

Resembling Scheme Vegaplan

As a resembling scheme, Vegaplan has its own G.A.P. requirements (Control Points and Compliance Criteria) and certification rules (General Regulations), which largely conform with the GLOBALG.A.P. System, but leave some exceptions.

Requirements of GLOBALG.A.P. CfP V1.0 not covered by Vegaplan Version 3.0

Description difference	GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations		Vegaplan scheme management rules	
	Reference	Text General Regulations	Ref.	Text scheme management rules
In the GLOBALG.A.P. system, producers can register for different standards, e.g. IFA and CfP, only if the products are different. Within Vegaplan system, there is a differentiation of production for fresh consume or industry, but the product could be registered for both at the same time	GR I 4.2.1f) (v)	An applicant: May register different products under different standards (e.g. oranges for juicing under Crops for Processing and fresh peas under Integrated Farm Assurance).		Within our Vegaplan standard, there are different scopes. vegetables for industry or vegetables fresh produce. Example: 'broccoli' can be production for fresh or industry. Destination is checked during the audit and the scope is clearly stipulated on the certificate and in the database.
GLOBALG.A.P. rules the producers to share the GGN with the CB in case of changing from one CB to a new one. Vegaplan does not describe any rules for changing CB.	GR I 4.2.2 a)	Registration with a new CB If a producer who has already been registered changes CB or applies to a new CB for certification of a different product, the producer shall communicate the GGN assigned by GLOBALG.A.P. to the new CB. Failure to do so will result in a surcharge of the registration fee of EURO 100 to an Option 1 producer and EURO 500 to an Option 2 producer group.		Not covered
In GLOBALG.A.P. producers shall write comments to each control point during the self-assessment to ensure	GR I 5.2.1 a) (iv)	Self-assessments shall:		The requirements 6.5.1 requires the farmer to perform a 'self-assessment'.

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that the self-assessment was performed on-site. Vegaplan only requires performing a self-assessment but does not requires comments for each point.		The self-assessment checklist shall contain comments of the evidences observed for all control points (compliant, non-compliant and not-applicable).		
In the GLOBALG.A.P. system, only the products which are harvested after certification decision are considered certified. In Vegaplan, as the record keeping for 5 years is a legal obligation, those are taken into consideration and if assessment is positive previous harvest can be included.	GR I 5.3.1 g) & h)	Initial (First) Inspections Products that are harvested/ slaughtered/ processed before registration with GLOBALG.A.P. cannot be certified. Records that relate to harvest or product handling (if any) before the producer has registered with GLOBALG.A.P. are not valid.		Vegaplan Certificate is issued upon decision of certification with validly start date. Complete records of previous season must be available on farm. The initial audit is based on records of ongoing and previous season.
The inspection windows of GLOBALG.A.P. is 8 months, 4 months before expiration of certificate or, if the CB extent the certificate, 4 months after original expiration of certificate. In Vegaplan, the inspection window is of 9 months before the expiration of the certificate with no extension possible	GR I 5.3.2 b)	Subsequent Inspections The subsequent inspection can be carried out at any time during an “inspection window” that extends over a period of 8 months: from 4 months before the original expiry date of the certificate, and (only if the CB extends the certificate validity in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database) up to 4 months after the original expiry date of the certificate.		The new assessment has to take within 9 months and at latest 1 month before the expiry date of the old certificate. If some activities couldn't be audited during the initial audit, the CB ensures that the activities are controlled during the renewal audit.
In the GLOBALG.A.P. rules, the contractual non-conformances are considered non-conformances. GLOBALG.A.P. listed in “Case Examples” the possible contractual non-conformancies.	GR I 6.1c)	Contractual Non-Conformances: Breach of any of the agreements signed in the contract between the CB and the producer related to GLOBALG.A.P. issues. Case examples: trading with a product that does not comply with legal requirements;		CB's must mandatory add in their contract with the farmer add a number of points relevant for Vegaplan. He explicitly agrees to the Vegaplan Standard. Thus, all requirements mentioned in our standard are herewith covered - also logo use for example.

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In Vegaplan it is mandatory to have a contract between producer and CB, but there is not listed the possible contractual non conformances.		false communication by the producer regarding GLOBALG.A.P. Certification; GLOBALG.A.P. trademark misuse; or payments are not made in accordance with contractual conditions; etc.		Contract between farmer and CB Article 1.1 The farmer declares its explicit consent to the Vegaplan Standard for Primary Crop Production. The farmer is required to cooperate fully in audits conducted by the CB and supervision by the accreditation institution.
<p>“Level 2” of Vegaplan system is the equivalent level of the GLOBALG.A.P. “Minor must” level.</p> <p>However, GLOBALG.A.P. certified producers are required to comply with at least 95% of the Minor must control points.</p> <p>Vegaplan only requires to comply with 70% of the Level 2 control points</p>	GR I 6.2	<p>Requirements to Achieve and Maintain GLOBALG.A.P. Certification</p> <p>Minor Musts: 95% compliance with all applicable Minor Must control points is compulsory.</p>		<p>Vegaplan Standard Chapter 3.2 Assessment mode (page 15)</p> <p>Level 2 requirements must be at least 70% in order. This means that at least 70% of the total number of level 2 requirements that apply to all of the farmer’s product groups must be complied with. Non-compliance with a level 2 requirement is also recorded in the non-conformities report.</p>
<p>In the GLOBALG.A.P. system, the harvested products, records of harvest and/or product handling of products before the producer registered with GLOBALG.A.P. are not valid.</p> <p>For Vegaplan, those are valid for the actual and the past season, even if the producer was not registered by Vegaplan.</p>	GR I 6.3 g) & h)	<p>Inspection Timing for Certification Level – Initial and re-certification</p> <p>Products that are harvested before registration with GLOBALG.A.P. cannot be certified.</p> <p>Records that relate to harvest or product handling before the producer has registered with GLOBALG.A.P. are not valid.</p>		<p>Only activities that are currently being cultivated or have been cultivated in the previous season can be certified. The crop rotation of the farm must be assessed. Example typical crop rotation: sugarbeet, grains, grains, beans, potatoes - If these crops have been grown the previous year, in storage and records/documents are available, and are still in stock at the startday of certification, they can be sold as Vegaplan certified. In case of re-certification: scope of the certificate will be based on the crop rotation of the previous three years.</p>

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<p>In the GLOBALG.A.P. system, the certification decision shall be taken maximum 28 days after inspection/audit or within 28 days after closure of any outstanding non-conformances</p> <p>In the Vegaplan system certification decision must be taken within 3 months after initial audit and 1 month for all other audits.</p>	GR I 6.4 a)	<p>Certification Decision</p> <p>The CB shall make the certification decision within a maximum of 28 calendar days after closure of any outstanding non-conformances. In case no non-conformances are detected during the inspection/audit, it means that the CB shall make the decision no later than 28 days after the end of the inspection/audit.</p>		<p>Our database is programmed as such that certification decision must be taken within 3 months for initial and 1 month for all other audits. Otherwise they cannot close the audit.</p> <p>7.4.5 Period of validity of the certificate A certificate is granted for a period of 3 years, starting from the date of issuing the certificate, meaning the day of the positive certification decision of the CB.</p> <p>7.4.4 Certification procedure for farmers A. The "initial audit": this takes place within a maximum of 9 months after the application. The date of the audit is agreed. After the initial audit has taken place, the farmer receives a certificate if no level-1 non-conformities and less than 30% level-2 non-conformities are observed. B. The "supplementary audit": this takes place if level-1 non-conformities and/or more than 30% level-2 non-conformities are observed. During a supplementary audit only the corrections of the non-conformances are checked. For this type of audit, the auditor doesn't necessarily have to go to the farmer. This depends on the type of the non-conformance. This audit takes place 3 months after WITHIN the initial audit (for other than the initial audits, this term is limited to 1 month). The farmer receives a certificate if no level-1 non-conformities and less than 30% level-2 non-conformities are observed after the supplementary audit.</p> <p>7.4.6 Prolongation of the certificate</p>

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				<p>In case non-conformances (NC) of level 1 or more than 30% NC of level 2 are found, the farmer has to inform the CB about his corrective actions and imply those within a term set by the auditor based on the type of non-conformance, but the term cannot be longer than 1 month. If no corrective actions are taken within the valid term of the certificate or if the certificate has expired, it is not extended.</p> <p>Ø Finally, the CB performs “unannounced audits”, according to the arrangements in annex 4.11. If no level-1 non-conformities and less than 30% level-2 non-conformities are observed after the unannounced audit, the farmer retains his certificate (incl. product groups). If after the unannounced audit there are level-1 non-conformities and/or more than 30% level-2 non-conformities, the non-conformances need to be resolved within one month. If there are no corrective actions or if the corrective actions are insufficient, the certificate is withdrawn.</p>
<p>In the GLOBALG.A.P. system, a detected non-conformance is considered as a warning and shall be solved within 28 days after audit, otherwise the certificate shall be suspended. In case of serious threat to food safety, the safety of workers, the environment, consumers and/or product integrity the certificate is</p>	<p>GR I 6.5.1a) b) d)</p>	<p>A warning is issued for all types of non-conformance detected (i.e. non-conformance with CPCC, GR or contractual requirements).</p> <p>If a non-conformance is detected during the inspection, the producer shall be served a warning when the inspection is finalized. This is a provisional report that could be overridden by the CB/VB certification authority.</p>	<p>Vegaplan has no warning system. Nonconformancies must be addressed otherwise the certificate is withdrawn. Major nonconformancies related to food safety issues are notified to the authorities by the CB's.</p> <p>7.4.4 Certification procedure for farmers</p> <p>A. The "initial audit": this takes place within a maximum of 9 months after the application. The date of the audit is agreed. After the initial audit has taken place, the farmer receives a</p>	

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<p>suspended immediately and informed via a official letter.</p> <p>Vegaplan has no warning system. Non-conformances must be addressed otherwise the certificate is withdrawn. Major non-conformances related to food safety issues are notified to the authorities by the CB's. However, the time to resolve the non-conformances is within 3 months after initial audit and 1 month for all other audits. The notification of withdrawn of a certificate is not specified by Vegaplan.</p>	<p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p>	<p>Subsequent inspection:</p> <p>Non-conformances shall be closed within 28 calendar days.</p> <p>In the event of non-conformances with contracts, the General Requirements or a Major Must, the CB shall decide what period is given to the producer for closing the non-conformance before suspending the certificate. This period shall never exceed 28 days and may be shortened according to the criticality of the non-conformance in terms of safety of workers, environment and consumers. An immediate suspension shall be issued where a serious threat to food safety, the safety of workers, the environment, consumers and/or product integrity (i.e. sale of non-certified products as certified) is present. This will be communicated via an official warning letter.</p>		<p>certificate if no level-1 non-conformities and less than 30% level-2 non-conformities are observed.</p> <p>B. The "supplementary audit": this takes place if level-1 non-conformities and/or more than 30% level-2 non-conformities are observed. During a supplementary audit only the corrections of the non-conformances are checked. For this type of audit, the auditor doesn't necessarily have to go to the farmer. This depends on the type of the non-conformance. This audit takes place 3 months after the initial audit (for other than the initial audits, this term is limited to 1 month). The farmer receives a certificate if no level-1 non-conformities and less than 30% level-2 non-conformities are observed after the supplementary audit.</p>
<p>After a cancellation, a producer cannot be accepted for a new certification during a period of 12 months.</p> <p>Vegaplan does not have a temporary exclusion of the system after cancellation.</p>	<p>GR I 6.5.3</p> <p>c)</p>	<p>Producers that have received a cancellation shall not be accepted for GLOBALG.A.P. Certification within 12 months of the date of cancellation.</p>		<p>No temporary exclusion of system. But new request for audit will always take a few months and this audit is not considered as a first (initial) audit. CB must mandatory consult the records of previous(negative) audits, which eventually was performed by another CB.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires to add each new product to the validity of the certificate, independently of the new</p>	<p>GR I 6.8.1</p> <p>e) (iii)</p>	<p>If a new product is added during the validity of a certificate, the certification cycle (valid from-valid to) is kept as it was. If the CB wants to indicate that the newly added</p>		<p>7.4.7 Extension of the certificate</p> <p>During the validity of his certificate, a farmer can request an extra audit from his contracting CB if he expands his farm's product groups. The</p>

