

INTEGRATED FARM ASSURANCE SMART

Principles and Criteria for Fruit and Vegetables

VERSION 6.0_SEP23

NATIONAL INTERPRETATION GUIDELINE FOR JAPAN

VALID FROM: 1 JULY 2024

CREATED BY: NATIONAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP JAPAN

GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. What is a national technical working group?

THINK GLOBAL, ACT LOCAL

That's the philosophy at the heart of GLOBALG.A.P.

This is why [GLOBALG.A.P. Community Members](#) set up [national technical working groups \(NTWGs\)](#) in several countries to help adopt GLOBALG.A.P. standards and add-ons on a national scale. NTWGs are established voluntarily by GLOBALG.A.P. Community Members in countries where there is a need for clarification in the implementation of GLOBALG.A.P. standards and add-ons.

The NTWGs identify specific local adaptation and implementation challenges and develop guidelines, known as [national interpretation guidelines \(NIGs\)](#). These NIGs provide guidance to certification bodies (CBs) and producers on how to best implement and audit against GLOBALG.A.P. principles and criteria at a national level.

The NTWGs are also a valuable source of qualified information for the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat. By tapping into national networks of experts and stakeholders, the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat gains extensive knowledge about the different legal and structural conditions that exist around the world.

The NTWGs work in close cooperation with the [GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat](#) and the [technical committees \(TCs\)](#), who approve the NIGs developed by this growing number of groups.

2. What is a NIG and how is it developed?

An NIG is a document that provides guidance on the implementation and on auditing the compliance of a country's interpretation of the GLOBALG.A.P. criteria at a national level. The GLOBALG.A.P. criteria are the basis on which a country's interpretation is developed. The GLOBALG.A.P. principles are fixed and shall not be changed or interpreted.

A country's interpretation in a NIG always exists in conjunction with the GLOBALG.A.P. principles and criteria and cannot stand alone. Where there is **no country-specific addition** to the criteria that aids better understanding and implementation, the **original criteria are valid** and shall not be repeated in the country interpretation column.

Once approved, a country's interpretation of the criteria shall be audited together with the GLOBALG.A.P. principles and criteria. The country's interpretation **does not replace** the original criteria, but it is **a clarification** of them and exists in addition to the GLOBALG.A.P. principles and criteria.

The NIG is developed by a NTWG and goes through a transparent approval procedure and a peer review by relevant stakeholders in the country. After approval, the NIG becomes a GLOBALG.A.P. normative document. **This implies that all CBs that are working in the respective country shall include this NIG in their certification procedures.** It will also be indicated on the GLOBALG.A.P. certificate that an NIG has been implemented and that the CB audit took that into account.

The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat can withdraw or revise a NIG at any time on an individual basis if the global integrity of a GLOBALG.A.P. standard is challenged.

See the GLOBALG.A.P. general regulations version 6 – Rules for individual producers/Rules for producer groups and multisite producers with QMS, section 2.1 e).

SEE THE NIG [APPROVAL PROCESS FLOWCHART HERE](#).

1. **Submission:** The NTWG submits the NIG to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat (email to: ntwg@globalgap.org) for internal technical review and approval. It is recommended to **check with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat beforehand** to find the latest template for the respective NIG that shall be used. **The principles and criteria that refer to legislation have been highlighted and NTWGs should check these and refer to the relevant local legislation in the NIG.**

2. **Internal technical review:** The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat starts the internal technical review of the submitted NIG within two weeks of receiving the NIG. The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat **checks the NIG thoroughly in a timeframe of one month.**
 If any technical or formal discrepancies are detected in this review, the NIG will be returned to the NTWG, which has **one month** to propose amendments. The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat shall **summarize all the consultation responses in an internal technical review report.** This report shall evaluate the proposed amendments, if any.
 After a second review, the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat checks whether the NTWG has implemented all the comments. If there are any additional comments, they will be sent to the NTWG within one month. The NTWG again has one month to implement the changes.

3. **Peer review:** Once the internal technical review requirements have been met, the NIG shall be subject to a **peer review for a period of four weeks.** The peer review shall be conducted via written consultation with the relevant GLOBALG.A.P. stakeholders, GLOBALG.A.P. Community Members, and CBs in the respective country or continent. The consulted parties shall be invited to make written technical comments in English only and shall provide justification. The comments shall be sent to ntwg@globalgap.org.
 If any technical or formal discrepancies are detected in this review, the NIG will be returned to the NTWG, which has **one month** to propose amendments to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat.

4. **Approval by TCs:** A final peer review report shall be prepared by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat, which shall summarize and evaluate the peer review comments and the proposed amendments, if any.
 The final NIG and peer review report shall be submitted to the relevant TC for provisional approval. The relevant TC shall make one of the following recommendations to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat in their TC meeting or by written procedure:
 - a. NIG is recommended for approval
 - b. Rejection of the NIG – reasons given

5. **Final approval and publication:** After the provisional approval by the TC(s), the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat finally approves the NIG. The following steps are taken by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat in order to inform all the relevant stakeholders:
 - Uploading the NIG and announcement on the GLOBALG.A.P. website
 - Informing all GLOBALG.A.P. Community Members in the relevant country

- Informing all GLOBALG.A.P. approved CBs in the relevant country
- Informing all accreditation bodies in the relevant country
- Uploading information on the new NIG to CB Extranet

6. Consequences of the approval and publication of an NIG for:

CBs

- All CBs **shall confirm the receipt** of the approved NIG.
- CBs **shall inform all their clients** about the NIG.
- All CBs operating in the respective country shall include the NIG in their certification procedure **within three months of its publication.**
- After the three-month period, **CBs can be sanctioned for not applying the approved NIG.**

Producers

- There will be no major changes in the daily practice of producers. Rather, the NIG will facilitate the implementation of GLOBALG.A.P. principles and criteria, as it is adapted to the national circumstances, legal regulations, etc.
- Producers **will be informed about the NIG by their CBs.**
- Producers shall implement the GLOBALG.A.P. principles and criteria in accordance with the NIG **within three months of its publication.**

Accreditation bodies

- All accreditation bodies **shall confirm the receipt** of the approved NIG.
- **Accreditation bodies shall check whether all accredited CBs are applying** the NIG if they are certifying in the respective country within three months of its publication.
- After the three-month period, **CBs can be sanctioned for not applying the approved NIG.**

The implementation of the GLOBALG.A.P. IFA standard at a national level shall comply with the principles and criteria and the additional country-specific interpretation by the NTWG.

For certain criteria in this standard, the NTWG shall evaluate if they refer to national or regional legislation/regulations. If legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements and quote/explain the relevant parts of these legal requirements.

7. About producers implementing IFA principles and criteria in accordance with this NIG

During registration, producers may register with the CB by using their unique legal registration number for the country. This number is used for verification to avoid double registration in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems. The type of number may vary for each country (e.g., tax number, VAT number, producer number).

If required by this NIG, it is mandatory for the certificate holder (Option 1 and 3 individual producer and Option 2 and 4 producer group) and for the producer group members to share this unique legal registration number during registration with the CB.

If so decided by the NTWG, CBs shall record the type of number in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems as defined in this NIG.

For producers implementing this NIG in JAPAN:

- ☐ The unique legal registration number is the (e.g., VAT number. Please enter name in the local language). It is mandatory to record individual producers and producer groups in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems using this number for unique identification in the country.
- ☒ There is no unique legal registration number, or it does not need to be recorded.

