale with the label of the country of origin. This may be in addition to national labels for the PPPs	The user of the PPP which is a direct import must be provided with clear guidance to allow for the safe use of the product. This guidance could be in the form of label translations or notes provided by the distributor.	1.The imported PPP carries a label which matches the national approval.
			2. The imported PPP carries a label which is different to the current national approval. In this case this PPP can be used on the crop where the national approval is valid.
			3. The crop is not covered on the national label. Extrapolated uses are permitted, if the national scheme does not exclude this practice.

EXCEPTION:

Where field trials are performed by producers in cooperation with the government as the final trials before approval of plant protection products(PPP), the producer can still receive GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certification, even though part of the product will be destroyed or used for further analyses. There must be clear traceability and information on the area (size) used for the trials. The producer must also have available meaningful documents indicating that the producer is taking part in a legal field trial in full conformity with the legislation of the country of production. Furthermore, clear procedures must exist on the management of these trials. The PPPs that are being trialed are not allowed for use on the product to be certified and the residue testing must not show residues of this product.

ANNEX CB.3 GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) GUIDELINE | GUIDELINE FOR VISUAL INSPECTION AND FUNCTIONAL TESTS OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

1. There shall be no leakages from the pump, spray liquid tank (when the cover is closed), pipes, hoses and filters.
2. All devices for measuring, switching on and off, adjusting pressure and/or flowrate shall work reliably and there shall be no leakages.
3. The nozzle equipment shall be suitable for appropriate application of the plant protection products. All nozzles shall be identical (type, size, material and origin), form a uniform spray jet (e.g. uniform shape, homogeneous spray) and there shall be no dripping after switching off the nozzles.
4. All the different parts of the equipment (sprayer), e.g. nozzle holder/carrier, filters, blower, etc. shall be in good condition and work reliably.

Source: Base document: DIN EN 13790-1:2004. Agricultural machinery - Sprayers; Inspection of sprayers in use - Part 1: Field crop sprayers

ANNEX CB.4 GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) INTERPRETATION GUIDELINE | CB.8.6 - RESIDUE ANALYSIS

CONTROL POINT	INTERPRETATION
CB.8.6.2	1. If there is a residue monitoring system, based on risk analysis, which takes into account PPPs applied to the crops, this point will be covered. If the farm is not a member of a third party monitoring system, there must be evidence of a risk analysis on farm.
CB.8.6.3	<p>1. In all cases evidence of the list of the current applicable MRLs for the country(ies)/region (even if it is the country of production itself) where produce is intended to be traded in must be available, or any other documentation that shows that the producer (or his direct customer) has incorporated this information.</p> <p>2. Where communication with clients is presented by the producer it can be in the form of letters or other verifiable evidence. These can be present or future clients.</p> <p>3. As an alternative to 2., where for example the producer does not yet know with whom trading will take place, the producer can participate in a residue screening system that meets the strictest MRLs (or import tolerances if they exist and are different) in the country or region where produce is intended to be traded in. Where there is a harmonised MRL for that region, it must be conformed with. If the producer sells product on the market of the country of production, the current applicable (national) MRL list must still be available as in 1. above.</p> <p>4. Internal segregation and traceability of certified produce is needed if trying to meet MRLs of different markets for different batches of produce (i.e. simultaneous production for US, EU, Country of Production), although EU legislation must be complied with at all times for entire crop.</p> <p>5. This control point must be cross referenced with the information given at registration of the producer and any updates sent to the CB since registration, i.e. to verify if the producer sells his product exclusively on the market of the country of production and he declares this at registration.</p> <p>6. Information re MRLs at: http://www.globalgap.org/documents/webdocs/GLOBALGAP_GL-INFOSOURCES_FP_V1-3Aug04.doc or latest version</p>
CB.8.6.4	<p>1. Guidance must be sought from PPP industries/Grower Organisations or technically responsible advisors on how to adapt production methods (e.g to increase Pre-harvest interval) that are necessary to take the stricter MRLs into account.</p> <p>2. If the producer sells his product exclusively on the national market of the country of production and he declares this at registration, this control point is considered complied with (since legislation on GAP such as Pre-harvest interval, dosage, etc. in the country of production covers this point already).</p> <p>3. If the producer is producing within an EU country and the MRLs of the market he is intending to trade in are those of another EU country, then he must firstly comply with harmonised MRLs set by the EU, and secondly with the MRLs of the member country he is intending to trade in. The producer may, in compliance of the latter, be exempted from compliance of certain end-market MRLs if national (country of production) MRLs have been officially recognised by the government of the end market country, and the producer holds evidence of this agreement. (i.e. German Government officially recognises approx 20 a.i. Spanish national MRLs as legally acceptable for specific products sold from Spain, even though they are higher than the national German MRLs.)</p> <p>4. This control point must be cross referenced with the information given at registration of the producer and any updates sent since registration.</p>
CB.8.6.6	<p>1. Proficiency testing is part of ISO 17025 accreditation – so no additional costs to accredited labs. It is, however, important for the labs that are in the process of accreditation to ISO 17025 or labs accredited to an equivalent standard (e.g. GLP) to prove participation in proficiency testing.</p> <p>2. This will ensure accurate analyses.</p>

EDITION UPDATE REGISTER

Control Points and Compliance Criteria Version	Replaces	Replaced document obsolete	New document comes into force	Description of Modifications
3.0-1_2July07	3.0-Mar07	2. July 07	2. July 07	Clarification of wording for Compliance Criteria: 4.2.1; 8.7.8; 8.9.7
3.0-2_Sep07	3.0-1_2July07	30-Sep-07	30-Sep-07	Modification GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP), Clarification of wording for Compliance Criteria: 2
3.0-3_Feb09	3.0-2_Sep07	15-Feb-09	16-Feb-09	Clarification of wording for Compliance Criteria:8.1.2 (implication for FO certification only)

1. For detailed information of the modifications please contact GLOBALGAP Secretariat for the History document.
2. When the changes do not affect the accreditation of the standard, the version will remain "3.0" and edition update shall be indicated with "-x".
3. When the changes do affect the accreditation of the standard, the version name will change to "3.x".