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<p>product, the certificate is valid for one year minus one day.</p> <p>Vegaplan only requires to add new group of product to the certificate, the validity runs as in GLOBALG.A.P. parallel to the original certificate, however, the validity of the certificate is for 3 years minus one day</p>	f) (i)	<p>products are certified and added later than the original "valid from", there is a possibility to add the individual "valid from" of each product on the paper certificate.</p> <p>Initial certification: Date valid from plus 1 years minus 1 day. The CB may shorten the certification cycle and the validity, but cannot prolong it.</p>		<p>validity of the certificate for the extended product groups always runs parallel to the validity of the existing certificate.</p> <p>2. Terms, definitions and abbreviations Extension audit: the audit that may take place during the validity period of an on-going certificate in the context of an extension request for other product groups. During an extension audit the general requirements and the new inspection points that are valid in the context of the crop are checked (on site or possibly administratively).When extension audit is entered in database, a new certificate is generated with newly added activity and new certificate number. Validity date remains unchanged. end date = start date + 3 years - 1 one day</p> <p>7.4.5 Period of validity of the certificateA certificate is granted for a period of 3 years, starting from the date of issuing the certificate, meaning the day of the positive certification decision of the CB.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that producers confirm annually with their CB's their registration</p> <p>In Vegaplan there is no annually confirmation from producers by the CB The inspector only complete the checklist every three years</p>	GR I 6.8.3a) & b)	<p>Maintenance of Certification The registration of the producer and the proposed products shall be confirmed with the CB annually before the expiry date, following all conditions already explained in sections 4 and 5. The CB inspector shall complete the entire</p>		Not covered

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		checklist and the verification process every year.		
GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations require all producers to be registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. database and to have a GLOBALG.A.P. number for CfP. In Vegaplan this is not a requirement	CfP GR-Annex 1. 3. CfP GR-Annex 2. 1.1	GLOBALG.A.P. Number for CfP Company Information of Legal Entity The following information regarding the company (producer group, producer as individual certificate holder or producer member in a producer group) is necessary to supply each producer in the system with a unique GLOBALG.A.P. Number (CfP GGN).		Not covered
By the registration GLOBALG.A.P. requires to register information on all production sites and product handling units Vegaplan requires only to register the number of hectares per activity.	CfP GR-Annex 2	Types of Master Data Required 1.2 Production sites/Product Handling Units information		7.6.4 Updating the Vegaplan database Every day the CB updates in the database concerning the farm business data and the certification status of the farmers. B. Result of the audits performed(= status): - audit date - audit duration - auditor - specification and version - audit type (initial, follow-up, unannounced, intermediary, administrative limitation) - activities - number of hectares per activity - Electronic check-list (of Vegaplan, in xlsx format) through the Vegaplan database - result of the audit (favourable or unfavourable) - certification decision date - certification manager

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<p>For the registration of companies by GLOBALG.A.P., those are required to mention the previous GLOBALG.A.P. number as well as the register the geo coordinates of the farm and production sites as well as processor's certification information</p> <p>Vegaplan only requires the address of the company</p>	<p>CfP GR-Annex 2, 1.1.1(xiii) (xiv), 1.2.1, (x) (xi) (xii)</p>	<p>Company Previous GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) Northern/Southern latitude and Eastern/Western longitude or other form of geospatial coordinate information as defined and requested by GLOBALG.A.P. The minimum input accuracy level shall be +/-10 m. If the producer decides to display this information, the display accuracy level will be 10 m for market participants and 1,000 m for the public.</p> <p>Production Sites and/or PHU Northern/Southern latitude and Eastern/Western longitude or other form of geospatial coordinate information at field/facility level is voluntary. The minimum input accuracy level shall be +/-10 m. If the producer decides to display this information to market participants and the public, the display accuracy level will be 10 m.</p> <p>Products produced in each production site or handled in each PHU, as soon as available in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database.</p> <p>Processor certification information (BRC or IFS certification and category)</p>		<p>Not covered</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the product information uploaded in the database includes specific products, country of destination and</p>	<p>CfP GR-Annex 2, 1.3, a), g)</p>	<p>Product Information Product(s)</p> <p>Country of destination (it is possible to declare a group of countries, e.g. European Union)</p>		<p>16.6.4 Updating the Vegaplan database Every day the CB updates in the database concerning the farm business data and the certification status of the farmers..... B. Result of the audits performed(= status): - audit date</p>

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<p>specifications about the harvesting of the products.</p> <p>Vegaplan does not requires registration of producer at GLOBALG.A.P. The farm activities are classified as farm products and Belgian's processed potatoes and vegetables are allowed to be exported worldwide without specification of the country during the primary production. Farmer delivers to processor, trader, collector. Produce with specific requirements of a client (other than EU-legislation, specific variety for example), the processor is responsible to communicate this to farmer. The additional information on harvesting is not added as there is no harvest exclusion nor the size of field is taking into consideration.</p>	<p>h), (ii)</p> <p>(iii)</p> <p>(iv)</p> <p>(v)</p>	<p>First harvest (first crop) on an area during a certification cycle or further harvest (subsequent crop) of the same or different crop on the same area during the certification cycle.</p> <p>Exclusion of harvest.</p> <p>Name and certification of the processor (when available)</p> <p>CoC number of customer (when available)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - audit duration - auditor - specification and version - audit type (initial, follow-up, unannounced, intermediary, administrative limitation) - activities - number of hectares per activity - Electronic check-list (of Vegaplan, in xlsx format) through the Vegaplan database - result of the audit (favourable or unfavourable) - certification decision date - certification manager
<p>Both GLOBALG.A.P.'s and Vegaplan's requirements for CB's are defined in the contract and the certification rules; In the GLOBALG.A.P. system are ad-hoc specific communications additionally rules for the CBs.</p>	<p>GR III 1., b),</p> <p>c)</p>	<p>The License and Certification Agreement, including its updates, shall be accepted and signed by the CB as part of the application procedure to become and to remain a GLOBALG.A.P. approved CB and to be listed as such on the GLOBALG.A.P. website.</p> <p>The License and Certification Agreement, the Sublicense and Certification Agreement and the General Regulations complement each</p>		<p>Contract CB-Vegaplan</p> <p>1. Subject</p> <p>Article 1.1 : The CB declares that it complies with the general admission conditions of the Vegaplan certification rules and explicitly declares its consent to the specifications of which it will audit the provisions, and also declares that it has received a copy of these.</p> <p>Article 1.2 : Vegaplan will notify the CB of every change to the aforementioned certification rules</p>

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		other and GLOBALG.A.P. approved CBs shall continuously comply with all.		at a later date, and changes to the Vegaplan Standard in advance and shall post this on the website at www.vegaplan.be . The CB must notify the operators of this within one month.
For initial approval, GLOBALG.A.P. requires at least one qualified inspector and one qualified auditor, or two auditors. Vegaplan only requires one qualified auditor.	GR III 2.1.1, b)	Provisional Approval As a condition for provisional approval, the applicant CB intending to certify Option 1 producers shall have at least one inspector (for producer inspections) and one auditor (for the certification committee) who have passed the necessary online exam for the applied sub-scope and scope respectively as well as the General Regulations.		7.3.4.3 Auditor The candidate-auditors must follow a basic training about the Vegaplan Standard (either organised by Vegaplan or by the CB if this CB has at least one Vegaplan-approved auditor) and pass the exam organised by Vegaplan.
GLOBALG.A.P. specify that the CB shall inform the accreditation body in case of termination of the approval. This is not a requirement in Vegaplan's termination procedures.	GR III 2.4 f)	Termination of Approval The CB shall inform the Accreditation Body.		Not covered
GLOBALG.A.P. requires CBs to accept and implement the GLOBALG.A.P. GRs in their own operational documentation including all scopes, sub-scopes and approve modified checklist and be available for the accreditation body. Vegaplan requires the acceptance of Vegaplan regulations but does not specify the implementation of in the operational documentation for scopes, sub-scopes or approve modified	GR III 3.1, a)	All the points described in the General Regulations shall be accepted and included in the relevant operational document of the CB for GLOBALG.A.P. Certification of all scopes, sub-scopes and Approved Modified Checklists, and be available for accreditation body evaluation. This requirement for Approved Modified Checklists is fulfilled by the compliance with the relevant sub-scope requirements.		7.3.2 General admission conditions for Certification bodies The candidate CB submits a written application to Vegaplan, Havenlaan 86C/202B, 1000 Brussels by means of the application form "Certification body Application". If CB has itself recognised by Vegaplan, it declares by signing the aforementioned agreement to have taken cognisance of and to agree with the present General Conditions for CBs and the VEGAPLAN Standard for Primary Crop Production.