INTEGRATED FARM ASSURANCE SMART VERSION 6

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Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
	(GENERAL)			Confirmation of the scope of producer's management: In principle, during certification audits, management responsibility is determined on the basis of ownership. However, if a situation occurs where ownership has not yet been transferred but is beyond the control of the certified producer (e.g. use of a communal selection area or communal storage area managed by another organisation), verification of outside of the certified producer's scope of management is not necessarily required, but the scope of management responsibility until ownership is transferred shall be identified.	生産者の管理範囲の確認： 原則として、認証審査において、管理責任は所有権に基づいて判断される。しかしながら、所有権がまだ移転していないものの認証生産者の管理が及ばない状況（例：別組織が管理している共同選果場や共同保管場所の利用など）が発生している場合、認証生産者の管理範囲外の検証は必ずしも求められないが、所有権が移転するまでの管理責任がどこにあるかを理解している必要がある。
FV-Smart 01	INTERNAL DOCUMENTATION			Guideline on International-level GAP	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号4, 6

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
				Fruits and vegetables number4,6 https://www.maff.go.jp/j/seisan/gizyutu/gap/gap_guidelines/guideline_e.html	
FV-Smart 01.01	A procedure is in place to manage and control documents and records.	<p>Documents and records affecting implementation of the requirements shall be managed and controlled.</p> <p>A system shall demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How documents and records are created, reviewed, approved, and updated - How reviews are undertaken and changes or amendments are made - How version updates take place - How relevant documentation is made available to relevant staff <p>Documentation shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identified with an issue number and/or date and appropriately paginated - Sufficiently detailed - Reviewed periodically to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the relevant requirements - Assigned to relevant staff - Revised to incorporate relevant modifications of the standard or normative documents within the period given by GLOBALG.A.P. - Approved by authorized staff prior to distribution 	Minor Must	<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number7</p> <p>Supporting Document: Document Management Procedure</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号7</p> <p>補足文書：文書管理手順</p>

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		- Effectively rescinded when obsolete			
FV-Smart 01.02	Records for auditing purposes are up-to-date. Records are kept for a minimum period of two years, unless a longer period is required.	<p>All records generated or kept by the producer for auditing purposes shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be stored securely, readily accessible and kept up to date - Be retained for a minimum of two years, or longer if required by customers - Be valid and backed-up, if used in electronic format - Cover at least three months prior to the date of the initial certification body (CB) audit, or begin on the day of registration, whichever is longer - Reference full details of each area and all activities covered by the registration <p>Where an individual record is missing, the respective principle addressing those records is not compliant. For example, if the date of application is missing on a single spray record, a non-conformance or non-compliance shall be issued against that principle.</p>	Minor Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number7</p>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号7
FV-Smart 01.03	The producer completes a minimum of one self-assessment/internal audit annually to the standard.	<p>The self-assessment/internal audit shall evaluate compliance, review implementation, and support identification of improvement opportunities.</p> <p>A documented self-assessment for individual producers or an internal farm and quality management system (QMS) audit for multisite producers with QMS and producer groups shall:</p>	Major Must		

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				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occur at least once a year and before the certification body (CB) audit - Be completed by the producer, assigned worker, or consultant, and/or as part of a QMS - Include all applicable topics covered by the standard/scope, even those addressed using subcontractors (including harvest and postharvest handling) - Assess all applicable sites and products <p>Self-assessments shall contain comments regarding the evidence observed for all not applicable and non-compliant Major Must and Minor Must principles and criteria. For internal farm audits, comments shall follow “GLOBALG.A.P. general regulations – Rules for producer groups and multisite producers with QMS.”</p>			
FV-Smart 01.04	Effective corrective actions are taken to address non-conformances detected during the self-assessments/internal audits.	Corrective actions shall be documented. Any necessary changes shall be implemented. Compliance with all applicable Major Musts and at least 95% of applicable Minor Musts is required.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 02	CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT PLAN			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number3,4,6	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号3, 4, 6

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
FV-Smart 02.01	A continuous improvement plan is documented.	<p>The producer shall evaluate the farming operation and identify improvements to be undertaken as assessed by the standard. These improvements shall be included in a longer-term plan covering up to three years.</p> <p>The continuous improvement plan shall consist of relevant self-defined targets and describe how progress toward each target will be monitored. The plan may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description of improvement objective - Current status, with date of initial target establishment - Planned activity - Target outcome with estimated date of achievement 	Major Must	Supporting Document: Continuous Improvement Plan	補足文書：継続の改善計画
FV-Smart 02.02	There is evidence that a continuous improvement plan is implemented.	<p>The implementation of identified points in the continuous improvement plan shall be supported by evidence. Evidence may include new procedures or policies, data sharing (to quantify changes), training, etc. The continuous improvement plan shall be supported by documented evidence. The evidence kept on file may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actual outcome of efforts, with date of evaluation - Comments on why the effort was successful or not successful - If one or more of the goals are not reached, justification and description of further action 	Minor Must		

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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		- Sharing of relevant data with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat			
FV-Smart 03	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING				
FV-Smart 03.01	The roles and responsibilities of workers whose jobs have an impact on the implementation of the standard are defined.	<p>Workers with assigned duties that affect the implementation of activities covered by the standard shall be identified, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Job function and title - Contact information - Alternate in case of absences <p>One worker shall be clearly identifiable as responsible for workers' health, safety, and welfare.</p>	Minor Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number2</p>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号2
FV-Smart 03.02	Individuals responsible for technical decision-making on inputs can demonstrate competence.	<p>Individuals responsible for technical decisions regarding treatments (quantity and type of fertilizer, pre- and postharvest plant protection product (PPP) applications, both organic and inorganic, etc.) shall demonstrate competence in such topics.</p> <p>If the individual responsible for technical decisions is the producer, a designated worker, or a technical expert, their experience shall be complemented by current technical knowledge (access to technical</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号2</p> <p>GLOBALG.A.P. GLOSSARYには「Plant Protection Product (PPP)」とは「昆虫、雑草、菌類、および農作物の害虫や病気とみなされるその他の生命体の防除を目</p>

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		<p>literature, specific training attendance, active PPP applicator license, etc.).</p> <p>If the individual responsible for technical decisions is an external qualified adviser, technical competence shall be demonstrated by official qualifications or specific training attendance certificates.</p>		<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number2</p> <p>GLOBALG.A.P. GLOSSARY defines 'Plant Protection Product (PPP)' as " Any substance or mixture of substances intended to control insects, weeds, fungi, and any other forms of life considered to be a pest or disease for agricultural plants. "</p> <p>However, Japanese legislation does not permit 'non-applicable uses' of substances used for pest control purposes other than those registered. In other words, the use of 'substances or mixtures' other than registered pesticides and</p>	<p>的としたあらゆる物質または混合物をいう。」と定義されている。</p> <p>しかしながら、日本の法令では、防除目的で使用する物質については、登録されている以外の「適用外使用」が認められていない。</p> <p>即ち、登録農薬および特定防除資材以外の『物質または混合物』を『防除を目的』として使用することは、日本では禁じられている。</p> <p>従って、「PPP」の訳語については、日本の法令に準拠する表現である「農薬および特定防除資材」とする。</p>

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
				specific pest control materials 'for the purpose of pest control' is prohibited in Japan. Therefore, the term 'PPP' is translated as 'pesticides and specific pest control materials', which is an expression that conforms to Japanese law.	
FV-Smart 03.03	Worker training includes the necessary skills and competencies and is supported by records.	<p>Workers shall be able to demonstrate competence in their assigned tasks.</p> <p>Tasks that shall require specific training include handling and/or administering of agricultural chemicals, disinfectants, plant protection products (PPPs), biocides, and/or other hazardous substances and operating of equipment.</p> <p>Evidence of training includes attendance records, certificates, or other relevant qualifications. Subcontractors shall either be trained by the producer or be able to demonstrate competence through previous training or certification.</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number 2 ,20,22,39</p>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号2, 20, 22, 39
FV-Smart 03.04	Records of all training activities are kept.	Induction or refresher training shall be recorded.	Major Must		

