

INFORMATION ON CHANGES IN CPCC AF, CB, F&V, FO, PPM, TE, AB, LB, PY and CROPS RULES IN IFA VERSION 5.0-2 – Publication 1st July 2016



1. Background for Changes

The main reason for issuing Version 5.0-2 was the amendment in Compliance Criteria of 4.1.2 of the Fruit and Vegetables module. In the first edition of V5.0 it was indicated that FV4.1.2 as a Minor Must will become a Major Must as of 1 July 2016. The Secretariat took this opportunity to make minor corrections.

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

Please see also the Edition Update Register on the last page of each document (also the General Regulations).

All Farm Base Module:

CP/CC or Annex	Wording in 5.0-1 / Description of change	Correction in V5.0-2/ Description of change
AF 10	FOOD DEFENSE (not applicable for Flowers and Ornamentals)	FOOD DEFENSE (not applicable for Flowers and Ornamentals and Plant Propagation Material)
AF 15	FOOD SAFETY POLICY DECLARATION	FOOD SAFETY POLICY DECLARATION (not applicable for Flowers and Ornamentals)
AF CC 15.1	<p>Completion and signature of the Food Safety Policy Declaration is a commitment to be renewed annually for each new certification cycle.</p> <p>For an Option 1 producer, without implemented QMS, the self-assessment checklist will only be complete when the Food Safety Policy Declaration is completed and signed.</p> <p>In the case of producer groups (Option 2) and Option 1 multisite producers with implemented QMS, it is possible that the central management assumes this commitment for the organization and for all its members by completing and signing one declaration at QMS level. In that case, the members of the producer groups and the individual production sites are not required to complete and sign the declaration individually. No N/A.</p>	<p>Completion and signature of the Food Safety Policy Declaration is a commitment to be renewed annually for each new certification cycle.</p> <p>For an Option 1 producer, without implemented QMS, the self-assessment checklist will only be complete when the Food Safety Policy Declaration is completed and signed.</p> <p>In the case of producer groups (Option 2) and Option 1 multisite producers with implemented QMS, it is possible that the central management assumes this commitment for the organization and for all its members by completing and signing one declaration at QMS level. In that case, the members of the</p>

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		producer groups and the individual production sites are not required to complete and sign the declaration individually. No N/A, unless Flowers and Ornaments or Plant Propagation Material certification.
AF 16	FOOD FRAUD MITIGATION	FOOD FRAUD MITIGATION (not applicable for Flowers and Ornaments)

Crops Base Module:

No.	Wording in 5.0-1 / Description of mistake	Correction in V5.0-2/ Description of change
CB CC 4.1.1	<p>Where the fertilizer records show that the technically responsible person determining quantity and type of the fertilizer (organic or inorganic) is an external adviser, training and technical competence shall be demonstrated via official qualifications, specific training courses, etc., unless employed for that purpose by a competent organization (e.g. official advisory services).</p> <p>Where the fertilizer records show that the technically responsible person determining quantity and type of fertilizer (organic or inorganic) is the producer, experience shall be complemented by technical knowledge (e.g. access to product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.) and/or the use of tools (software, on farm detection methods, etc.).</p>	<p>Where the fertilizer records show that the technically responsible person determining quantity and type of the fertilizer (organic or inorganic) is an external adviser, training and technical competence shall be demonstrated via official qualifications, specific training courses, etc., unless employed for that purpose by a competent organization (e.g. official advisory services).</p> <p>Where the fertilizer records show that the technically responsible person determining quantity and type of fertilizer (organic or inorganic) is the producer or designated employee, experience shall be complemented by technical knowledge (e.g. access to product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.) and/or the use of tools (software, on farm detection methods, etc.).</p>
CB 5.2	Irrigation/Fertigation Management	Efficient Water Use on Farm
CB 7.2	Advice on Quantity and Type of Plant Protection	Advice on Quantity and Type of Plant Protection Products