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checklists which could be evaluated by the accreditation body.				<p>Contract CB-Vegaplan</p> <p>1. Subject</p> <p>Article 1.1 The CB declares that it complies with the general admission conditions of the Vegaplan certification rules and explicitly declares its consent to the specifications of which it will audit the provisions, and also declares that it has received a copy of these.</p> <p>7.3.5 Audit of CBs by Vegaplan</p> <p>Vegaplan has the right to visit the headquarters of CB randomly and periodically and independent of visits of other institutions to check whether the CB still meets all requirements described in this standard.</p> <p>In case a non-conformance is observed; the CB has to solve this within a period considered reasonable by Vegaplan. Vegaplan decides about the necessary follow-up, which can include penalties.</p> <p>Staff of Vegaplan (or a mandated third person) reserves the right to accompany each auditor during an audit, minimum once per year, in order to verify if the requirements of the Vegaplan Standard are correctly controlled, or if there is indication of serious infraction.</p> <p>Each Certification Body (CB) must sign a contract with Vegaplan. This contract stipulates the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subject and reference to standard - Duration of the contract - Right of Vegaplan to perform witness audits - Right of Vegaplan to request the audit report

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect the audit durations - Performance of additional 10% unannounced audits - Auditors qualifications - No subcontracting - Guidelines for freelance auditors - Use of logo - Fee's and facturation - Access to the extranet and respect of privacy/confidentiality of data - Input of certification data in the database - Annual reporting to Vegaplan - Right of Vegaplan to request audit reports and submission within 8 working hours
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the person who is responsible for the in-house trainings of the CBs has auditor qualifications.</p> <p>Vegaplan requires that the in-house trainer participate at the meetings and trainings of Vegaplan, but does not specify that this person shall have auditor qualifications.</p>	GR III 3.2, c), (iv)	All finally approved CBs shall have a sub-scope and version (i.e. IFA Version 5) specifically trained CB in-house trainer, who shall be responsible for ensuring that all their registered GLOBALG.A.P. auditors and inspectors comply with the requirements set in Annex III.1 and Annex III.2. This person: Shall be responsible for training all the respective GLOBALG.A.P. auditors and inspectors (based on GLOBALG.A.P.).		<p>7.3.4.2 Vegaplan Coordinator</p> <p>The CB assigns an Vegaplan coordinator amongst his staff. The Vegaplan coordinator has to attend the information meetings organised by Vegaplan or has to be represented. The CB integrates the information from these meetings into their internal procedures and makes sure the information is spread to the auditors involved. The coordinator has to take part in obligatory information meetings and workshops that are organised by Vegaplan. During these information meetings the coordinators are informed of changes in the Vegaplan Standard. The workshops also serve for exchanging experience and practical problems on the basis of presentation and discussions of specific cases.</p> <p>Contract CB-Vegaplan Article 9.3 The CB will prepare an annual report on all activities</p>

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				performed in relation to the Vegaplan Standard for Farm Service Contractors and the Sector Guide for the Primary Production and shall deliver this report to Vegaplan towards 1 March of the following year, at the latest. The report must contain all information stipulated under the heading 'Reporting to Vegaplan' in the relevant specifications.
Vegaplan only use its own database but producers are not requested to be registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. database and have no GGN or participation in the integrity program of GLOBALG.A.P.	GR III, 4.1, a) GRIII, 4.2, a)	All production sites to be certified shall be registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database (when available). The CB and producer shall agree to Service of Notice terms, which shall include a commitment by the CB to confirm the receipt of formal application for (first) registration within 28 calendar days after the CB has received the unique GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) from the GLOBALG.A.P. Database.		CB and farmer sign an agreement. Vegaplan has defined minimal requirements that need to be stipulated in this contract: Chapter 7 in the Vegaplan Standard 7.4.2 Application and conditions for farmer's certification 7.4.2.2 Model agreement between farmer and CB Farmer and CB conclude an agreement in the context of the audit. The CB enters the administrative data in the Vegaplan databank. This agreement contains at least the following: Art. 1 The farmer grants the CB the right to perform farm controls in the context of the VEGAPLAN Standard for Primary Crop Production. Art. 2 The farmer undertakes to conclude the present contract exclusively with the abovementioned CB. Consequently, contracts with other CBs in the context of certification of the same establishment for the VEGAPLAN Standard for Primary Crop Production are not permitted. Art. 3 The electronic registration of data of the

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				<p>farm business and of its status of certification is necessary to enable invoicing. The farmer declares to be in agreement with the fact that his administrative data, the checklist and the status of his farm business are entered in the Vegaplan databank. These data are not freely accessible and can only be consulted by Vegaplan and the CB with which an agreement has been concluded. The administrative data and the status of the farm business can be consulted by buyers of primary plant products (affiliated to Vegaplan) and communicated to the competent authorities when necessary. If the farmer prefers not to be mentioned in the database (administrative data, audit data and status of the farm), this has to be mentioned explicitly in the contract.</p> <p>Art. 4 The farmer declares to inform immediately the contracted CB in case of infraction or a non-conformity linked to the scope of application of the Vegaplan Standard, in order to enable the CB to ensure the integrity of the delivered certificate. He allows the authorities which detected an infraction to inform the CB.</p> <p>Art. 5 The farmer declares that neither CB nor the individual auditor who will be designated for the farm control has provided any form of consultancy to his farm in</p>
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that unannounced inspections shall take place with at least 30 days separated from the annual regular inspection. In	GR III, 5.5, h)	Unannounced Inspections (Option 1 only) and Audits (QMS only) Annual regular inspections/audits and unannounced inspections/audits shall be		Not covered

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Vegaplan system, this is not stipulated.		carried out during two separate visits that shall be a minimum of 30 days apart from each other.		
GLOBALG.A.P. requires is specifically that certification committee should include a person with auditor qualifications. In Vegaplan This is not specified.	GR III, 6.1, a)	The person who makes the certification decision or at least one member of the certification committee of the CB shall comply with auditor qualifications as set out in Annex III.2 for the scope the certificate is being issued for. In case the certification decision is related to Option 1 and does not include a QMS, the CB still needs to have one person of the certification decision committee complying with auditor qualification. This person however, does not need to attend and pass the face-to-face QMS auditor training or to have 10 days experience in Management Systems audits.		Not covered
Blue gap specifies the limited time for the sanction based on the number of GGNs or after 12 months Vegaplan does not define a threshold in terms of brand integrity. Any misuse can be punished by board of Vegaplan.	GR III, 9.1, e)	The sanction level derived from database entries will be re-set (annulled) in case the CB does not exceed the threshold (5 GGNs or 1 % of the total number of GGNs registered under a CB, whichever is higher) within 12 months after the latest sanction or after the start of the monitoring process.		7.10 Penalties and appeal procedure Penalties for non-conformances In the table below a list of the possible NCs of the CB and their associated penalties. Serious offense (the Board of Vegaplan decides when this is the case) --> Exclusion from Vegaplan...
GLOBALG.A.P. has an independent Integrity Surveillance Committee (ISC) which decides on the sanctions to CBs.	GR III, 9.2.1, d)	ISC decision-making is based on all the following: The individual assessment reports presented by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat taking into consideration all previous assessments.		16.3.5 Audit of CBs by Vegaplan Vegaplan has the right to visit the headquarters of CB randomly and periodically and independent of visits of other institutions to check whether the CB still meets all requirements described in this standard.

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Vegaplan does not have a specific Integrity Surveillance Committee but Vegaplan staff does surveillance of CB. Results are reported to board of directors		<p>The proposed performance classification by GLOBALG.A.P.</p> <p>The CB's written statement (feedback).</p>		<p>In case a non-conformance is observed; the CB has to solve this within a period considered reasonable by Vegaplan. Vegaplan decides about the necessary follow-up, which can include penalties.</p> <p>Staff of Vegaplan (or a mandated third person) reserves the right to accompany each auditor during an audit, minimum once per year, in order to verify if the requirements of the Vegaplan Standard are correctly controlled, or if there is indication of serious infraction.</p> <p>Final decision of approval of a CB is taken by Board of Directors. Maximum of 5 audits may be performed necessary for the accreditation process.</p> <p>Several Belgian quality schemes organize annually a National Advisory Committee on behalf of all CB's. This frames in ISO/IEC 17065:2012 (chapter 5.2 mechanism for safeguarding impartiality). All participating CB's must present on this occasion the inner workings of their quality management system and demonstrate how they ensure impartiality of their auditors, the auditing procedures, certification decision, objectivity and credible certification. Advice of the committee is binding for the Certification Bodies. Report and the following corrective measures are verified during the following accreditation audit.</p> <p>Participating schemes are Vegaplan, FCA (feed); GlobalGAP, Belbeef; Belplume; Belpork and Codiplan. Thanks to the set up of this</p>

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	Reference	Text General Regulations	Ref.	Text scheme management rules
				<p>committee, CB's can comply in a very efficient manner to the requirement of the accreditation norm. Advisors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumers and/or public organisation (authorities); - Universities and research - representatives of concerned sectors; - Scheme managers/owners; - other interested parties. <p>ISO/IEC 17065:2012: 5.2 Mechanism for safeguarding impartiality 5.2.1 The certification body shall have a mechanism for safeguarding its impartiality. The mechanism shall provide input on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the policies and principles relating to the impartiality of its certification activities b) any tenancy on the part of a certification body to allow commercial or other considerations to prevent the consistent impartial provision of certification bodies; c) matters affecting impartiality and confidence in certification, including openness. <p>NOTE 2 - A possible mechanism can be a committee established by one or more certification bodies, a committee implemented by a schemes owner, a governmental authority or an equivalent party.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. specifies that all CB activities shall be in conformance with the ISO 17.065</p> <p>This is not specified in Vegaplan</p>	GR III-Annex 1, 4.2, c)	To carry out any other tasks the CB may assign, outside the scope of GLOBALG.A.P. as long as these activities do not contradict ISO 17065 principles or any stipulation set		<p>7.9 Advisory procedure – National Advisory Board</p> <p>Every CB sets up a National Advisory board (NAB) that provides advice on implementation of the Vegaplan Standard for Primary Crop</p>

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		down by GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations.		Production according to ISO/IEC 17065: 2012, chapter 5.1 and the interpretation given in the guidelines of BELAC. In this NAB representatives of all links of the food chain are preferably represented, particularly the suppliers, the primary production, the processing industry, the retail and the consumers. The representatives have to be present on regular basis. Vegaplan organises the National Advisory Board (NAB) for the requesting institutions. This NAB is responsible for surveillance of the certification politics. The NAB guarantees the transparency and the objectivity of the certification programs. The NAB gives advice and recommendations to the CBs. The NAB is specifically in charge of giving advice about the organization of the CBs and the content of hun quality system.
GLOBALG.A.P. specifies a requirement of interval of inspections to handling facilities, or during the harvest, as well as Request to CB to ensure that products which are not certified after discontinuing the GLOBALG.A.P. certification are sold as GLOBALG.A.P. certified. For multiple consecutive crops other important on farm activities shall be inspected in the following years	Crops Rule; 4.1.2, (ii),	If produce handling is included in the certification scope, the produce handling facility(ies) shall be inspected annually. This inspection shall be carried out while in operation. Only when the CB has carried out a risk assessment that clearly shows that the risk is low, can produce handling be inspected, during operation once every two years. The risk assessment should take into account the product(s) being packed as well as known food safety incidences related to the respective product(s) and any directives from GLOBALG.A.P. to look at specific		2. Vegaplan Standard versus Sector Guide for AutocontrolTo apply the Vegaplan Standard the farmer does also immediately satisfy the requirements of the Sector Guide (plant production section) – modules A and B - because the requirements of this Guide are fully included in the Vegaplan Standard. After a positive audit, the farmer having his farm certified for the Vegaplan Standard for the whole crop production on his farm and that are covered by the Sector Guide (module A and/of B) receives one combined certificates: for the Sector Guide (to be in compliance with the