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		Training records relevant to the implementation of the standard and good agricultural practices shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Date of training and duration - Topic(s) covered - Names of trainer(s) or training provider(s) - Names of trainee(s) (e.g., attendance list(s)) - Evidence of attendance (e.g., trainee signature) 			
FV-Smart 04	OUTSOURCED ACTIVITIES (SUBCONTRACTORS)				
FV-Smart 04.01	The producer ensures that outsourced activities comply with the principles and criteria of the standard which are relevant to the services provided.	Outsourced processes and/or the use of subcontractors are identified and controlled. The producer shall oversee the activities undertaken by the subcontractors to ensure compliance with the relevant principles and criteria in the standard. This applies to each activity and season in which at least one subcontractor is used. Evidence of compliance with relevant principles and criteria shall be collected by means of an assessment and shall be available during the certification body (CB) audit. If such an assessment is undertaken by a producer, evidence of compliance with the relevant principles and criteria shall be available. The subcontractor shall agree to such assessment by a producer where relevant to the standard.	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number12	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号12

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	Japanese
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		<p>A GLOBALG.A.P. approved CB may assess the subcontractor and may issue a letter of conformance with the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Date of assessment - Name of the CB - CB auditor name - Details of the subcontractor - List of the assessed principles and criteria <p>Certificates issued to subcontractors for standards that are not officially approved by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat are not valid evidence of compliance with the standard.</p>			
FV-Smart 05	SPECIFICATIONS, SUPPLIERS, AND STOCK MANAGEMENT				
FV-Smart 05.01	Specifications for materials and services that are relevant to food safety are available.	<p>Specifications supporting the implementation of the standard and customer compliance shall be available.</p> <p>Specifications shall be reviewed annually or when changes occur, whichever is sooner.</p> <p>These changes may include the following, where relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supplier specifications for packaging (where applicable) - Allowable and acceptable licenses or qualifications for service providers (pest control contractors, laboratory services, etc.) - Descriptions of customer requirements - Defined specifications for raw materials 	Minor Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number13	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号13

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
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		Descriptions of how alternate suppliers will be evaluated in the event of emergency or supply chain disruptions shall also be available.			
FV-Smart 05.02	An inventory is in place to manage stock on site.	<p>A stock inventory shall ensure that materials and products do not pose a risk to food safety and that those with limited shelf lives are used in the correct order. The inventories shall consider purchased materials (plant protection products (PPPs), ammonium fertilizer, etc.) and apply to both pre- and postharvest activities (e.g., chlorine tablets). Items considered to be stock may include cleaning agents, fertilizers, and PPPs.</p> <p>Monthly updates are not required, but a calculation of inventory shall occur within a month of any use or purchase. In months when there is no stock movement, there is no need to update the inventory. Where products are distributed by a central function, the records may be held by the quality management system (QMS).</p>	Minor Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number59,65	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号59, 65
FV-Smart 06	TRACEABILITY				
FV-Smart 06.01	All registered products are traceable back to and from the registered farm where they were produced and handled (where applicable).	A documented identification and traceability system shall allow registered products to be traced back to the registered farm or supplier, or to the registered farms or suppliers of the Option 2 producer group, and traced forward to the immediate customer (one step forward and one step back).	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number11	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号11

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		Harvest information shall link a batch or lot to the production records or the farms of specific producers. Product handling shall also be covered, where applicable. Records shall be available of the annual verification of the traceability system. This verification can occur through an actual recall and withdrawal or as part of a mock recall and withdrawal exercise.			
FV-Smart 07	PARALLEL OWNERSHIP, TRACEABILITY, AND SEGREGATION			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number11	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号11
FV-Smart 07.01	An effective system is in place to identify all products originating from GLOBALG.A.P. certified processes and segregate them from products originating from noncertified processes.	It shall be possible to identify all products originating from GLOBALG.A.P. certified production processes and to keep them separate from products originating from noncertified production processes.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 07.02	The GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) is indicated on all final products originating from certified production processes when	Where the producer is registered for parallel ownership (i.e., where products originating from certified and noncertified production processes are owned in parallel by one legal entity), all products originating from certified production processes packed in final consumer packaging (either on the	Major Must		

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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
	registered for parallel ownership.	farm or after product handling) shall be identified with a GGN. It can be the GGN of the Option 2 producer group, the GGN of the producer group member, both GGNs, or the GGN of the Option 1 individual producer. The GGN shall not be used to label products originating from noncertified production processes.			
FV-Smart 07.03	A final verification step is in place to ensure correct dispatch of products originating from certified and noncertified production processes.	The check shall be documented to show that the products are correctly dispatched according to the certification status.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 07.04	Products that are purchased from different sources are identified.	Procedures (appropriate for the scale of the operation) shall be established, documented, and maintained for identifying quantities of products originating from certified and, where applicable, noncertified production processes purchased from different sources (i.e., other producers or traders) for all registered products. Records shall include: - Product description - GLOBALG.A.P. certification status - Quantities of product(s) purchased - Supplier details - Copy of the GLOBALG.A.P. certificates, where applicable	Major Must		

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				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traceability data/codes related to the purchased products - Purchase orders and/or invoices received - List of approved suppliers 			
FV-Smart 08	MASS BALANCE			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number11	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号11
FV-Smart 08.01	Sales records are available for all quantities sold for all registered products.	Sales details of the quantities of products originating from certified and, where applicable, noncertified production processes shall be recorded for all registered products, with particular attention paid to quantities sold and descriptions provided. The documents shall demonstrate the consistent balance between the input and the output of products originating from certified and noncertified production processes.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 08.02	Quantities (produced, stored, and/or purchased) are recorded and summarized for all products.	Quantities (including information on volumes or weight) of incoming (including purchased products), outgoing (including reject, waste, pulp, etc.), and stored products (both from certified and, where applicable, from noncertified production processes) shall be recorded and a summary maintained for all registered products, so as to facilitate the mass balance verification process, while accounting for industry acceptable gains and losses.	Major Must		

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				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		The frequency of the mass balance verification shall be defined and be appropriate to the scale of the operation, but it shall be done at least annually for each product. Documents to demonstrate mass balance shall be clearly identified. If the certification body (CB) audit is done during the harvest season, mass balance data from last year's harvest may be reviewed. This shall be prepared prior to the CB audit. "N/A" is possible where a bulk product (e.g., potatoes sold to a buyer in bulk directly from the field) is handed from harvest directly to the buyer and/or where a product is harvested directly into containers from the field and shipped to customers. Justification of why mass balance is not applicable shall be given.			
FV-Smart 09	RECALL AND WITHDRAWAL				
FV-Smart 09.01	Documented procedures are in place to manage the recall and withdrawal of products from the marketplace, and such procedures are tested annually.	The producer shall have a documented procedure that identifies: - The types of events that may result in a recall and withdrawal - The persons responsible for making decisions on the possible recall and withdrawal - The mechanism for notifying the next step in the supply chain - The notification of relevant authorities when required	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number2 Supporting Document: Recall and Withdrawal Procedure	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号2 補足文書： リコール/回収手順

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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steps taken to contact the certification body (CB), which in turn may contact the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat - The methods for reconciling stock <p>The procedure shall be tested annually for effectiveness and the results of the mock recall shall be recorded (e.g., selecting a lot and demonstrating that it can be effectively traced forward to the customer).</p> <p>Actual communications of the mock recall to the clients are not necessary. An up-to-date list of telephone numbers and email addresses is sufficient.</p> <p>If an actual recall and withdrawal occurred during the past year, documentation of these may be provided for compliance.</p>			
FV-Smart 10	COMPLAINTS			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number15	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号15
FV-Smart 10.01	A complaint procedure relating to both internal and external issues covered by the standard is available and implemented.	A documented complaint procedure shall be available to facilitate the recording and follow-up of all received complaints relating to issues covered by the standard and to record actions taken with respect to such complaints.	Major Must		