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<p>CB CC 7.2.1</p>	<p>Where the plant protection product records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of the plant protection products is an qualified adviser, technical competence shall be demonstrated via official qualifications or specific training course attendance certificates. Fax and e-mails from advisers, governments, etc. are permissible.</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 shall be complemented by technical knowledge that can be demonstrated via technical documentation (e.g. product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.).</p>	<p>Where the plant protection product records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of the plant protection products is an external qualified adviser, technical competence shall be demonstrated via official qualifications or specific training course attendance certificates. Fax and e-mails from advisers, governments, etc. are permissible.</p> <p>Where the plant protection product records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of plant protection products is the producer or designated employee, experience shall be complemented by technical knowledge that can be demonstrated via technical documentation (e.g. product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.).</p>
<p>CB CC 7.6.3</p>	<p>The risk assessment shall cover all registered crops and evaluate the PPP use and the potential risk of MRL exceedance.</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 the type of analysis according to Annex CB 5 Maximum Residue Limit Exceedance 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 harvesting (spraying to harvest interval is much bigger than the PPP pre-harvest interval); and - A risk assessment validated by an independent third party (e.g. CB inspector, expert, etc.) or the customer. 	<p>The risk assessment shall cover all registered crops and evaluate the PPP use and the potential risk of MRL exceedance.</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 the type of analysis according to Annex CB 5 Maximum Residue Limit Exceedance Risk Assessment. Annex CB 5B Mandatory Minimum Criteria of a Residue Monitoring System (RMS) is obligatory.</p> <p>A risk assessment that concludes that there is no need to undertake residue analysis shall have identified that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A track history of 4 or more years of analytical

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	Exceptions to these conditions could be those crops where there is no use of PPPs and the environment is very controlled, and for these reasons the industry does not normally undertake PPP residue analysis (mushrooms could be an example).	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 harvesting (spraying to harvest interval is much bigger than the PPP pre-harvest interval); and - A risk assessment validated by an independent third party (e.g. CB inspector, expert, etc.) or the customer. Exceptions to these conditions could be those crops where there is no use of PPPs and the environment is very controlled, and for these reasons the industry does not normally undertake PPP residue analysis (mushrooms could be an example).
Annex CB.4 - title	CB. 8.6 - RESIDUE ANALYSIS	CB. 7.6 - RESIDUE ANALYSIS

Fruit and Vegetables Module:

No.	Wording in 5.0-1 / Description of change	Correction in V5.0-2/ Description of change
FV 4.1.2 - Level	Minor Must (Will become Major Must as of 1 July 2016)	Major Must for leafy greens (also called potherbs, greens, vegetable greens, leafy greens, or salad greens). Minor Must will become a Major Must as soon as additional guidance by GLOBALG.A.P. for other crops is published.
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). When raw animal manure is used, it shall be incorporated into the soil: - prior to bud burst (for tree crops), - at least 60 days prior to harvest for all other crops. In the case of leafy greens	Records show that the interval between use of composted organic fertilizers and harvest does not compromise food safety (see also CB 4.4.2). When raw animal manure is used, it shall be incorporated into the soil:

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	<p>(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.</p>	<p>- for tree crops, prior to bud burst, or exceptionally it may be incorporated in a shorter interval based on a risk assessment (CB 4.4.2) but never shorter than 60 days prior to harvest.;; - for all other 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.</p>
FV CC 5.1.1	<p>There is a documented hygiene risk assessment covering physical, chemical and microbiological contaminants, spillage of bodily fluids (e.g. vomiting, bleeding), and human transmissible diseases, customized to the products and processes. It shall cover all harvest and product handling activities carried out by the producer, as well as personnel, personal effects, equipment, clothing, packaging material and product storage (also short-term storage at farm).</p> <p>The risk assessment shall be tailored to the activities of the farm, the crops, and the technical level of the business and be reviewed every time risks change and at least annually. No N/A.</p>	<p>There is a documented hygiene risk assessment covering physical, chemical and microbiological contaminants, spillage of bodily fluids (e.g. vomiting, bleeding), and human transmissible diseases, customized to the products and processes. It shall cover all harvest and product handling activities carried out by the producer, as well as personnel, personal effects, equipment, clothing, packaging material and product storage (also short-term storage at farm).</p> <p>The hygiene risk assessment shall be tailored to the activities of the farm, the crops, and the technical level of the business and be reviewed every time risks change and at least annually. No N/A.</p>
FV CC 5.1.6	<p>Smoking, eating, chewing and drinking are confined to designated areas away from crops awaiting harvest and are never permitted in the produce handling or storage areas, unless indicated otherwise by the risk assessment. (Drinking water is the exception).</p>	<p>Smoking, eating, chewing and drinking are confined to designated areas away from crops awaiting harvest and are never permitted in the produce handling or storage areas, unless indicated otherwise by the hygiene risk assessment. (Drinking water is the exception).</p>