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Vegaplan requires check the rotation of the crops but does not specifies the interval inspections nor inspection to handling facilities nor the inspection of other important farm activities, nor requires the CP to make sufficient provisions to avoid situations where the certificate could be used to cover more than one harvest in a growing cycle	(iii),	points. The CB shall keep justification of the reason for the chosen inspection timing on record. This exception is only applicable for Option 1 producers without QMS. If produce handling is excluded from the certification scope, inspection has to be scheduled during harvest season at least every two years. In the respective year, the harvest season of at least one registered product per product grouping has to be inspected. Crop groupings are based on similarities in production and harvest processes and their risks. The CB shall keep justification of the reason for the chosen inspection timing and the crop groupings used on record.		requirements of the FASFC) and for the Vegaplan Standard (to be able to satisfy the requirements of the buyers). The combined certificate allows to benefit of the bonus on the annual payment to the FASFC and of the reduction in the inspection frequency of the FASFC.7.4.6 Prolongation of the certificateThe new assessment has to take within 9 months and at latest 1 month before the expiry date of the old certificate. If some activities couldn't be audited during the initial audit, the CB ensures that the activities are controlled during the renewal audit.7.4.11 Unannounced audits7.4.11.1 Field of application and organisation...Unannounced audits are performed at a time when the product groups that could not be checked at a first audit can be controlled.6.1.4 IN et OUT registersAccording to art. 6 of the RD of 14/11/2003 concerning the autocontrol, notification duty and traceability, every farmer in primary production must keep the data of all products that he purchases and uses (IN dossier) and of all products that he sells and supplies (OUT dossier).As regards primary crop production, these data must be kept for the following categories of incoming products:- Plant propagation material- PPPs and biocides- FertilisersAnd for the following categories of outgoing products:- Plant propagation material- Plant products (vegetables, fruit, ...)6.1.5 Use of PPPs and biocidesThe use of plant protection products
	(iv),	If the producer does not commit to continue with the certification for the next cycle, the CB shall make sufficient provisions to avoid situations where one certificate could be used to cover more than one harvest and growing cycle of the same annually harvested crop, e.g. by shortening the certificate validity. The CB can set the deadline for reconfirmation according to the harvest period of the crop.		
	(v)	Multiple consecutive crops: During the inspection, the production process of all crops included in the certification scope shall be assessed on farm via site visits, interviews with the producer and workers,		

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		<p>review of documents, records etc. The producer shall keep evidence of compliance with the applicable control points for all registered crops. In the years during which there is no requirement to carry out the inspection during harvest season and where crops do not have the same seasonal timing, the CB shall select a date where relevant agronomic activities can be seen on farm for at least one of the products.</p>		<p>and biocides during cultivation and storage has to be registered according to (EC) regulation 852/2004 concerning food hygiene, 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and 183/2005 concerning feed hygiene. 2. Terms, definitions and abbreviations Initial audit: Official control of the farmer by the CB according to the specifications of the Vegaplan Standard. During an initial audit all applicable specifications from the Vegaplan Standard are checked. Unannounced audit: the audit that is performed on a random basis on a farm that already obtained a certificate. All requirements from the Standard are checked. Follow-up audit: the re-certification audit that will take place in the context of prolongation of the certificate. During a follow-up audit all applicable specifications from the Vegaplan Standard are checked. 7.4.6 Prolongation of the certificate The new assessment has to take within 9 months and at latest 1 month before the expiry date of the old certificate. If some activities couldn't be audited during the initial audit, the CB ensures that the activities are controlled during the renewal audit. 7.4.11 Unannounced audits 7.4.11.1 Field of application and organisation... Unannounced audits are performed at a time when the product groups that could not be checked at a first audit can be controlled.</p>

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	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires a written risk assessment for all sites registered for certification that shows that the site in question is suitable for production with regards to food safety and environment. It shall be maintained updated and reviewed when new sites enter in production and when risks for existing ones have changed, or at least annually. Based on the risk assessment a management plan shall be developed and implemented that addresses the identified risks.</p> <p>Vegaplan requires a risk assessment only for new parcels.</p>	<p>AF 1.2.1 Major Must</p>	<p>Is there a risk assessment available for all sites registered for certification (this includes rented land, structures and equipment) and does this risk assessment show that the site in question is suitable for production, with regards to food safety, the environment, and health and welfare of animals in the scope of the livestock and aquaculture certification where applicable? Could be developed by the processor, but must still be available on farm level</p> <p>A written risk assessment to determine whether the sites are appropriate for production shall be available for all sites. It shall be ready for the initial inspection and maintained updated and reviewed when new sites enter in production and when risks for existing ones have changed, or at least annually, whichever is shorter. The risk assessment may be based on a generic one but shall be customized to the farm situation.</p> <p>Risk assessments shall take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential physical, chemical (including allergens) and biological hazards - Site history (for sites that are new to agricultural production, history of five years is advised and a minimum of one year shall be known) <p>(See AF Annex 1 and AF Annex 2 for guidance on risk assessments. FV Annex 1 includes guidance regarding flooding)</p>		<p>4.9.1: all, level 1 If new parcels (= new for agricultural purposes) are brought into use, a risk analysis must be performed. This risk analysis must be kept in the form of documents</p> <p>4.9.2: all, level 1 Agricultural soil is normally of an unimpeachable nature; if a risk-related parcel is involved, a soil analysis (contamination) must give a definite answer on its suitability for agricultural production.</p> <p>Flemish legislation FLEMISH SPATIAL PLANNING CODEX Decision of the Flemish Government [to establish the list of permissible zone-foreign function changes, art. 2 Art. 2. § (1) The changes of function referred to in this decree may only be permitted if the generic conditions referred to in Article 4.4.23, first paragraph, of the Flemish Territorial Planning Code are met.</p> <p>Legislation WALLOON region The sector plan first determines the land uses. The Walloon Code on territorial planning, urban development, heritage and energy (articles 24 to 41 of the CWATUPE) defines the activities, acts and works that may be permitted in each of the areas of the sector plan art. 25 Art. 25. The division of the sector plan into zones.</p>

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				<p>(The sector plan includes areas for urbanization and areas not intended for urbanization. - Programme decree of 23 February 2006, art. 44) The following areas are intended for urbanization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the habitat area; (2) the rural residential area; (3) the public service and community facilities area; (4) the recreation area; (5) economic activity zones; (6) areas of specific economic activity; (7) the extraction area; <p>((...) - Programme decree of 3 February 2005, art. 51, para. 1) (8° (the concerted communal development zone of an industrial nature. - Decree of 20 September 2007, art. 2) - Programme Decree of 3 February 2005, art. 51, para. 2) The following areas are not intended for urbanization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the agricultural zone; (2) the forest area; (3) the green space zone; (4) the natural area; (5) the park area.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires a written risk assessment for hygiene. Vegaplan requires only to check the control points during the	AF 3.1 Minor Must	Does the farm have a written risk assessment for hygiene? Could be developed by the processor, but must still be available on farm level.		<p>risk assessment is done via the annual self-assessment; farmers goes through the checklist</p> <p>6.5.1: all, level 1 The farmer himself carries out an inspection of</p>

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self-assessment but no hygiene risk assessment is required.		The written risk assessment for hygiene issues covers the production environment. The risks depend on the products produced and/or supplied. The risk assessment can be a generic one, but it shall be appropriate for conditions on the farm and shall be reviewed annually and updated when changes (e.g. other activities) occur. No N/A.		his product groups at least once a year by means of the checklist (see Annex 13) These completed check lists must be submitted to the auditor during a farm control.
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires annual hygiene training to the staff and practical demonstration of knowledge about hygiene procedures.</p> <p>Vegaplan does not required hygiene training but requires that hygiene measures must be known by workers by signing a written agreement with the hygiene procedure given by Vegaplan</p>	<p>AF 3.3 Minor Must</p> <p>AF 3.4 Major Must</p>	<p>Have all persons working on the farm received annual hygiene training appropriate to their activities and according to the hygiene instructions in AF 3.2?</p> <p>An introductory training course for hygiene shall be given in both written and verbal form. All new workers shall receive this training and confirm their participation. This training shall cover all instructions defined in AF 3.2. All workers, including the owners and managers, shall annually participate in the farm's basic hygiene training.</p> <p>Are the farm's hygiene procedures implemented?</p> <p>Workers with tasks identified in the hygiene procedures shall demonstrate competence during the inspection and there is visual evidence that the hygiene procedures are being implemented. No N/A.</p>		<p>3.2.4*: all, level 2 The farmer and his staff know the hygiene measures and respect general farm hygiene.</p> <p>3.2.4: Vfp-vs, level 1 The producer and his personnel are familiar with the hygiene measures, are given training on the hygiene risks (training organised at the farm or by professional organisations or the FASFC, based on good practices guides, etc.) and respect general farm hygiene procedures.</p> <p>Excerpt of manual for farmers</p> <p>4.2 Hygiene measures During handling, harvest and direct commercialisation of the product, the staff follows accurately the instructions concerning hygiene.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infectious or cutaneous diseases are reported to the responsible manager - Any wounds must be cleaned, disinfected and covered with a plaster in product-divergent colour. A glove has to be worn in the case of large open wounds to the hand – whether or not covered with a bandage. - Hands are washed with liquid soap or with an

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				<p>alcohol based cleaning solution (and are dried):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - after each visit to the toilet, - every time before the start of the harvest and processing/packing, and - after an activity (or contact with a product) that can cause contamination. <p>After every application of phyto-treatment, hands are washed with liquid soap and clothes are changed.</p> <p>The hair are well-groomed and long hair kept together, nails are short and well-cared-for, no artificial nails or nail varnish.No loose-hanging jewellery may be worn during harvest or processing.</p> <p>Eating and drinking is forbidden during harvesting and processing.</p> <p>By signing this document, the staff declares to respect these specific hygiene measures: Date, name staff member, signature staff member</p> <p>Interpretation (Federal Food Safety Agency: the following regulations must be observed: the farmer must ensure that the staff handling plant products do not have any infectious disease which can be transmitted through the plant products used, the farmer ensures that staff handling plant products are in good health and are informed of the health risks.</p> <p>Compliance with these requirements can be</p>

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				demonstrated by means of posters, instructions, doctor's certificates, etc:
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires a written risk assessment for hazards to workers as well as written health and safety procedures and trainings to the staff based on the risk assessment</p> <p>Vegaplan does not require a risk assessment for workers health and safety as health & safety is defined in Belgian legislation and inspected by competent authorities. There are no defined procedures as well as training to the staff based on the risk assessment however, there are some control points to ensure health and safety of workers</p>	<p>AF 4.1.1 Minor Must</p> <p>AF 4.1.2 Minor Must</p>	<p>Does the producer have a written risk assessment for hazards to workers' health and safety?</p> <p>The written risk assessment can be a generic one but it shall be appropriate to conditions on the farm, including the entire production process in the scope of certification. The risk assessment shall be reviewed and updated annually and when changes that could impact workers health and safety (e.g. new machinery, new buildings, new plant protection products, modified cultivation practices, etc.) occur. Examples of hazards include but are not limited to: moving machine parts, power take-off (PTO), electricity, farm machinery and vehicle traffic, fires in farm buildings, applications of organic fertilizer, excessive noise, dust, vibrations, extreme temperatures, ladders, fuel storage, slurry tanks, etc. No N/A.</p> <p>Does the farm have written health and safety procedures addressing issues identified in the risk assessment of AF 4.1.1?</p> <p>The health and safety procedures shall address the points identified in the risk assessment (AF 4.1.1) and shall be appropriate for the farming operations. They shall also include accident and emergency procedures as well as contingency plans that deal with any identified risks in the working situation, etc.</p>		<p>Vegaplan does not require a farm specific risk assessment for health and safety of workers. However numerous requirements that cover</p> <p>1.1.2: all, level 1: Locked and not accessible for children and unauthorised persons. The phyto-room can enter exclusively holders of a fytolicense P1, P2 or P3, or other persons which are accompanied by minimum one person that holds the above mentioned fytolicense. In case of absence during a delivery of products for professional use, the farmer may let the unopend products stocked in a lockable room that complies with the same requirements, during maximum 72 hours.</p> <p>1.1.3: all, level 1: On any direct entrance door the following must be present: - A sign "no entry for unauthorized persons" - A suitable danger sign - The identity and contact details of the manager of the phyto-room (including the fytolicense number – recommendation)</p> <p>1.1.13*: all, level 1: The person using pesticides and biocides has to be able to have the correct protective clothing in conformity with the instructions on the label of the products used and with the risks for health and safety: - Spray clothing (boiler suit and boots): e.g. a</p>