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				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		<p>If the producer is informed by a competent and/or local authority that they are under investigation and/or has received a sanction within the scope of the certification, the complaint procedure shall require the producer to notify the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat via the certification body (CB).</p> <p>In case of complaints related to the standard (food safety, workers' well-being, environmental protection, etc.) that can endanger the reputation and credibility of the GLOBALG.A.P. brand, the certificate holder shall inform the CB immediately.</p> <p>In the case of producer groups, the producer group members do not need a complete complaint procedure, but only the parts that are relevant to them.</p> <p>Workers shall be permitted to file complaints to their employer on topics covered under the standard, and such complaints shall be documented and addressed by the certificate holder.</p>			

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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
FV-Smart 10.02	Workers are informed of their rights related to the standard, and there is a grievance mechanism available and implemented through which workers can file complaints confidentially and without fear of retaliation.	Workers shall be informed (in the predominant workforce language) of the general topics covered by the standard, of legal rights granted by prevailing regulations, and of their ability to file complaints to their employer. The producer shall have a mechanism to resolve the claims and complaints suitable to the size of the farm, type of workers, and working conditions. The mechanism shall be confidential and simple to use, and a description (i.e., where to file, how to file, time expected to solve the issue) shall be available to the workers all the time that they are present on the farm. (The description can consist of pictograms or signs in the predominant workforce language describing the mechanism.) Records of the filed complaints shall be kept and checked.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number16,17	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号16, 17
FV-Smart 11	NON-CONFORMING PRODUCTS				
FV-Smart 11.01	Procedures are in place to manage and handle non-conforming products.	Documented procedures, including a hold-and-release process, shall be in place to prevent unintended use or delivery of non-conforming products. Products may be considered non-conforming because of food safety issues, quality issues, maximum residue limit exceedance(s), cross contamination issues, etc.	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number42 Supporting Document: Handle of Non-conforming Products	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号42 補足文書：不適合製品の取り扱い

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		Non-conforming products shall be identified during production and handling. Non-conforming products shall be segregated, appropriately handled, and potentially redirected to a suitable end use (processing, animal feed, etc.). If not redirected, the products shall be disposed of appropriately. Products that pose a risk to food safety shall not be harvested or shall be discarded. Discarded products and waste materials shall be stored in clearly designated areas to avoid contamination of products. Signs shall be used to identify waste products, where appropriate. These areas shall be routinely cleaned and/or disinfected according to the cleaning schedule.			
FV-Smart 12	LABORATORY TESTING				
FV-Smart 12.01	Laboratory testing occurs in a manner consistent with industry requirements.	There shall be documented evidence that laboratories used to analyze parameters impacting food safety are operating in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. In countries, regions, or situations where a laboratory with current ISO/IEC certification is not available, alternative national/regional lab verifications may be presented. In countries and regions with laboratories operating in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025, such laboratories shall be used for analysis required by the standard and supporting risk assessments	Minor Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号13</p> <p>適合基準では、</p> <p>①「ISO/IEC17025の要求事項に従って運営されている」検査機関および</p> <p>②「技能試験への参加の証拠または証明書」を有する検査機関の利用が求められている。</p>

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		Analysis shall include water quality, plant protection product residues, environmental monitoring samples, and microbial, chemical, and physical contamination, as well as all other applicable tests. The laboratories shall show evidence of participation in proficiency tests or applicable certifications (e.g., the proficiency testing program provider FAPAS®).		<p>Fruits and vegetables number13</p> <p>The criteria requires: (i) laboratories 'operating in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025' and (ii) laboratories with "evidence or certification of participation in proficiency testing". However, only if an ISO/IEC accredited laboratory is not available, (i) laboratories with "national/regional verification results for laboratory" and (ii) laboratories with 'evidence or certificate of participation in proficiency testing'. are allowed to be used.</p> <p>Therefore, if there is an ISO/IEC 17025</p>	<p>ただし、ISO/IEC認定検査機関が利用できない場合に限り、</p> <p>①「国/地域による検査機関の検証結果」を有する検査機関および</p> <p>②「技能試験への参加の証拠または証明書」を有する検査機関の利用が許容される。</p> <p>従って、受審組織のある地域を対象とするISO/IEC17025認定検査機関がある場合、当該機関を利用していなければならない。</p> <p>なお、ISO/IEC17025認定検査機関については、技能試験が認定審査の範囲に含まれていることから、認証機関による審査の際に、技能試験への参加の証拠または証明書の確認を省略してもよい。</p> <p>一方、受審組織のある地域を対象とするISO/IEC17025認定検査機関がない場合、国や自治体の所轄当局等による公式な認可を受けており（例：厚生労働省により認可された検査機関、保健</p>

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				<p>accredited laboratory covering the region where the auditee organisation is located, this laboratory must be used.</p> <p>For ISO/IEC 17025-accredited laboratories, evidence or certification of participation in proficiency testing can be omitted during the audit by a certification body, as proficiency testing is included in the scope of the accreditation assessment.</p> <p>On the other hand, if there is no ISO/IEC 17025-accredited laboratory covering the region where the auditee organisation is located, the laboratory shall be officially accredited by a national or local authority, etc. (e.g. a laboratory accredited by</p>	<p>所、水道水質検査優良試験所規範(水道G L P)認定水質検査機関など)、FAPASなどの技能試験への参加の証拠または証明書を有する検査機関を利用していなければならない。なお、この場合、認証機関による審査では、技能試験への参加の証拠または証明書の提示が必要となることに注意すること。</p>

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				the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, a health centre, a water quality testing laboratory accredited by the Code of Good Laboratory Practice (Water Supply GLP), etc.), and the laboratory shall have evidence or certification of participation in proficiency testing, such as FAPAS. Note that in this case, evidence or certification of participation in proficiency testing must be presented at the audit by a certification body.	
FV-Smart 13	EQUIPMENT AND DEVICES			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number36,39	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号36, 39
FV-Smart 13.01	Equipment, tools, and devices are fit for purpose and maintained.	Equipment, tools, and devices coming into contact with products shall be made of materials that are safe for contact with products and designed and	<i>These criteria refer to a national/r</i>	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the</i>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号36, 37, 56, 57

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		<p>constructed to ensure that they can be cleaned, disinfected, and maintained to avoid contamination.</p> <p>Equipment, tools, and devices, even those not coming into direct contact with products (scales, plant protection product (PPP) or fertilizer application equipment, thermometers, pH meters, etc.), shall be maintained, routinely verified, and, where applicable, calibrated at least annually.</p> <p>Equipment maintenance, calibration (where applicable), and repairs shall be documented. Maintenance activities shall not present risks to food safety, the environment, or workers.</p> <p>PPP sprayers: The calibration of PPP application machinery (automatic and nonautomatic) shall have been verified for correct operation within the last 12 months, and this verification shall be certified or documented either by participation in an official scheme (where it exists) or by having been carried out by a person who can demonstrate their competence.</p> <p>Irrigation/Fertigation equipment: At a minimum, annual maintenance records shall be kept for all methods of irrigation/fertigation machinery/techniques used.</p>	<p>egional legal requirem ent. IF legislatio n exists, the NTWG shall make referenc e to these legal requirem ents. Guidelin e on Internati onal- level GAP Fruits and vegetable s</p>	<p>NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements. Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number36,37,56,57</p>	

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				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
			number3 6,37,56,5 7		
FV-Smart 13.02	Equipment is stored in such a way as to prevent product contamination.	Equipment (plant protection product (PPP) or fertilizer application equipment, harvesting equipment, wrapping machines, etc.) shall be stored in an appropriate way that prevents possible contamination of products or other materials that may come into contact with the edible portion of the harvested products.	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number38,56	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号38, 56
FV-Smart 13.03	Vehicles and equipment used for loading, transport, or storage of harvested products are cleaned, maintained, and appropriate for use.	Vehicles and equipment used for loading, transport, or storage of harvested products shall be cleaned and maintained and stored to prevent product contamination (animal manure, fuel spills, etc.). Vehicles and equipment shall be suitable for the intended purpose.	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number38	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号38