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Annex FV 1 – 5.3. – table below graphic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall be incorporated into the soil at least three or six months before harvest of the product depending on whether the harvestable part of the crop grows in contact with the ground or not. FV 4.2.1 (M). See decision tree above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall be incorporated into the soil prior to bud burst (for tree crops) or at least 60 days prior to harvest for all other crops. FV 4.2.1 (M). Exceptionally in tree crops, raw manure may be incorporated in a shorter interval provided there is a risk assessment (refer to CB.4.2.2) that justifies such practice and does not compromise food safety. This interval shall, in all cases, never be shorter than 60 days prior to harvest. See decision tree above.
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Flowers and Ornamentals Module:

No.	Wording in 5.0-1 / Description of mistake	Correction in V5.0-2/ Description of change
FO CC 2.2.1	<p>The producer keeps records of substrate recycling with quantities recycled and dates. Invoices/loading dockets are acceptable. If no participation in a recycling program is available, this should be justified.</p> <p>Not applicable to potted plants that are sold together with the substrate.</p>	<p>The producer keeps records of substrate recycling with quantities recycled and dates. Invoices/loading dockets are acceptable. If no participation in a recycling program is available, this shall be justified.</p> <p>Not applicable to potted plants that are sold together with the substrate.</p>
FO CP 5.2.8 – reorganization of CPCC	<p>The identity of the crops (i.e. lot or batch of produce)</p> <p>The location</p> <p>The application dates</p> <p>The type of treatment</p> <p>The product trade name</p> <p>The product quantity</p>	<p>Are all records of post-harvest treatments maintained and do they include the minimum criteria listed below?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identity of harvested crops (i.e. lot or batch of products); - Location - Application dates - Type of treatment - Product trade name and active ingredient - Product quantity

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<p>FO CC 5.2.8 - reorganization of CPCC</p>	<p>The lot or batch of harvested crop treated is documented in all records of post-harvest plant protection product applications.</p> <p>The geographical area, the name or the reference of the farm or harvested crop-handling site where the treatment was undertaken is documented in all records of post-harvest plant protection product applications.</p> <p>The exact dates (day/month/year) of the applications are documented in all records of post-harvest biocide, wax and plant protection product applications.</p> <p>The type of treatment used for product application (i.e. spraying, drenching, gassing etc.) is documented in all records of post-harvest plant protection product applications.</p> <p>The trade name and active ingredient of the products applied are documented in all records of post-harvest protection product applications.</p> <p>The amount of product applied in weight or volume per liter of water or other carrier medium is recorded in all records of post-harvest plant protection product applications.</p>	<p>The following information is recorded in all records of post-harvest biocide, wax and plant protection product applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lot or batch of harvested crop treated. - The geographical area, the name or reference of the farm, or harvested crop-handling site where the treatment was undertaken. - The exact dates (day/month/year) of the applications. - The type of treatment used for product application (e.g. spraying, drenching, gassing etc.). - The complete trade name (including formulation) and active ingredient or beneficial organism with scientific name. The active ingredient shall be recorded or it shall be possible to connect the trade name information to the active ingredient. - The amount of product applied in weight or volume per liter of water or other carrier medium. <p>No N/A.</p>
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Plant Propagation Material Module:

No.	Wording in 5.0-1 / Description of mistake	Correction in V5.0-2/ Description of change
Heading	Plant Propagation Material	Plant Propagation Material – Best Practices for Nurseries -

Tea Module:

No.	Wording in 5.0-1 / Description of mistake	Correction in V5.0-2/ Description of change
TE CP 5.1.1	Are clear instructions in place for not using fertilizers or crop-protection products within 10 meters (or less as required by law) of any permanent stream?	Are clear instructions in place for not using fertilizers or crop-protection products within 10 meters (or as required by law) of any permanent stream?
TE CC 5.1.1	Clear instructions are in place and documented records are available that ensure all persons involved in crop protection products usage are well informed for not using fertilizers or crop protection products within 10 meters (or more as required by law) of any permanent stream.	Clear instructions are in place and documented records are available that ensure all persons involved in crop protection products usage are well informed for not using fertilizers or crop protection products within 10 meters (or as required by law) of any permanent stream.