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	AF 4.1.3 Minor Must	<p>The procedures shall be reviewed annually and updated when the risk assessment changes.</p> <p>The farm infrastructure, facilities and equipment shall be constructed and maintained in such a way as to minimize health and safety hazards for the workers to the extent practical.</p> <p>Have all people working on the farm received health and safety training according to the risk assessment in AF 4.1.1?</p> <p>All workers, including subcontractors, can demonstrate competency in responsibilities and tasks through visual observation (if possible on the day of the inspection). There shall be evidence of instructions in the appropriate language and training records. Producers may conduct the health and safety training themselves if training instructions or other training materials are available (i.e. it need not be an outside individual who conducts the training). No N/A</p>		<p>cotton boiler suit, durable spraying boiler suit or rainwear).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gloves, e.g. in neoprene or nitrile (chemically resistant). - Respiratory protection, e.g. at least a semi-face mask, with a combined gas and vapour filter (brown band) and dust filter. <p>The protective clothing is exclusively used for applying pesticides and biocides. For example, the farmer may opt for a separate boiler suit colour which he uses solely for plant protection. These clothes are not kept in the phyto-room. The farmer stores this clothing away from other clothes."</p> <p>1.1.20*: all, level 2: There is an eyebath or running water in the proximity of the phyto-room/phyto-cabinet.</p> <p>1.2.7: all, level 1: Do not use unprotected mercury thermometers. It is recommended – if possible – to use non-mercury thermometers.</p> <p>1.5.1*: all, level 3: There must be a fire extinguisher on the farm premises. The fire extinguisher is located in an easily accessible place.</p> <p>1.5.4*: all, level 2: There is an emergency procedure available at the farm. This procedure includes at least the emergency phone numbers.</p> <p>2.2.1: All, Level 1: official inspection procedure and approval of spraying equipment</p> <p>2.2.3: All, level 2: Yearly check-up of spraying equipment</p>

Description difference	GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria		NAME OF THE SCHEME G.A.P. rules	
	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
				<p>2.6.1: All, level 3: manure spreader is adjusted and maintained</p> <p>3.1.2: all, level 1: After every application of phyto-treatment: - Wash hands with liquid soap - Change clothes (except in the case of a special spray cabin fitted with an activated carbon filter)</p> <p>3.2.2: all, level 2 The farmer ensures that staff handling plant products is in good health and e.g. doesn't have open wounds, infections or cutaneous and are notified of the health risks.</p>
GLOBALG.A.P. requires to have records of trainings in general; Vegaplan does not require training records as the training requirements are covered by legislation	AF 4.2.1 Minor Must	<p>Is there a record kept for training activities and attendees?</p> <p>A record is kept for training activities, including the topic covered, the trainer, the date and a list of the attendees. Evidence of attendance is required.</p>		<p>Farmer must proof staff knows hygiene measures. For sustainable use of plant protection production, any use/consultant/trader of ppp must be holder of a fytolicece. Continuous training is mandatory. A fytolicece is valid for 6 years. Holders of a fytolicece P1 get 3x a training in these 6 years. For holders of a P2 lificece this is 4 times and for holders of a P3 lificece this is 6x during the lificece period. The training is at least 3 hours and organised by an officially recognised training centra.</p>
Both GLOBALG.A.P. and Vegaplan require that at least one person in the company is trained on first-aid but GLOBALG.A.P. requires	AF 4.3.5 Minor Must	<p>Are there always an appropriate number of persons (at least one person) trained in first aid present on each farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out?</p>		<p>1.5.6: all, level 3 On farms where personel is employed, there is minimum one person (employer of employee) that has first-aid experience or first-aid knowledge.</p>

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	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
additionally that this person is present during the on-farm activities and renew the knowledge withing 5 years. There shall be at least one trained person per 50 workers		There is always at least one person trained in first aid (i.e. within the last 5 years) present on the farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out. As a guideline: one trained person per 50 workers. On-farm activities include all activities mentioned in the relevant modules of this Standard.		
Both GLOBALG.A.P. and Vegaplan ask for a person who is responsible for the health, safety and welfare of workers. Additionally GLOBALG.A.P. requires a two-way procedure for communication between management and workers. Vegaplan's level of compliance of the requirement is lower and there is no procedure for two-way communication between management and workers required	<p>AF 4.5.1 Major Must</p> <p>AF 4.5.2 Minor Must</p>	<p>Is a member of management clearly identifiable as responsible for the workers' health, safety and welfare?</p> <p>Documentation is available that clearly identifies and names the member of management who is responsible for ensuring compliance with and implementation of existing, current and relevant national and local regulations on workers' health, safety and welfare.</p> <p>Does regular two-way communication take place between management and workers on issues related to workers' health, safety and welfare? Is there evidence of actions taken from such communication?</p> <p>Records show that communication between management and workers about health, safety and welfare concerns can take place openly (i.e. without fear of intimidation or retribution) and at least once a year. The auditor is not required to make judgments about the content, accuracy or outcome of such communications. There is evidence that the</p>		<p>1.5.6: all, level 3 On farms where personel is employed, there is minimum one person (employer of employee) that has first-aid experience or first-aid knowledge</p> <p>3.5.1: all, level 3 To the extent possible, the farmer implements internal measures to enable employees to acquire the necessary skills - e.g. training, guidance/mentorship, etc.</p> <p>3.5 Skills development 3.5.1: All, R To the extent possible, the farmer implements internal measures to enable employees to acquire the necessary skills - e.g. training, guidance/mentorship, etc. 3</p> <p>3.5.2:All, R The farmer and/or the employees regularly attend external initiatives in their professional interest - e.g. fairs, readings, training, etc, ...</p> <p>3.5.3: All, R The farmer investigates aspects relative to him</p>

Description difference	GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria		NAME OF THE SCHEME G.A.P. rules	
	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
		concerns of the workers about health, safety and welfare are being addressed		and his farm by means such as trade journal subscriptions, membership of professional organisations, contact with producers or cooperation, etc, ...
GLOBALG.A.P. recommends that organic wastes are composted. Vegaplan does not have such a requirement.	AF 6.2.4 Recom.	<p>Provided there is no risk of pest, disease and weed carry-over, are organic wastes composted on the farm and recycled?</p> <p>Organic waste material is composted and used for soil conditioning. The composting method ensures that there is no risk of pest, disease or weed carry-over.</p>		Not covered
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires risk assessment and procedures for food defense.</p> <p>Vegaplan does not have such a requirement.</p>	AF 10.1 Major Must	<p>Is there a risk assessment for food defense and are procedures in place to address identified food defense risks?</p> <p>Could be developed by the processor, but must still be available on farm level.</p> <p>Potential intentional threats to food safety in all phases of the operation shall be identified and assessed. Food defense risk identification shall assure that all input is from safe and secured sources. Information of all employees and subcontractors shall be available. Procedures for corrective action shall be in place in case of intentional threat.</p>		Not covered
GLOBALG.A.P. requires to add the method of application of Vegaplan	CB 4.2.5 Minor Must	<p>Method of application?</p> <p>The method and/or equipment used are detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications.</p> <p>In the case the method/equipment is always the</p>		Not covered

Description difference	GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria		NAME OF THE SCHEME G.A.P. rules	
	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
does not have such a requirement.		same, it is acceptable to record these details only once. If there are various equipment units, these are identified individually. Methods may be e.g. via irrigation or mechanical distribution. Equipment may be e.g. manual or mechanical. No N/A.		
Both GLOBALG.A.P. and Vegaplan requires documentation about composition of fertilizers, but GLOBALG.A.P. requires specifically to include heavy metals composition or inorganic fertilizers.	CB 4.5.2 Recom.	<p>Are purchased inorganic fertilizers accompanied by documented evidence of chemical content, which includes heavy metals?</p> <p>Documented evidence detailing chemical content, including heavy metals, is available for all inorganic fertilizers used on crops grown under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 12-month period.</p>		<p>4.2.2: all, level 1 All authorised fertilisers and soil-improvement agents have to be provided with a label or accompanying document, which the supplier has to give to the farmer in the case of non-packaged products.</p> <p>4.2.12: all, level 3 The farmer possesses information about the composition of the fertilisers used.</p>

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<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires a risk assessment to evaluate environmental issues for water as well as a water management plan based on that risk assessment.</p> <p>Vegaplan does not have such a requirement but has some requirements to avoid water contamination</p>	<p>CB 5.2.1 Major Must (obligatory as Major Must from 1 July 2017)</p> <p>CB 5.2.2 Major Must (obligatory as Major Must from 1 July 2017)</p>	<p>Has a risk assessment been undertaken that evaluates environmental issues for water management on the farm and has it been reviewed by the management within the previous 12 months?</p> <p>There is a documented risk assessment that identifies environmental impacts of the water sources, distribution system and irrigation and crop washing usages. In addition, the risk assessment shall take into consideration the impact of own farming activities on off-farm environments, where information is known to be available. The risk assessment shall be completed, fully implemented and it shall be reviewed and approved annually by the management. See Annex AF.1 (General Guideline for Risk Assessments) and Annex CB.1 (Guideline for On-farm Water Management) for further guidance. No N/A.</p> <p>Is there a water management plan available that identifies water sources and measures to ensure the efficiency of application and which management has approved within the previous 12 months? Could be developed by the processor, but must still be available on farm level</p> <p>There is a written and implemented action plan, approved by the management within the previous 12 months, which identifies water sources and measures to ensure efficient use and application. The plan shall include one or more of the following: maps (see AF 1.1.1.), photographs, drawings (hand drawings are acceptable) or other means to identify</p>	<p>1.4.2 1.4.3 1.4.5 4.3.6 4.3.24 4.3.23 4.4.7 4.4.8 4.4.1</p>	<p>1.4.2*: All, level 2</p> <p>Solid artificial fertiliser in bulk is kept in a clean and dry room. The latter has a hardened base (in no case must there be a risk of contamination of phreatic water).</p> <p>1.4.3*: all, level 2</p> <p>Concentrated liquid artificial fertiliser is stored in a closed and leakproof tank, fitted with a catch basin. The tank and fittings must be protected against any accidental opening. This requirement does not apply to diluted fertilisers (A and B tanks) in hydro cultivation.</p> <p>1.4.5*: all, level 3</p> <p>Fertilisers are not stored near water or starting material such as sowing seed, seed potatoes or seed plants.</p> <p>4.3.6: all, level 1</p> <p>With the application of ppps, respect a spray-free buffer zone of: 1 m for field spraying and of 3 m for orchard spraying from surface water. Specific spray-free zones can be fixed and mentioned on the label of the product. Spray-free zones may be reduced when other additional drift-reducing measures are taken (see http://www.fytoweb.fgov.be/ - info for user - reducing measures of contamination of surface water – brochure of FOD health.)</p> <p>4.3.24: COA, UCB, B, C, S, Sd, T, H, Vfp-o, Vpi, D, SF, HF, R, level 1F</p> <p>Respect a 1 m cultivation free-zone along the water courses as defined in the CAP declaration</p>