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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
FV-Smart 14	FOOD SAFETY POLICY DECLARATION				
FV-Smart 14.01	The producer has completed and signed the food safety policy declaration.	<p>The producer's food safety policy declaration shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the existence of a food safety culture, consisting of communication, training, feedback from workers, and measurable food safety objectives - Be annually completed and signed by the producer/manager responsible for food safety - Indicate people whose activities impact food safety - Serve as documented evidence of commitment to continuous improvement, food safety culture, provision of resources, and adherence to relevant prevailing regulations - Substantiate the self-assessment checklist (for Option 1 individual producers) - Be completed either by central management or on quality management system (QMS) level on behalf of Option 2 producer group members and Option 1 multisite producers with QMS 	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p>	
FV-Smart 15	FOOD DEFENSE				
FV-Smart 15.01	A food defense system is in place to address risks associated with malicious attack or contamination.	<p>The system shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A risk assessment to identify potential threats to the safety of products, taking into account risks from deliberate attempts to inflict contamination or damage - Procedures to mitigate the identified threats 	Minor Must	<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number8,25</p> <p>Supporting Document: Food Defense System</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号8, 25</p> <p>補足文書：フードディフェンスのしくみ</p>

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		- Worker, visitor, and subcontractor awareness of the need to support food defense measures, ensured through training, signs, pictograms, etc.			
FV-Smart 16	FOOD FRAUD				
FV-Smart 16.01	A system is in place to address risks associated with food fraud.	<p>The system shall include the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A risk assessment shall be in place to identify ways in which a producer may inadvertently purchase fraudulent supplies and materials, as well as how the producer's finished product or packaging could be used inappropriately. - Procedures shall be in place to mitigate the identified vulnerabilities. The producer shall demonstrate that the risk of incurring of fraud is mitigated by procuring authentic plant protection products, propagation material, and packaging. - Where applicable, a description of how labeling and packaging is controlled to limit theft and misuse shall be available. Mitigating measures taken to reduce the likelihood of and define the response to fraud events shall be documented. 	Minor Must	<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number8,13,38,47,62</p> <p>Supporting Document: Risk Assessment for Food Fraud</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号8, 13, 38, 47, 62</p> <p>補足文書：食品偽装に関するリスク評価</p>
FV-Smart 17	LOGO USE				
FV-Smart 17.01	The GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, and QR code or logo, as well as the GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) are used according to "GLOBALG.A.P.	The producer shall use the GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, and QR code or logo, as well as the GGN, Global Location Number (GLN), or sub-GLN according to "GLOBALG.A.P. trademarks use: Policy and guidelines." The GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, or logo shall never appear on the final product, on the consumer packaging, or at the point	Major Must		

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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
	trademarks use: Policy and guidelines.”	of sale. However, the certificate holder can use any and/or all in business-to-business communications. The GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, or logo cannot be in use during the initial (first ever) certification body (CB) audit because the producer does not yet have certification, and the producer cannot refer to GLOBALG.A.P. certification status before the first positive certification decision.			
FV-Smart 18	GLOBALG.A.P. STATUS				
FV-Smart 18.01	Transaction documentation includes reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. status and the GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN).	<p>Delivery notes, sales invoices, and, where appropriate, other documentation related to sales of materials and products originating from certified production processes shall include the GGN of the certificate holder and a reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certification status. This is not obligatory in internal documentation.</p> <p>Where the producer has a Global Location Number (GLN), this shall replace the GGN issued by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat during the registration process.</p> <p>Positive identification of the certification status is sufficient on transaction documentation (e.g., “GLOBALG.A.P. certified [product name]”). Products originating from noncertified production processes do not need to be identified as “noncertified.” Indication of the certification status is obligatory regardless of whether the product originating from a</p>	Major Must	<p>This item number is only exempt if an agreement stating that the shipment only includes certified products has been concluded bilaterally between the certification holder and the direct purchaser. Note, however, the case of producers with parallel ownership will not be an exempt.</p>	<p>本項番は、「出荷には認証品しか含まれない」旨の記述がある合意書が、認証保有者と直接購入者との二者間で締結されている場合に限り、適用除外となる。ただし、並行所有がある場合、適用除外とはならないことに注意すること。</p>

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		certified production process was sold as such or not. This cannot be checked during the initial (first ever) certification body (CB) audit because the producer does not yet have certification and the producer cannot reference the GLOBALG.A.P. certification status before the first positive certification decision. “N/A” only if there is an up-to-date and documented bilateral agreement available between the certificate holder and their direct buyer that all shipments contain only products originating from certified production processes.			
FV-Smart 19	HYGIENE			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number35,36	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号35, 36
FV-Smart 19.01	The farm has a documented hygiene risk assessment.	A documented hygiene risk assessment covering production, harvesting, and handling, as applicable, shall cover: - Physical, chemical, and microbiological contaminants, spillage of bodily fluids (vomiting, bleeding, etc.), and human transmissible diseases that are associated with the applicable products and processes - Workers, personal effects, equipment, clothing, packaging material, transport, vehicles, and product storage (including short-term storage on the farm)	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number8,38 Supporting Document: Risk Assessment for Hygiene	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号8, 38 補足文書： 衛生のリスク評価

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		- The production environment, including design and layout for prevention of cross contamination and support of food safety			
FV-Smart 19.02	Documented hygiene procedures are in place to minimize food safety risks.	<p>Hygiene procedures shall be aligned with the risk assessment and include applicable harvest and postharvest activities. Pictograms or signs in the predominant workforce language shall describe the appropriate hygiene measures for workers, visitors, and subcontractors.</p> <p>When protective equipment and clothing (smocks, aprons, sleeves, gloves, footwear, etc.) are required, they shall be provided by the employer and cleaned, maintained, and stored in a way that minimizes food safety risks.</p> <p>Hands shall be washed whenever they may be a source of contamination, including prior to the start of work and after using the toilet.</p> <p>The hygiene procedures shall address contamination of product with bodily fluids, reporting requirements for sick people (vomiting, jaundice, diarrhea, etc.), restricting ill persons' contact with products, and a return-to-work policy. Skin cuts shall be covered and gloves used, as appropriate.</p> <p>Visual evidence shall show that no violations of the hygiene procedures occur.</p>	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number8,17,25,26	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号8, 17, 25, 26

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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
FV-Smart 19.03	All persons working on the farm have received hygiene training.	Basic training on hygiene shall: - Be provided annually to all workers, including owners and managers that are working on the farm - Be provided to all new workers - Cover all necessary instructions - Be given in a format, either written or verbal, that ensures understanding (may be in verbal and pictorial form without written explanatory content, where appropriate) - Specifically include training on hygiene procedures for harvesting and product handling activities, where applicable	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number20	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号20
FV-Smart 19.04	Smoking, eating, chewing, and drinking are confined to designated areas.	In order to prevent contamination of products, smoking, eating, chewing, and drinking shall be confined to designated areas and not be permitted in product handling or storage areas, unless indicated otherwise by the hygiene risk assessment. Drinking water is the exception.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number34	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号34

