

**INFORMATION ON CHANGES IN CPCC AF, CB, F&V and AB
IN IFA VERSION 5.0-1 – Publication 1st February 2016**



1. Background for Changes

The main reason for issuing Version 5.0-1 was the amendment in Compliance Criteria of 4.2.1 of the Fruit and Vegetables module. Our Stakeholders initiated the adoption of CPCC FV 4.2.1 to make the production of food safer and to reduce microbiological hazards through the application of raw manure in the production of fruit and vegetables, as well as on arable land.

We used this opportunity to make adjustments to the text where necessary.

All Farm Base Module:

CP/CC or Annex	Wording Version 5 / Description of change	Correction in V5.0-1/ Description of change
AF 4	New description for section AF 4 added. <i>“People are key to the prevention of product contamination. Farm staff and contractors as well as producers themselves stand for the quality and safety of the product. Education and training will support progress toward safe production. This section is intended to ensure good practices to diminish hygiene risks to the product and that all workers understand the requirements and are competent to perform their duties. Further hygiene requirements, specific to certain activities such as harvest and product handling, are defined in the applicable Standard module.”</i>	<i>People are key to the safe and efficient operation of any farm. Farm staff and contractors as well as producers themselves stand for the quality of the produce and for environmental protection. Education and training will help progress towards sustainability and build on social capital. This section is intended to ensure safe practices in the work place and that all workers understand and are competent to perform their duties; are provided with proper equipment to allow them to work safely; and that, in the event of accidents, can obtain proper and timely assistance.</i>
AF CC 16.1	A documented assessment procedure to identify potential vulnerability to food fraud (e.g. counterfeit PPP or propagation material, non-food grade packaging material) is available, and implemented. This procedure may be based on a generic one, but shall be customized to the scope of the production.	A documented risk assessment procedure to identify potential vulnerability to food fraud (e.g. counterfeit PPP or propagation material, non-food grade packaging material) is available, current and implemented. This procedure may be based on a generic one, but shall be customized to the scope of the production.

160201_Summary_Changes_V5_0-1_CPCC_AF_CB_FV_AB_en.docx

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IN IFA VERSION 5.0-1 – Publication 1st February 2016**



CP/CC or Annex	Wording Version 5 / Description of change	Correction in V5.0-1/ Description of change
AF CC 16.2	A documented risk assessment to identify potential vulnerability to food fraud (e.g. counterfeit PPP or propagation material, non-food grade packaging material) is available, current and implemented. This procedure may be based on a generic one, but shall be customized to the scope of the production.	<u>A documented food fraud mitigation plan, specifying the measures the producer has implemented to address the food fraud threats identified is available and implemented.</u>
Annex AF 1 – bullet point 2	What is Risk Assessment The risk is the chance, high or low, that	The risk is the chance, high or low, that these and other hazards, together with an indication of how serious the harm could be, could harm somebody.

Crops Base Module:

No.	Wording Version 5 / Description of mistake	Correction in V5.0-1/ Description of change
CB CC 4.4.2	CC bullets points missing	Bullet points added for better legibility
Annex CB 2, 4.3.6.5	Point 4.3.6.5 appears twice	Numbering corrected
Annex CB.5 - 1. 2nd paragraph	Comma missing under 1. Background	In order to have a set of standards on PPP residues on food and feed, to enable trade in food commodities to take place.

Fruit and Vegetables Module:

No.	Wording Version 5 / Description of change	Correction in V5.0-1/ Description of change
FV CC 4.2.1	Records show that the interval between use of composted organic fertilizers and harvest does not compromise food safety (see also CB 4.4.2). Raw animal manure is incorporated into the soil prior to bud burst (for tree crops) or in accordance with the decision tree in FV Annex 1 (i.e. at least 3 months prior to harvest for crops where the harvestable portion never comes into contact with the ground—and 6 months prior to harvest for all other crops).	Records show that the interval between use of composted organic fertilizers and harvest does not compromise food safety (see also CB 4.4.2). Raw animal manure is incorporated into the soil prior to bud burst (for tree crops) or in accordance with the decision tree in FV Annex 1 (i.e. at least 3 months prior to harvest for crops where the harvestable portion never comes into contact with the ground—and 6 months prior to harvest for all other crops). When raw animal manure is used, it shall be

160201_Summary_Changes_V5_0-1_CPCC_AF_CB_FV_AB_en.docx

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160201_Summary_Changes_V5_0-1_CPCC_AF_CB_FV_AB_en.docx

		<p>incorporated into the soil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prior to bud burst (for tree crops), - at least 60 days prior to harvest for all other crops. In the case of leafy greens (also called potherbs, greens, vegetable greens, leafy greens, or salad greens) it cannot be applied after planting even if the growing cycle is longer than 60 days. Refer to FV Annex 1.
FV 5.8.2 CC	(CB Annex 4 PPP Product Use in Countries that allow Extrapolation)	(CB Annex 3 PPP Use in Countries that allow Extrapolation)
Annex FV 1	Term “harvestable” changed to “edible”	In table and text under graphic “edible” replaced by “harvestable”
Annex FV 1 5.1.1 – text below table	Once the hazards on the farm have been identified and mitigation measures taken, producers are expected to risk-assess their pre-harvest use of water (CB 6.3.2 & FV 4.1.1).	Once the hazards on the farm have been identified and mitigation measures taken, producers are expected to risk-assess their pre-harvest use of water (CB 5.3.2 & FV 4.1.1).
Annex FV 1 – 5.2.	The following table is a tool that helps to identify the most common hazards regarding the presence of animals, birds, reptiles, insects and dust and provides some examples of mitigation alternatives that shall be adapted to the farm-specific operations. It provides guidance only and is not an extensive and unique list. The producer should consider at least if the following hazards are present on the farm:	The following table is a tool that helps to identify the most common hazards regarding the presence of animals, birds, reptiles, insects and dust and provides some examples of mitigation alternatives that shall be adapted to the farm-specific operations. It provides guidance only and is not an extensive and unique list. The producer should consider at least if the following hazards are present on the farm:
Annex FV 1 – 5.3 Graphic Use of Manure	Graphic obsolete based on change in FV 4.2.1	New graphic added
Annex FV 1 – 5.3	Term “harvestable” changed to “edible”	In table “edible” replaced by “harvestable”

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Aquaculture Module:

No.	Wording Version 5 / Description of mistake	Correction in V5.0-1/ Description of change
AB CC 5.2.1	4. Pre-harvest withdrawal period: which only begins when medicated feed is flushed from the farm feeding system;	4. Pre-harvest withdrawal period: which only begins when medicated feed is flushed from the farm feeding system; flushed feeds (feed intended to clear residues from the feed system) have been used;
FOS Add-on	FOS logo obsolete	New logos added

160201_Summary_Changes_V5_0-1_CPCC_AF_CB_FV_AB_en.docx