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		<p>the location of water source(s), permanent fixtures and the flow of the water system (including holding systems, reservoirs or any water captured for re-use).</p> <p>Permanent fixtures, including wells, gates, reservoirs, valves, returns and other above-ground features that make up a complete irrigation system, shall be documented in such a manner as to enable location in the field. The plan shall also assess the need for the maintenance of irrigation equipment. Training and/or retraining of personnel responsible for the oversight or performance duties shall be provided. Short and long-term plans for improvement, with timescales where deficiencies exist, shall be included. This can either be an individual plan or a regional activity that the farm may be participating in or is covered by such activities.</p>		<p>or as indicated in the fotomaps on the e-loket (blue and pink lines). This applies for al main cultures sowed in after 1st of September 2018.</p> <p>4.3.23*: P, COA, UCB, B, C, S, Sd, T, H, Vfp-o, Vpi, D, SF, HF, R, level 1F</p> <p>Use drift-reducing noodles with a minimum of 50% drift reduction or use minimum 50% reducing techniques in outdoor cultivation.</p> <p>4.4.7*: All, level 2</p> <p>With irrigation account is taken of the needs of the plant, and excessive use of water is avoided to limit washing out nutrients and ppp.</p> <p>4.4.8*: All, level 3</p> <p>With irrigation it is recommended irrigate at times when evaporation is lowest - for instance in the evenings and at night.</p> <p>4.4.1: Vfp, SF, HF, level 2</p> <p>The sources, distribution and storage systems of the farmwater are visually sufficiently maintained and clean.</p> <p>In annex 3 (risk assessment for microbiological quality of the water) farmers specifies the origins of the water used (exact location aof extraction and name of river,...)</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires a risk assessment on physical and chemical pollution of water used on pre-harvest activities. Water analysis shall be performed based on the</p>	<p>CB 5.3.2 Minor Must</p>	<p>Has a risk assessment on physical and chemical pollution of water used on pre-harvest activities (e.g. irrigation/fertigation, washings, spraying) been completed and has it been reviewed by the management within the last 12 months?</p>		<p>4.4.2 Vfp, SF, HF, D, D*, level 1</p> <p>The farmer completes the table in annex 3, with the use of the water per farm activity (irrigation, fertigation, use of plant protection products, post-harvest washing and rinsing, transport and sorting, hygiene of the staff and all other possible relevant activities).</p>

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risk assessment. Vegaplan has a requirement to perform a risk assessment but is only applicable for fresh produce and not for crops for processing. Analysis are not required		<p>Could be developed by the processor, but must still be available on farm level</p> <p>A risk assessment that takes into consideration, at a minimum, the following shall be performed and documented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of the water sources and their historical testing results (if applicable). - Method(s) of application (see CB Annex 1 for examples). - Timing of water use (during crop growth stage). - Contact of water with the crop. - Characteristics of the crop and the growth stage. - Purity of the water used for PPP applications. PPP must be mixed in water whose quality does not compromise the effectiveness of the application. Any dissolved soil, organic matter or minerals in the water can neutralize the chemicals. For guidance, producers must obtain the required water standards from the product label, the literature provided by the chemical manufacturers, or seek advice from a qualified agronomist. <p>The risk assessment shall be reviewed by the management every year and updated any time there is a change made to the system or a situation occurs that could introduce an opportunity to contaminate the system. The risk assessment shall address potential physical (e.g. excessive sediment load, rubbish, plastic bags, bottles) and chemical hazards and hazard control procedures for the water distribution system.</p>		<p>4.4.3: Vf, SF, HF, D, D*, level 1</p> <p>The farmer performs a written risk assessment for the water used in the pre-harvest activities (irrigation, fertigation, plant protection) and post-harvest activities (rinsing, cleaning, transport and sorting).</p> <p>Subject to the assessment is a possible microbiological contamination of the produce. The risk assessment for pre-harvest is performed per crop and per origin of water, per calendar year or season or when the risks change. For post-harvest activities, the assessment is performed per type of water source and when risks change. The farmer uses herefore the decision tree in annex 3.</p>

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	CB 5.3.3 Minor Must	<p>Is water used on pre-harvest activities analyzed at a frequency in line with the risk assessment (CB 5.3.2) taking into account current sector specific standards?</p> <p>Water testing shall be part of the water management plan as directed by the water risk assessment and current sector specific standards or relevant regulations for the crops being grown. There shall be a written procedure for water testing during the production and harvest season, which includes frequency of sampling, who is taking the samples, where the sample is taken, how the sample is collected, the type of test, and the acceptance criteria.</p>		
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. recommends to have water storage facilities, well maintained for producers located in areas where water is only seasonal available.</p> <p>Vegaplan does not have such a requirement.</p>	CB 5.5.1 Recom.	<p>Are water storage facilities present and well maintained to take advantage of periods of maximum water availability?</p> <p>Where the farm is located in areas of seasonal water availability, there are water storage facilities for water use during periods when water availability is low. Where required, they are legally authorized, in a good state of repair, and appropriately fenced/secured to prevent accidents.</p>		Not covered
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires to identify individually all machines that are used for PPP application and recorded in the PPP records. Vegaplan</p>	CB 7.3.6 Minor Must	<p>Application machinery used?</p> <p>The application machinery type (e.g. knapsack, high volume, U.L.V., via the irrigation system, dusting, fogger, aerial, or another method) for all the plant protection products applied (if there are various units, these are identified individually) is detailed in</p>		<p>4.3.6: All R, niveau 1</p> <p>With the application of ppps, respect a spray-free buffer zone of: 1 m for field spraying and of 3 m for orchard spraying from surface water. Specific spray-free zones can be fixed and mentioned on the label of the product. Spray-free zones may</p>

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required to use appropriate machinery but not to identify individually nor to add to the PPP application records.		all plant protection product application records. If it is always the same unit of application machinery (e.g. only 1 boom sprayer), it is acceptable to record the details only once. No N/A.		be reduced when other additional drift-reducing measures are taken (see http://www.fytoweb.fgov.be/ - info for user - reducing measures of contamination of surface water – brochure of FOD health.) 4.3.23*.: P COA UCB B C S Sd T H Vfp-o Vpi D SF HF R, niveau 1 Use drift-reducing noodles with a minimum of 50% drift reduction or use minimum 50% reducing techniques in outdoor cultivation.
In the case that Plant Protection Product Residue Analysis is managed by processor, GLOBALG.A.P. requires a contract between the producer and processor that ensure that the processor is responsible. In the case that the producer is responsible, shall follow all control points of CB 7.6. Vegaplan does not require specifically a contract between producer and processor. Vegaplan does not have such requirements as CB7.6.1	CB 7.6 CB 7.6.1 Major Must	Plant Protection Product Residue Analysis The contract between the producer and the processor, shall clearly stipulate all applicable points which are under the responsibility of the processor. Additionally, there should the procedures of how the responsibilities are being covered. In case the processor is responsible, the producer does not need to provide proof of compliance during the audit Can the producer demonstrate that information regarding the Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) of the country(ies) of destination (i.e. market(s) in which the producer intends to trade) is available? Could be developed by the processor, must be available on farm The producer or the producer's customer shall have available a list of current applicable MRLs for all market(s) in which produce is intended to be traded		Excerpt Sector Guide G-014: 9.2.3 Chemical quality of primary produce 9.2.3a The company must set up a sampling plan and follow-up the chemical quality of the primary product. The number of analyses depends on the number of guarantees given by the supplier and whether the company is participating in a sectoral sampling plan. Also foreign products can be included in a sectoral sampling plan. For the processors of industry vegetables member of the VEGEBE federation, applies a sectoral approach. Within this group, each company wields its own individual sampling plan. General guideline is minimum sample per 1.000 ton with a minimum of 1 sample per crop.

Description difference	GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria		NAME OF THE SCHEME G.A.P. rules	
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to CB 7.6.7 for producers as responsible for plant protection product residue analysis	<p>CB 7.6.2 Major Must</p> <p>CB 7.6.3 Major Must</p>	<p>(domestic and/or international). The MRLs shall be identified by either demonstrating communication with clients confirming the intended market(s), or by selecting the specific country(ies) (or group of countries) in which produce is intending to be traded, and presenting evidence of compliance with a residue screening system that meets the current applicable MRLs of that country. Where a group of countries is targeted together for trading, the residue screening system shall meet the strictest current applicable MRLs in the group. Refer to Annex CB. 4 Residue Analysis.</p> <p>Has action been taken to meet the MRLs of the market in which the producer is intending to trade the produce?</p> <p>Where the MRLs of the market in which the producer is intending to trade the produce are stricter than those of the country of production, the producer or the producer's customer shall demonstrate that during the production cycle these MRLs have been taken into account (i.e. modification where necessary of plant protection product application regime and/or use of produce residue testing results).</p> <p>Has the producer completed a risk assessment covering all registered crops to determine if the products will be compliant with the MRLs in the country of destination?</p>		

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		<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 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>Exceptions to these conditions could be those crops where there is no use of PPPs and the environment is very controlled, and for these reasons the industry does not normally undertake PPP residue analysis (mushrooms could be an example).</p>		

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	<p>CB 7.6.4 Major Must</p>	<p>Is there evidence of residue tests, based on the results of the risk assessment?</p> <p>Based on the outcome of the risk assessment, current documented evidence or records shall be available of plant protection product residue analysis results for the GLOBALG.A.P. registered product crops, or of participation in a plant protection product residue monitoring system that is traceable to the farm and compliant with the minimum requirements set in Annex CB 5. When residue tests are required as a result of the risk assessment, the criteria relating to sampling procedures, accredited labs, etc., shall be followed. Analysis results have to be traceable back to the specific producer and production site where the sample comes from.</p> <p>7.6.5 to 7.6.7 When the risk assessment determines that it is necessary to carry out residue analysis, is there evidence that:</p> <p>Correct sampling procedures are followed?</p> <p>Documented evidence exists demonstrating compliance with applicable sampling procedures. See Annex CB. 4 Residue Analysis.</p>		
	<p>CB 7.6.5 Minor Must</p>	<p>The laboratory used for residue testing is accredited by a competent national authority to ISO 17025 or equivalent standard?</p> <p>There is clear documented evidence (on letterhead, copies of accreditations, etc.) that the laboratories</p>		