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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
FV-Smart 19.05	Clean toilets are provided for workers, visitors, and subcontractors in the vicinity of their work.	<p>Toilets provided for production and handling activities (including stationary or mobile toilets) shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designed and located so as to minimize the potential risk for product contamination - Constructed of material that is easy to clean and maintain (also applies to pit latrines) - Allow for direct accessibility for servicing - Located in reasonable proximity to the place of work, i.e., accessible on foot or by a readily available mode of transportation <p>If production and/or handling takes place in a facility, the doors of toilets shall not open directly onto the production and/or product handling area, unless the door is self-closing. Toilets shall be appropriately cleaned, maintained, and stocked. Facilities shall also be available to visitors, where applicable.</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number26</p>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号26
FV-Smart 19.06	Handwashing facilities are available for all workers, visitors, and subcontractors who come into direct contact with products.	<p>Handwashing facilities shall be accessible and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition to allow workers to clean their hands any time their hands may be a source of contamination.</p> <p>The facilities shall be situated as near as possible to the toilets without posing a risk of cross contamination.</p> <p>All handwashing facilities shall be equipped with nonperfumed hand soap and means of drying hands. Single use towels shall be used where</p>	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number26	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号26

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				ENGLISH	Japanese
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		<p>possible. Towels shall not pose a cross contamination risk. Air towels and forced-air hand dryers are permitted.</p> <p>The water used for handwashing shall be analyzed, and risks associated with water quality assessed. The water used shall meet the microbial standard for drinking water at all times. If handwashing water does not meet the microbial drinking water standard, a sanitizer (e.g., alcohol-based gel) shall be used after washing hands. The use of only hand sanitizer to clean hands before coming into contact with products is not permitted.</p>			
FV-Smart 19.07	Animal activity that may result in product contamination is managed.	Appropriate measures shall be taken to reduce possible product contamination by animals within the production area. Where there is evidence of animal activity that may result in product contamination, appropriate measures shall be taken. Eliminating wildlife or using destructive techniques to rid the production area of all animals are not considered appropriate measures.	Minor Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number45	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号45
FV-Smart 19.08	Containers used for production and harvesting are cleaned, maintained, and appropriate for use.	<p>Production and harvesting containers shall be made of materials that do not pose a risk to food safety and be constructed to facilitate cleaning and maintenance.</p> <p>Reusable containers shall be clean before use. A documented cleaning schedule that includes frequency and is in accordance with the hygiene risk assessment shall be in place. Disinfection shall</p>	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number38	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号38

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		<p>be incorporated into the cleaning procedure when required in the hygiene risk assessment.</p> <p>Harvest containers shall be used exclusively for product (not used to store chemicals, lubricants, oil, trash, tools, etc.).</p>			

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FV-Smart 20	WORKERS' HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE				
FV-Smart 20.01	Risk assessment and training			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number15	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号15
FV-Smart 20.01.01	There is a documented risk assessment for workers' health and safety.	The documented risk assessment shall reflect conditions on the farm, including worker facilities and any on-farm worker housing. The risk assessment shall be reviewed and updated annually and when changes occur that impact workers' health and safety (new machinery, new plant protection products (PPPs), modified cultivation practices, new health risks, etc.). Incidents and accidents shall be recorded. Examples of hazards may include moving machine parts, electricity, vehicle traffic, flammable substances, fertilizer, chemical exposure, excessive noise, dust, vibrations, extreme temperatures, ladders, fuel storage, etc.	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number9	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号9
FV-Smart 20.01.02	The farm has health and safety procedures.	<p>The health and safety procedures shall address the points identified in the risk assessment and be appropriate to the farming operations. The procedures shall be reviewed annually and updated when the risk assessment changes.</p> <p>The farm infrastructure, facilities, on-farm worker housing, and equipment shall be constructed and</p>	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make</i>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号9, 24, 39

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		<p>maintained to minimize health and safety hazards for workers.</p> <p>Accident and emergency procedures shall address work areas, worker facilities, and on-farm worker housing and include contingency plans, i.e., the ability of workers to remove themselves from unsafe situations. Where required by the risk assessment, emergency equipment shall be accessible and maintained. Consideration shall be given to workers at greater risk. Whenever accidents occur, the cause shall be reviewed and appropriate preventive actions included in revised health and safety procedures.</p>		<p><i>reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number9,24,39</p>	
FV-Smart 20.01.03	All staff have received health and safety training according to the risk assessment.	<p>Basic training on workers' health and safety shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be provided annually to staff, including owners and managers - Be provided to new staff and to established staff whenever they are reassigned to tasks requiring additional knowledge - Cover all necessary instructions - Be given in a format, either written or verbal, that ensures understanding (may only be in verbal and pictorial form without written explanatory content, where appropriate) - Include training on safety procedures for equipment, products, or new activities - Include training on topics related to accident response, natural disasters, and workers' health, including illnesses, exposure to chemicals, 	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number20,39</p>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号20, 39

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		emergency response procedures, fire safety, and rights and responsibilities associated with workers' health protection			
FV-Smart 20.02	Hazards and first aid			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number15	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号15
FV-Smart 20.02.01	Accident and emergency procedures are displayed and communicated.	<p>Instructions based on the accident and emergency procedures shall be clearly displayed in accessible and visible location(s) for workers, visitors, and subcontractors. These instructions shall be available in the predominant language(s) of the workforce and/or in pictograms.</p> <p>The procedures shall cover/identify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The farm address, map, or other location information (e.g., GPS coordinates) - Contact person(s) - An up-to-date list of relevant telephone numbers (i.e., police, ambulance, hospital, fire brigade, access to emergency healthcare on site or by means of transport, and suppliers of electricity, water, and gas) - Emergency evacuation procedures, where applicable <p>Permanent and legible signs shall indicate potential hazards. Emergency exits and escape route signs</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number17,24,40</p>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号17, 24, 40

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		<p>shall indicate these must be kept open, accessible, and clear of obstacles.</p> <p>This includes, where applicable, waste pits, flammable structures (fuel tanks, propane/natural gas tanks, etc.), plant protection product (PPP) storage, bodies of water, and any other identified physical hazards.</p> <p>Warning signs shall be present and in the predominant language(s) of the workforce and/or in pictograms.</p> <p>Examples of other information that can be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The location of the nearest means of communication (telephone, radio) - How and where to contact local medical services, hospitals, and other emergency services - The location of fire extinguisher(s) and availability of water nearby - The location of large chemical, fuel, and fertilizer storages - The locations of emergency exits and operation of fire escapes - Emergency cutoffs for electricity, gas, and water lines - How to report accidents and dangerous incidents (location, description of incident, number of injured people, type of injuries) 			
FV-Smart 20.02.02	Safety advice for substances hazardous to workers' health and safety	Information related to safe handling of each hazardous substance shall be accessible (websites, telephone numbers, safety data sheets (SDSs), etc.).	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF</i>	

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	is immediately available and accessible.			<i>legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 20.02.03	First aid kits are accessible at all permanent sites and fields near the work.	Complete and maintained first aid kits (i.e., complete and maintained according to prevailing regulations and appropriate to the activities being carried out) shall be available and accessible at all permanent sites and present in selected vehicles (tractor, car, etc.) where required by the risk assessment.	Minor Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number24</p>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号24
FV-Smart 20.02.04	There is always at least one person trained in first aid present on the farm whenever on-farm	There shall always be at least one person trained in first aid (within the last five years) present at the location whenever production and handling activities are being carried out, including those mentioned in	Minor Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF</i></p>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号23

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	activities are being carried out.	the relevant principles and criteria of the standard. As a guideline: one trained person per 50 workers.		<i>legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 20.03	Personal protective equipment			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number23	
FV-Smart 20.03.01	Workers, visitors, and subcontractors are equipped with suitable personal protective equipment (PPE).	<p>PPE shall be in accordance with legal requirements, label instructions, and/or as authorized by a competent authority. The PPE shall be available, properly used, and in good repair. Complying with label requirements and requirements in the risk assessment for on-farm operations may include use of the following: appropriate footwear, waterproof clothing, protective overalls, rubber gloves, face masks, respiratory equipment (including replacement filters), ear and eye protection, etc.</p> <p>PPE shall be provided whenever necessary to workers, subcontractors (acceptable when provided by subcontracting company), and visitors.</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>See below for standards for masks to be worn when spraying pesticides. Search for pesticide types and corresponding masks (Japan Fumigation Technology Association).</p>	<p>農薬散布時に着用するマスクの規格については下記参照のこと。 農薬の種類と対応マスクの検索（一般社団法人日本くん蒸協会） http://www.nikkunkyo.or.jp/mask/search/ 農薬の使用－保護具（JCPA農薬工業会） https://www.jcpa.or.jp/user/protective_equipment/qa06_1.html</p>