Aquaculture Module:

No.	Wording in 5.0-1 / Description of mistake	Correction in V5.0-2/ Description of change
AB CC 7.1.2	The Compound Feed Manufacturing - CFM production locations where the feed is sourced from (whether internal or external), shall be certified against the: i) GLOBALG.A.P. CFM Standard or ii) A standard that has been successfully benchmarked against the GLOBALG.A.P. CFM Standard or	The Compound Feed Manufacturing - CFM production locations where the feed is sourced from (whether internal or external), shall be certified against the: i) GLOBALG.A.P. CFM Standard or ii) A standard that has been successfully

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	<p>iii) An ISO/IEC Guide 65 or ISO/IEC 17021:2006 accredited feed scheme (*) Within 12 months of the aquaculture producer registration with GLOBALG.A.P. This requirement also applies for hatcheries.</p> <p>For compound feed recognized through option iii), a letter from the feed supplier stating compliance against section 15 of the GLOBALG.A.P. Compound Feed Manufacturing - CFM Standard, under section RESPONSIBLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES shall be in place.</p> <p>For option i), the CFM production locations shall be registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database (by the time of the producer's first audit) with a GLOBALG.A.P. Number that will link it to the aquaculture producer. For options ii) and iii) registration of supplier name and accredited scheme used replaces the GGN in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database.</p> <p>(*) ISO/IEC Guide 65 (same as EN 45011): General requirements for (certification) bodies operating PRODUCT certification system. ISO/IEC 17021:2006 (former EN 45012): Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS.</p>	<p>benchmarked against the GLOBALG.A.P. CFM Standard or</p> <p>iii) An ISO/IEC 17065 or ISO/IEC 17021 accredited feed safety scheme (*) Within 12 months of the aquaculture producer registration with GLOBALG.A.P. This requirement also applies for hatcheries.</p> <p>For compound feed recognized through option iii), a letter from the feed supplier stating compliance against section 15 of the GLOBALG.A.P. Compound Feed Manufacturing - CFM Standard, under section RESPONSIBLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES shall be in place.</p> <p>For option i), the CFM production locations shall be registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database (by the time of the producer's first audit) with a GLOBALG.A.P. Number that will link it to the aquaculture producer. For options ii) and iii) registration of supplier name and accredited scheme used replaces the GGN in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database.</p> <p>(*) ISO/IEC 17065 (same as EN 45011): General requirements for (certification) bodies operating PRODUCT certification system. ISO/IEC 17021 (former EN 45012): Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS.</p>
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AB 15.4 – amendment in chapter description	<i>The company shall ensure that all certified products sold are clearly identifiable as such.</i>	<i>The company shall ensure that all certified products sold are clearly identifiable as such. For products intended to hold the - GGN Certified Aquaculture - logo on the packaging for final consumer, see: www.ggn.org For products intended to hold the FOS + GGN logo, refer to Add-on criteria below.</i>
FOS CC 4.1	The Friend of the Sea (FoS) logo in combination with the GGN in business-to-consumer communication shall follow the logo use rules and specifications at all times. The producer shall be able to demonstrate awareness of the logo use rules. N/A when the producer is not labeling the product at point of sale.	The Friend of the Sea (FoS) logo in combination with the GGN in business-to-consumer communication shall follow the logo use rules and specifications at all times. The producer shall be able to demonstrate awareness of the logo use rules. The most updated logo use rules and specifications can be found at the GLOBALG.A.P. website. Download style guide: http://www.globalgap.org/export/sites/default/.content/.galleries/Documents_for_Mailings/160509_Styleguide_GGN-FOS.pdf N/A when the producer is not labeling the product at point of sale.