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	<p>CB 7.6.6 Minor Must</p> <p>CB 7.6.7 Major Must</p>	<p>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 shall show evidence of participation in proficiency tests (e.g. FAPAS must be available). See Annex CB. 4 Residue Analysis.</p> <p>An action plan is in place in the event of an MRL is exceeded?</p> <p>There is a clear documented procedure of the remedial steps and actions (this shall include communication to customers, product tracking exercise, etc.) to be taken where a plant protection product residue analysis indicates an MRL (either of the country of production or the countries in which the harvested product is intended to be traded, if different) is exceeded. See Annex CB. 4 Residue Analysis. This may be part of the recall/withdrawal procedure required by AF. 9.1.</p>		
GLOBALG.A.P. that all risk assessments are present in the farm even when the responsible to carry out them is the processor. In case that risk assessments identified possible microbial contamination, a management plan shall be	FV 1.1.1 Major Must	<p>Does the risk assessment for the farm site carried out as identified in AF 1.2.1. make particular reference to microbial contamination? Could be developed by the processor, but must still be available on farm level</p> <p>As part of their risk assessment for the farm site (see AF 1.2.1.), producers shall identify the locations of nearby commercial animal operations, composting and potential sources for ingress by</p>		<p>4.4.3: Vfp, SF, HF, D, D*, level 1 The farmer performs a written risk assessment for the water used in the pre-harvest activities (irrigation, fertigation, plant protection) and post-harvest activities (rinsing, cleaning, transport and sorting). Subject to the assessment is a possible microbiological contamination of the produce. The risk assessment for pre-harvest is performed per crop and per origin of water, per calendar</p>

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<p>developed and implemented.</p> <p>Vegaplan only requires a risk assessment for water analysis which is applicable for fresh produce but no for crops for processing. A management plan is not required.</p>	<p>FV 1.1.2 Major Must</p>	<p>domestic and wild animals, and other contamination routes such as floodwater intrusion and dust.</p> <p>Has a management plan that establishes and implements strategies to minimize the risks identified in FV 1.1.1. been developed and implemented?</p> <p>A management plan addresses the risks identified in FV 1.1.1 and describes the hazard control procedures that justify that the site in question is suitable for production. This plan shall be appropriate to the products being produced and there shall be evidences of its implementation and effectiveness.</p>		<p>year or season or when the risks change. For post-harvest activities, the assessment is performed per type of water source and hen risks change. The farmer uses herefore the decision tree in annex 3.</p> <p>1.2.13: all, level 1</p> <p>Pets are prohibited in product processing, storage and sales areas.</p> <p>2.4.6: all, level 2</p> <p>The farmer makes the necessary arrangements to protect products destined for the fresh produce market or processed products during transport against possible soiling: e.g. protection of transport against dirt splashing up from the road.</p> <p>2.4.1: alle, niveau 1</p> <p>The farmer takes the necessary measures to keep clean all equipment, receptacles, crates, vehicles, containers etc. (which are used for plant products). Before transport of products for human or animal consumption, a thorough cleaning is mandatory, even disinfection if necessary if it takes place after transport organic fertilizers in bulk and other risk products (soil fertilized with manure, garden soil, asbestos, substrate to grow mushrooms, metal waste, technical greases, animal by-products not intended for human consumption. Transport of vegetables sprouts requires specific equipment (see 2.4.4).</p> <p>1.2.14: all, level 1</p> <p>Visibly decayed product and waste are regularly</p>

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				<p>removed from processing, storage, and sales areas.</p> <p>Annex 3: Water vulnerable for contamination: o Surface water (rivers, kanals, water course, creek water,...) o Rainwater stored in a closed tank, closed reservoir or an open, but protected catch bassin (example: not accessible for domestic animals) o Water originating from storm bassin o Ground water if animal activity IS present within a radius of 10 m around the well (animals or fertilizer present within these 10 m.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. recommends participating in substrate recycling programs.</p> <p>Vegaplan only requires disposing them by following the applying legislation.</p>	FV 3.1 Recom.	<p>Does the producer participate in substrate recycling programs for substrates where available?</p> <p>The producer keeps records documenting quantities recycled and dates. Invoices/loading dockets are acceptable. If there is no participation in a recycling program available, it should be justified.</p>		<p>1.6.2: P Ps Vfp Vpi-i/a SF HF D B C Rg Ms, level 3</p> <p>Substrates and agricultural plastic foil are disposed of following the applying legislation (e.g. collection by local authorities, return to manufacturer,...).</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires detailed records of chemicals and procedures to sterilize substrates.</p> <p>Vegaplan does not have such requirements but only general</p>	FV 3.2 Major Must	<p>If chemicals are used to sterilize substrates for reuse, have the location, the date of sterilization, type of chemical, method of sterilization, name of the operator and pre-planting interval been recorded?</p> <p>When the substrates are sterilized on the farm, the name or reference of the field, orchard or greenhouse is recorded. If sterilized off farm, then</p>		<p>6.3.1 : alle, niveau 1</p> <p>The use of plant protection products and biocides has to be recorded no later than seven days of execution. The farmer may employ existing documents (e.g. spray diary, field book, etc.); complete a plot/crop sheet or another type of document. The treatment of stored products also has to be recorded.</p>

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documentation of PPP treatments on the farm.		the name and location of the company that sterilizes the substrate are recorded. The following are all correctly recorded: the dates of sterilization (day/month/year), the name and active ingredient, the machinery (e.g. 1000l-tank, etc.), the method (e.g. drenching, fogging, etc.), the operator's name (i.e. the person who actually applied the chemicals and did the sterilization), and the pre-planting interval.		For biocides the following data have to be recorded: - Type of equipment treated (machines, pallet crates, other recipients, storage unit, vehicles, infrastructure) - Date of treatment - Biocide used (full trade name) - Concentration and amount used. This requirement is also valid when treatments are executed by third parties.
Substrates of natural origin coming from designated conservation areas are not allowed by GLOBALG.A.P. Vegaplan has no such requirement	FV 3.3 Minor Must	If a substrate of natural origin is used, can it be demonstrated that it does not come from designated conservation areas? Records exist that attest the source of the substrate of natural origin being used. These records demonstrate that the substrate does not come from designated conservation areas.		Not covered
In terms of quality of water used on pre-harvest activities, GLOBALG.A.P. allows that the control is under responsibility of subcontractor. There shall be a contract between the producer and the processor to ensure the responsibility of the processor. Vegaplan does not specify the contract to	FV 4.1	Quality of Water Used on Pre-Harvest Activities (this applies to water used on all farm activities and on the product itself before it is harvested). Is there a control by the contractor? If the response yes, the rest of the section is not applicable to the producer. Please move to FV.4.2 The contract between the producer and the processor, shall clearly stipulate all applicable points which are under the responsibility of the processor. Additionally, there should the procedures of how the responsibilities are being covered. In case the processor is responsible, the producer		4.4.3: Vf _p , SF, HF, D, D*, level 1 The farmer performs a written risk assessment for the water used in the pre-harvest activities (irrigation, fertigation, plant protection) and post-harvest activities (rinsing, cleaning, transport and sorting). Subject to the assessment is a possible microbiological contamination of the produce. The risk assessment for pre-harvest is performed per crop and per origin of water, per calendar year or season or when the risks change. For post-harvest activities, the assessment is performed per type of water source and hen risks

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ensure the responsibility of the processor		does not need to provide proof of compliance during the audit.		change. The farmer uses herefore the decision tree in annex 3.
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires a water analysis as part of the risk assessment for water used in pre-harvest activities. Water quality shall comply with the legal requirements or the WHO recommendations. The laboratory shall be ISO 17025 certified and capable to perform microbiological analysis</p> <p>Vegaplan request water analysis only of E. coli based on a ready-to-use risk analysis in which water analyses is not needed for vegetables for processing. Control of the capability to perform microbiological analysis by the laboratories is not considered.</p>	FV 4.1.2a Major Must	<p>In case of leafy greens (also called potherbs, greens, vegetable greens, leafy greens, or salad greens); is water used on pre-harvest activities analyzed as part of the risk assessment and at a frequency in line with that risk assessment (FV 4.1.1.) and no less than indicated in Annex FV 1?</p> <p>GLOBALG.A.P. producers shall comply with the local applicable limits for microbiological contaminants in the water used on pre-harvest activities, and in their absence use the WHO recommendations as a reference for the decision making process for preventive and/or corrective actions (see Annex FV1). Compliance with the applicable thresholds shall be verified through water tests carried out in a frequency as indicated by the decision tree in Annex FV1 (risk assessment). Water testing regime shall reflect the nature and extent of the water system as well as the type of product. Where substantially different water sources are used, they shall be considered separately with regard to sampling. Where one water source services multiple systems or farms it may be possible to treat this as the single origin for sampling purposes.</p> <p>Samples from field level shall be taken from places that are more representative of the water source, usually as close to the point of application as possible.</p>		<p>Approach Vegaplan to microbial risk water (Ipart of sectroguide = legislation !):</p> <p>1/Only water types as described in 4.4.5 can be used (rain, ground water, surface water, distribution water or proceswater). Sewage water or water originating from sources in which not treated sewage water enters are excluded.</p> <p>PRE-harvest</p> <p>2/If produce is ready to eat (RTE): and no tap water is used & produce comes in contact with water & water is vulnerable => 2 analysis per season (or 1 if water is disinfected) - norm being 'clean water' max. 1.000 cfu/100 ml water E. coli</p> <p>3/If produce is always cooked, peeled or thoroughly rinsed: no analysis required</p> <p>POST-harvest:</p> <p>4/For post-harvest washing of RTE: use minimum 'microbiological drinking water --> 1 analysis per season - norm being all microbiological criteria of a full analysis potability</p> <p>5/For post-harvest washing of any vegetables or potatoes: use minimum 'clean water' - norm being 'clean water' max. 1.000 cfu/100 ml E. Coli</p> <p>Excerpt annex 3:</p> <p>(1) Is de water source vulnerable for contamination?</p> <p>- Water is not vulnerable for contamination</p>

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	FV 4.1.2b Minor Must (will become a Major Must as soon as additional guidance by GLOBALG.A.P. for other crops is published.)	<p>For all crops not mentioned under FV 4.1.2a; is water used on pre-harvest activities analyzed as part of the risk assessment and at a frequency in line with that risk assessment (FV 4.1.1.) and no less than indicated in Annex FV 1?</p> <p>GLOBALG.A.P. producers shall comply with the local applicable limits for microbiological contaminants in the water used on pre-harvest activities, and in their absence use the WHO recommendations as a reference for the decision making process for preventive and/or corrective actions (see Annex FV 1). Compliance with the applicable thresholds shall be verified through water tests carried out in a frequency as indicated by the decision tree in Annex FV 1 (risk assessment). Water testing regime shall reflect the nature and extent of the water system as well as the type of product. Where substantially different water sources are used, they shall be considered separately with regard to sampling. Where one water source services multiple systems or farms it may be possible to treat this as the single origin for sampling purposes. Samples from field level shall be taken from places that are more representative of the water source, usually as close to the point of application as possible.</p> <p>According to the risk assessment, FV 4.1.1, and current sector specific standards, does the laboratory analysis consider microbiological</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Tap water o Ground water deeper than 10 meters o Groundwater less than 10 meter and no animal activity within a radius of 10 m around the well (no animals nor fertilizer within these 10 m) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water vulnerable for contamination o Surface water (rivers, kanals, water course, creek water,...) o Rainwater stored in a closed tank, closed reservoir or an open, but protected catch bassin (example: not accessible for domestic animals) o Water originating from storm bassin o Ground water if animal activity IS present within a radius of 10 m around the well (animals or fertilizer present within these 10 m.