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				http://www.nikkunkyo.or.jp/mask/search/ Use of pesticides - protective equipment (Japan Crop Protection Association) https://www.jcpa.or.jp/user/protective_equipment/qa06_1.html When using sprayers with cabins, etc., masks must also be worn if safety is not guaranteed by the manufacturer of the equipment.	なお、キャビン付き散布機等を使用する場合にも、当該機器のメーカーが安全を保証していないのであればマスク着用が求められる。
FV-Smart 20.03.02	Personal protective equipment (PPE) is maintained in clean conditions and stored appropriately so as not to pose any contamination risk to personal items.	PPE shall be kept clean according to the type of use and degree of potential contamination. Protective clothing shall be laundered separately from personal items. Dirty and damaged PPE shall be disposed of appropriately. PPE shall be stored in a manner that prevents cross contamination with chemicals.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 20.03.03	There is evidence that the provided personal protective equipment (PPE) is used by the workers.	There shall be evidence that the provided PPE is being used. If single-use PPE is used, the supply maintained on hand shall correspond to the needs of the workers, or records demonstrating that new PPE is promptly sourced and restocked shall be available.	Minor Must		

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FV-Smart 20.03.04	Suitable changing facilities are available where necessary.	The changing facilities (in line with local conditions) shall be used to change clothing and protective outer garments as required. Changing facilities may not be needed if personal protective equipment (PPE) is applied over existing clothing.	Minor Must		

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FV-Smart 20.04	Workers' welfare				
FV-Smart 20.04.01	There is communication between management and workers on issues related to their health, safety, and welfare.	<p>Communication between management and workers about health, safety, and welfare issues shall be able to take place openly (i.e., without fear of intimidation or retaliation).</p> <p>The communication may be in the form of scheduled meetings, worker hotlines, anonymous comment boxes, daily prework briefings, or individual crew meetings.</p> <p>On very small operations, communication between a family or limited number of workers may occur continuously.</p>	Minor Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number18,19</p>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号18, 19
FV-Smart 20.04.02	Workers have access to clean drinking water, food storage, and areas to eat and rest.	A clean place to store food and a clean place to eat shall be provided to the workers if they eat on the farm. Drinking water shall always be provided at no cost to the workers. Worker access to drinking water shall not be restricted. There shall be designated areas for resting and breaks.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p>	

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FV-Smart 20.04.03	On-site living quarters are compliant with applicable local regulations, habitable, and equipped with basic services and facilities.	The on-site living quarters for the workers shall be habitable and have a sound roof, windows and doors, hygienic and safe food preparation areas, and the basic services of drinking water, toilets, and drains. If there are no drains, septic pits may be acceptable if compliant with prevailing regulations.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 20.04.04	Transportation provided to workers is safe. Mistake-transport of product	Transportation shall be safe for workers and take into account applicable safety requirements and regulations.	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> Means of transport are not limited to vehicles. In addition, safety regulations (including the bicycle helmet effort requirement) are required to be considered rather than complied with. This item number covers the transport of workers to and from the site when they go to work, as	交通手段は車両に限定されない。 また安全規制（含 自転車のヘルメット努力義務）については、準拠ではなく考慮することが求められている。 本項番は、働く人が出勤する際のサイトまでの移動、および、サイト間の移動が対象となる。出荷や生産物の輸送は、本項番の対象外であることに注意すること。

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				well as between sites. Note that shipping and transport of production is not covered by this criteria.	
FV-Smart 21	SITE MANAGEMENT				
FV-Smart 21.01	A documented risk assessment is completed for all registered sites.	<p>The risk assessment shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available for all production sites, including structures - Reviewed at least annually or when changes occur (new risks emerge or new sites or crops enter production) <p>It shall consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biological, physical, and chemical hazards (including allergens) - Risk of microbial cross contamination originating from neighboring or adjacent sites - Site history (minimum of one year, with five years recommended) - Impact of proposed activities on adjacent crops 	Major Must	<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number8,9,10,15,27</p> <p>Supporting Document: Risk Assessment for Site part1 and part2</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号8, 9, 10, 15, 27</p> <p>補足文書：圃場のリスク評価パート I 、パートII</p>
FV-Smart 21.02	A management plan that establishes strategies for minimizing the risks identified in the risk assessment for operation suitability has been developed and	<p>A management plan shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be reviewed together with the risk assessment (annually or when changes occur) and address all risks identified in the risk assessment - Describe the control measures implemented for the risks identified - Be appropriate to farm operations 	Major Must	<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number15</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号15</p>

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	implemented and is reviewed regularly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support facility design, cleaning activities, pest control, and other activities to minimize food safety risks - Ensure that the layout and flow of operations are suitable for the intended purpose, consider applicable structures, and are designed to minimize food safety risks - Be effective and visibly implemented 			
FV-Smart 21.03	The producer has a system for identifying sites and facilities used for production.	<p>The producer shall have a system to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All fields, orchards, vineyards, greenhouses, and other production areas - All water sources, storage and handling facilities, agrochemical storages, yards, buildings, and any features that may pose a workers' health and safety, food safety, or environmental risk <p>Identification may be on a map or through the use of signs at each site.</p>	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number 1	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号1
FV-Smart 21.04	The site is kept in a tidy and orderly condition.	The site shall be maintained so as to prevent contamination of products. There shall be no waste or litter in the immediate vicinity of the production site(s) or storage buildings. Incidental and insignificant litter and waste in the designated areas are acceptable, as is the waste from the current day's work. All other waste shall be cleaned up, including fuel spills.	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number 35,40,43	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号35, 40, 43
FV-Smart 21.05	The producer recognizes the farm as an agricultural ecosystem that interacts	<p>Available evidence should indicate, for example, that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In water management, the producer knows where 	Recom.	.	

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	with neighboring landscapes (while the legal scope of the producer is on the farm).	the water for the farm comes from and where the water that leaves the farm goes to. - In biodiversity management, the producer knows how the farm can contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity via biotope corridors (e.g., trees) that connect habitats on the farms with the landscapes beyond the farm. - The producer shows awareness of or participation in projects, joint action, or collaboration with other producers or stakeholders in sector- or crop-specific initiatives, etc.			
FV-Smart 21.06	Where the operation handles or stores allergens, the operation has a documented allergen management program.	The allergen management program shall list the allergens in use, stored, or handled by workers at the site specific to prevailing regulations. Where applicable, procedures shall address identification and segregation of allergens during storage, handling, loading, and shipping as based on a risk assessment conducted by the operation. All products intentionally or potentially containing allergenic materials shall be labeled according to the allergen labeling regulations in the country of production and the country of destination.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number34</p> <p>Supporting Document: Management Program for Allergen</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号34 補足文書：アレルゲン管理プログラム</p> <p>アレルゲンのリスク評価とその手順は以前の衛生のリスク評価および手順書の作成でも求められているが、より具体的な内容が指定されている。また、アレルゲン一覧の作成が新たに要求されていることにも注意すること。</p> <p>国内のアレルゲンに関する情報 (https://www.caa.go.jp/policies)</p>