Livestock Base Module:

No.	Wording in 5.0-1 / Description of mistake	Correction in V5.0-2/ Description of change
LB CC 4.1.2	Where compound feed is supplied by a company that is licensed with the relevant competent authority it shall demonstrate that it complies with the requirements for quality assurance set by GLOBALG.A.P. The actual compound feed production location where the feed is sourced from shall be certified against the i) GLOBALG.A.P. CFM Standard or	Where compound feed is supplied by a company that is licensed with the relevant competent authority it shall demonstrate that it complies with the requirements for quality assurance set by GLOBALG.A.P. The actual compound feed production location where the feed is sourced from shall be certified against the

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	<p>ii) A standard that has been successfully benchmarked against the GLOBALG.A.P. CFM Standard or</p> <p>iii) An ISO/IEC 170 65 or ISO/IEC 17021:2006 accredited feed scheme (*) The CFM production locations shall be registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database (by the time of the producer’s first audit) with a GLOBALG.A.P. Number that links it to the livestock producer. For options ii) and iii): registration of name of compound feed supplying company and accredited feed scheme used replaces the GGN in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database. For compound feed recognized through option iii): a signed declaration from the compound feed supplier stating compliance against Section 15 of the GLOBALG.A.P. CFM Standard, under the section "Responsible Use Of Natural Resources", shall be in place.</p> <p>(*) ISO/IEC Guide 65 (same as EN 45011): General requirements for (certification) bodies operating product certification system. ISO/IEC 17021:2006 (former EN 45012): Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems.</p>	<p>i) GLOBALG.A.P. CFM Standard or</p> <p>ii) A standard that has been successfully benchmarked against the GLOBALG.A.P. CFM Standard or</p> <p>iii) An ISO/IEC 17065 or ISO/IEC 17021:2006 accredited feed safety scheme (*) The CFM production locations shall be registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database (by the time of the producer’s first audit) with a GLOBALG.A.P. Number that links it to the livestock producer. For options ii) and iii): registration of name of compound feed supplying company and accredited feed scheme used replaces the GGN in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database. For compound feed recognized through option iii): a signed declaration from the compound feed supplier stating compliance against Section 15 of the GLOBALG.A.P. CFM Standard, under the section "Responsible Use Of Natural Resources", shall be in place.</p> <p>(*) ISO/IEC 17065: General requirements for (certification) bodies operating product certification system. ISO/IEC 17021:2006 (former EN 45012): Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems.</p>
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Poultry Module:

No.	Wording in 5.0-1 / Description of mistake	Correction in V5.0-2/ Description of change
PY CC 4.21	A sample of each batch of feed delivered shall be retained on farm or at the feed mill (where the operation is fully integrated) for a 3-month period after the birds have been dispatched.	A sample of each batch of feed delivered shall be retained on farm or at the feed mill (where the operation is fully integrated) for a 3-month period after the birds have been dispatched. For parent breeder farms the feed sample retention time shall cover at a minimum the last 8 weeks before dispatch of the birds and 3-month period after dispatch of the birds for slaughter.

CROPS RULES:

No.	Wording in 5.0-1 / Description of mistake	Correction in V5.0-2/ Description of change
2.1		NOTE for Herbs: Products classified as Herbs in general are listed in the GLOBALG.A.P. Product list as individual products with separate Identification numbers. However, where more than one Herb product is grown, residue testing does not have to be performed on each individual product (Herb), but according to the risk of the group of Herbs. Also, the use of Plant Protection Products on Herbs is applicable to Herbs as a group and not for each individual product (Herb).
4.1.3 – Unannounced inspections	If during a producer transfer the incoming CB has not seen the harvest of all products included in the certification scope, an unannounced inspection (within the 10% rule) shall be scheduled	If during a producer transfer the incoming CB has not seen the harvest season of all products included in the certification scope, an

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	during the following 12 months, in order to inspect the harvest process of products not seen.	unannounced inspection (within the 10% rule) shall be scheduled during the following 12 months, in order to inspect the harvest process of products not seen.
5 - Certification Process	<p><u>5 CERTIFICATION PROCESS</u></p> <p>5.1 Letter of Non-conformance</p> <p>The Letter of Non-conformance is a document issued to the producer by the certification body if, after completion of a full inspection, the producer is found to be in compliance with the certification requirements (100% Major Musts and at least 95% Minor Musts) except for the control point CB 7.1.2. in the Crops Base Module.</p> <p>The certification body may issue this Letter of Non-conformance only when the reason for non-compliance with CB 7.1.2. is the use of plant protection products not registered in the country of production because of non-availability of plant protection products approved for use on the registered crop.</p> <p>In case a CB issues a Letter of Non-conformance, the GLOBALG.A.P. logo may not be used and the CB accepts the liability. The Letter of Non-conformance is not meant to replace or avoid sanctioning of producers.</p>	Text deleted

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