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	FV 4.1.4 Minor Must	contamination, and is the laboratory accredited against ISO17025 or by competent national authorities for testing water? Analyses are carried out by an appropriate laboratory accredited against ISO 17025 or equivalent standard and capable of performing microbiological analyses, or by laboratories approved for water testing by the local competent authorities. No N/A.		
In terms of application of organic fertilizer of animal origin, GLOBALG.A.P. allows the control by the contractor but there shall be a contract between producer and processor to ensure the responsibility of the processor and the applicable points. Vegaplan has no such requirements.	FV 4.2	Application of Organic Fertilizer of Animal Origin Is there a control by the contractor? If the response yes, the rest of the section is not applicable to the producer. Please move to FV.4.3 The contract between the producer and the processor, shall clearly stipulate all applicable points which are under the responsibility of the processor. Additionally, there should the procedures of how the responsibilities are being covered. In case the processor is responsible, the producer does not need to provide proof of compliance during the audit.		Not covered
GLOBALG.A.P. requires measures to reduce the contamination due to the presence of animals in the field. Vegaplan has no such requirement	FV 4.3.1 Minor Must	Is there lack of evidence of excessive animal activity in the crop production area that is a potential food safety risk? Appropriate measures shall be taken to reduce possible contamination within the growing area. Example subjects to be considered include: livestock near the field, high concentrations of		Not covered

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		insects, knives, fruit residues, watches, mobile phones, etc.), microbiological and chemical contamination of the product during harvesting. Training records and evidence of attendance shall be available.		<p>6.5.1: all, level 1 The farmer himself carries out an inspection of his product groups at least once a year by means of the checklist (see Annex 13) These completed check lists must be submitted to the auditor during a farm control.</p> <p>1.2.1: level 1, all The processing, storage and sales rooms are clean and in good condition. The walls, windows, doors and ceilings are intact and easy to clean.</p> <p>1.2.5: level 1, all The presence of vermin must be prevented or controlled in production, storage and sales areas. If a product is used to control vermin, it must be a biocide that is permitted for use during storage. The use of this product must not permit any kind of contamination of stored product.</p> <p>1.2.13: level 1, all Pets are prohibited in product processing, storage and sales areas.</p> <p>6.1.4: level 1, all Identification of parcels and production and sales facilities and treatment and storage facilities.</p> <p>3.2.2: all, level 2 The farmer ensures that staff handling plant products is in good health and e.g. doesn't have open wounds, infections or cutaneous and are notified of the health risks.</p> <p>3.2.6: all, level Any wounds must be cleaned and disinfected. Plasters in product-divergent colour are used. A</p>

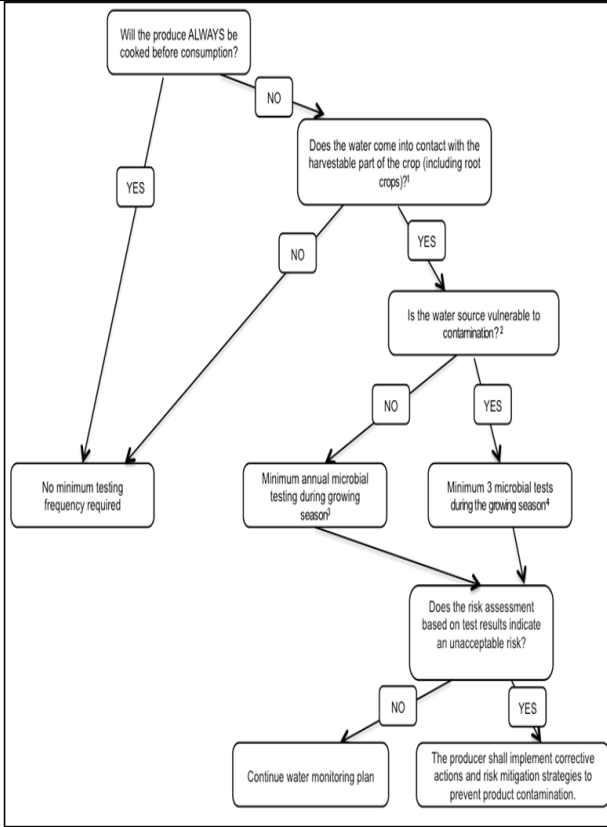
Description difference	GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria		NAME OF THE SCHEME G.A.P. rules	
	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
				<p>glove has to be worn in the case of large open wounds to the hand – whether or not covered with a bandage.</p> <p>3.2.4: level 2, all The farmer and his staff know the hygiene measures and respect general company hygiene. Document in manual describes the hygiene measres. Staff must sign this document</p> <p>Excerpt of manual for farmers 4.2 Hygiene measures During handling, harvest and direct commercialisation of the product, the staff follows accurately the instructions concerning hygiene.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infectious or cutaneous diseases are reported to the responsible manager - Any wounds must be cleaned, disinfected and covered with a plaster in product-divergent colour. A glove has to be worn in the case of large open wounds to the hand – whether or not covered with a bandage. - Hands are washed with liquid soap or with an alcohol based cleaning solution (and are dried): - after each visit to the toilet, - every time before the start of the harvest and processing/packing, and - after an activity (or contact with a product) that can cause contamination. <p>After every application of phyto-treatment, hands are washed with liquid soap and clothes are</p>

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				<p>changed.</p> <p>The hair are well-groomed and long hair kept together, nails are short and well-cared-for, no artificial nails or nail varnish.No loose-hanging jewellery may be worn during harvest or processing.</p> <p>Eating and drinking is forbidden during harvesting and processing.</p> <p>By signing this document, the staff declares to respect these specific hygiene measures: Date, name staff member, signature staff member</p>
Both GLOBALG.A.P. and Vegaplan requires written procedures for handling glass. Different from GLOBALG.A.P., Vegaplan does not require these procedures to cover hard plastics	FV 5.4.10 Minor Must	<p>Are there written procedures for handling glass and clear hard plastic in place?</p> <p>Written procedures exist for handling glass and/or clear hard plastic breakages, which could be a source of physical contamination and/or damage the product (e.g. in greenhouses, produce handling, preparation and storage areas).</p>		<p>1.2.6: all, level 1</p> <p>No glass breakage in the buildings. Broken (shattered, cracked) windows, lamps, mirrors etc. must be cleared up according to the glass breakage procedure (see annex 2).</p> <p>Annex 2 - Glass breakage and leakage procedure</p> <p>Glass breakage</p> <p>Glass splinters constitute a serious danger for public health, especially if they are not removed by the following links in the chain (and therefore the danger is not eliminated by a following step). Splinters can end up in the product in the case of breakage of greenhouse glass or lamps, but also e.g. in the case of harvesters. It is of essential importance to destroy contaminated products if the splinters are removed by the following links in the chain. Clear delineation of the site of glass</p>

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				<p>breakage can ensure that only safe product is harvested.</p> <p>In the case of potatoes or COA that is stored on the producer's premises, above all preventive measures must be taken: lamps that are directly above harvested product must be protected by a cover or be unbreakable. It is also recommended to store product at a safe distance from the windows in the storeroom.</p> <p>Leakage Oil, heating oil or greases can contaminate the vegetable products through leakage of pipes or contact with lubrication points. Machines need regular check-ups maintenance in order to avoid this. If direct contact between the vegetable product and greases is possible; one needs to consider requirement 2.1.3.</p> <p>When to apply? Glass breakage can occur with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greenhouse glass - Lamps (for lighting buildings, in greenhouses as well as on lorries) - Windows and mirrors of machines (tractors, harvesters, vehicles, etc) <p>Leakage can occur with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pipes or pipe fittings or connectors. <p>Glass breakage on products where glass is not removed by the following links of the chain or in case of leakage of oil and heating oil; one must -Either immediately destroy the product in a sufficiently large zone and carefully clear away</p>

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				<p>all splinters or the remainder of the spilled product</p> <p>-Or mark off a sufficiently large safety zone by the use of brightly coloured ribbon and/or local identification in the production area (e.g. registration of cells in the case of greenhouse cultivation). Subsequently, the possibly contaminated product in delineated zones is destroyed during the harvest.</p> <p>Never use harvest packaging to remove glass splinters !</p>

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<p>In Annex FV 1: Decision Tree Water Analysis for Water in Pre-Harvest GLOBALG.A.P. requires to consider the risk if the water used is in contact with the edible part of the plants; if the water source is not vulnerable at least annual testing during the use on the crops; if the water source is vulnerable to perform at least one test before harvesting and 2 other tests during the production season. It is required as well that treated water is tested at least once per year. Producers shall comply with applicable local microbiological limits based on FV 4.1.2</p> <p>Vegaplan have no such requirements.</p>	Annex FV 1	 <p>¹ Water comes into contact with a part of the plant that is harvested, which may be either above the soil or in the soil. For example, irrigation of a carrot crop by rain gun brings the water into contact with</p>		Not covered

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		<p>the harvestable part of the crop, whereas drip irrigation of apple trees does not. Spray application of pesticides to apple trees once the fruit has formed does bring the water into contact with the harvestable part of the crop.</p> <p>³ An annual test shall be carried out during the period in which the water is used on the crop.</p> <p>⁴ A test shall be carried out before first harvest in the current production season, then at least another two throughout the production season. Results shall be available for at least two seasons (i.e. minimum 6 analyses, 3 per season) to build the basis of the risk assessment and the decisions on actions to take to prevent product contamination. Once the variability is understood, producers may follow a lower sampling frequency with a minimum of one analysis per year.</p> <p>When water is treated so as to achieve microbiological standards, minimum annual microbial testing is required except for mains water, in which case consideration shall be given to confirm effectiveness of treatments and no recontamination of water through irrigation equipment. Mains water shall have been declared suitable by the competent authorities and/or a water analysis has been carried out at the point of entry into the washing machinery within the last 12 months. The levels of the parameters analyzed are within accepted WHO thresholds or are accepted as safe for the food industry by the competent</p>		

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		<p>authorities. Chemical tests to prove effectiveness of treatment are a valid alternative to microbial testing.</p> <p>As indicated in FV 4.1.2, producers shall comply with their local applicable limits on microbiological water quality. In the event there is absence of local limits, GLOBALG.A.P. producers shall observe the WHO* recommended microbiological guidelines for safe use of treated wastewater in agriculture, i.e. use the strictest limit from WHO recommendations in 2006 of 1000 cfu (or MPN) E.coli/100ml (cfu: colony forming units; MPN: Most Probable Number). GLOBALG.A.P. recognizes E.coli as the indicator of fecal contamination.</p>		

If you have any further questions on the differences between GLOBALG.A.P. CfP v1.0 and Vegaplan Standard for Primary Crop Production V3 please contact the scheme owner Vegaplan vzw (info@vegaplan.be) or GLOBALG.A.P. Benchmarking Administration (benchmarking@globalgap.org).

GR= General Regulations/General Rules

CPCC = Control Points and Compliance Criteria

G.A.P. = Good Agricultural Practice

IFA = Integrated Farm Assurance

CB = certification body