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				<p>Allergen risk assessments and procedures are also required in previously mentioned hygiene risk assessments and procedures, but more specific details are required. Note there is also a new requirement to prepare a list of allergens.</p> <p>Information on allergens in Japan (https://www.caa.go.jp/policies/policy/food_labeling/food_sanitation/allergy/) </p>	/policy/food_labeling/food_sanitation/allergy/
FV-Smart 22	BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS				
FV-Smart 22.01	Management of biodiversity and habitats				
FV-Smart 22.01.01	Biodiversity is managed to enable its protection and enhancement.	A documented biodiversity plan for the farm shall be available. This can be a generic plan that has been made farm-specific. This biodiversity plan shall:	Minor Must		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take into account local legislation and tailor the plan contents to the on-farm reality (open field, greenhouse, vertical farming, etc.) - Contain at least the following sections: Baseline: initial situation of biodiversity Measures: how to enable protection and enhance biodiversity based on the baseline Monitoring: summary of results of the implementation of the measures Adjustment: refining the measures based on monitoring results - While recognizing that the legal scope of the producer is on the farm, take into account the landscape beyond the farm and encourage implementation of actions with other stakeholders, for example via informal collaboration, formal projects, sector and network initiatives, etc. With regard to protection of biodiversity, the guideline provides reference. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable. 			
FV-Smart 22.01.02	Biodiversity is protected.	<p>The biodiversity plan shall be implemented in order to protect biodiversity, for example via one or more of the following practices or other similar practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated pest management (IPM) - Implementing measures to mitigate potential negative impact of artificial illumination on biodiversity, especially during the night (e.g., screens or painted glass that helps mitigate 	Minor Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number28,46,62	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号28, 46, 62

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		<p>potential impacts on migratory birds or other nocturnal biodiversity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allowing for seasonal fallow - Creating shelters for beneficial predators - Leaving areas for habitat near fields or greenhouses - Creating buffer zones along aquatic ecosystems and between production areas or implementing other water management practices - Enabling soil health and soil biodiversity via crop rotation, reduced or no-tillage farming, erosion control, and/or other soil management practices - Optimizing and, if possible, reducing the use of agrochemicals and fertilizers - Implementing measures to protect species <p>With regard to protection of biodiversity, the guideline provides reference. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.</p>			
FV-Smart 22.01.03	Biodiversity is enhanced.	<p>Available evidence, such as maps, aerial photos, on-farm visual evidence, documents issued by local or national authorities or authorized service providers, should indicate that the biodiversity plan is implemented to enhance biodiversity, for example via one or more of the following practices:</p> <p>1) Restoring, improving, or enlarging fragments of any size of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Forests, wetlands, mangroves, grasslands, peatlands, etc. 	Recom.	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Compliance with this criteria can also be assessed by assessing</p>	<p>農場が周辺環境に与える影響を評価し、以下で示されているような多様性保護の活動への参加を示すことでも、本項番への適合性を評価できる。</p> <p>https://policies.env.go.jp/nature/biodiversity/j-gbf/about/</p>

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		<p>b) Areas with legal protection or areas effectively protected by other means (e.g., protected areas with relevant categories of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN))</p> <p>c) Areas recognized as “High Conservation Value” (HCV) areas</p> <p>2) Avoiding or controlling invasive alien species</p> <p>3) Other actions by the producer and partners</p> <p>With regard to protection of biodiversity, the guideline provides reference.</p> <p>In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.</p>		<p>the environmental impact of the farm around the farm and demonstrating participation in activities for biodiversity protection, such as followings:</p> <p>https://policies.env.go.jp/nature/biodiversity/j-gbf/about/</p> <p>It can also be assessed by the producer's interest in the ecosystem around the farm, preventing the introduction of harmful alien species and checking the distribution of birds and other species around the farm.</p>	<p>また、農地周辺の生態系に生産者が興味を持ち、有害な外来生物の侵入を防止したり、農場周辺の鳥類などの分布を確認したりすることでも評価できる。</p>
FV-Smart 22.02	Ecological upgrading of unproductive sites				
FV-Smart 22.02.01	Unproductive sites are used as ecological focus area to protect and enhance biodiversity.	Available evidence should indicate that unproductive sites (low-lying wet areas, woodlands, headland strips, or areas of impoverished soil, etc.) are addressed in the biodiversity plan and used to protect or enhance biodiversity.	Recom.	Land which can be found registered as 'agricultural land' through NOUCHI NAVI (https://map.maff.go.jp) and other means are not considered as	農地ナビ (https://map.maff.go.jp) などにより、「農地」として登録されている土地であることを示せば「耕作適地」と評価でき

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		The evidence used in the previous three principles and criteria on biodiversity, if applied in on-farm unproductive sites, can be accepted here too.		<p>'unproductive sites' mentioned in this criteria, because it is recognized as 'suitable for cultivation'</p> <p>This criteria requires that 'unproductive sites' that is owned but not utilised as 'agricultural land' be assessed as to whether the land has 'productive capacity' and that evidence be presented to show that the land is 'utilised in an environmentally friendly manner'.</p>	<p>ることから、本項番の「耕作不適地」には該当しない。</p> <p>本項番では、所有しているものの「農地」として活用していない「耕作不適地」について、その土地の「生産能力の有無」を評価し、「環境に配慮した活用がなされている」ことを示す証拠の提示が求められている。</p>
FV-Smart 22.03	Natural ecosystems and habitats are not converted into agricultural areas				
FV-Smart 22.03.01	On the farm (within the farm boundaries), no areas with legally recognized conservation value (or effectively protected by other means) have been converted into agricultural areas or into other uses since 1 January 2014.	<p>Available evidence, such as maps, aerial photos, or documents issued by local or national authorities or authorized service providers, shall indicate that since 1 January 2014, no conversion into agricultural area or into other uses has occurred in parts of the farm (within the farm boundaries) that fulfils the following characteristic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas where legal protection prevents such conversions (protected areas recognized by national or local legislation, areas with relevant 	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Areas with legally recognised protection</p>	<p>法的に保護価値が認められた地域には、国定公園のほか、都道府県や市町村条例で定められている環境保護区や鳥獣保護区なども含まれる。農場周辺の該当するエリアの有無を把握し、農地から概ね</p>

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		categories of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), areas that are protected via other effective means, etc.)		<p>values include national parks, as well as environmental protection zones and bird and animal sanctuaries defined in prefectural and municipal bylaws. If the existence of relevant areas around the farm is ascertained, and if the place is generally 10 km away from the farm, this can be considered as compliant with this criteria.</p> <p>Producers should ensure that there are no legal violations (e.g. that the land has not been illegally developed, etc.) as part of compliance checks, including by-laws at the prefectural level.</p> <p>If a new law or regulation is enacted after the land has been used as agricultural land, it should be assessed in</p>	<p>10km離れていると示すことができれば適合とする。</p> <p>都道府県レベルの条例を含め、生産者がコンプライアンスチェックの一部として、法令違反がないこと（例：違法に開発された土地ではないこと、など）を確認する。農地として使用後に、法令が新たに制定された場合には、新法令の「施行以前」の農地に関する条文に準じて評価する。</p> <p>なお、登記簿など地目の確認できる資料、地図や航空写真、農地ナビなどが証拠として有効である。</p>

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				<p>accordance with the article on agricultural land 'before' the new law or regulation comes into force.</p> <p>In addition, documents that confirm the land title, such as the register, maps, aerial photographs and NOCHI NAVI are useful as evidence.</p>	
FV-Smart 22.03.02	On the farm (within the farm boundaries), areas with legally recognized conservation value (or effectively protected by other means) which had been converted into agricultural areas or into other uses between 1 January 2008 and 1 January 2014 are already restored, under restoration, or will enter binding restoration.	<p>Available evidence, such as maps, aerial photos, or documents issued by local or national authorities or authorized service providers, shall indicate that restoration has been completed, or is in implementation or under planning for binding implementation, to recover the entire extent of the parts of the farm (within the farm boundaries) that fulfils the characteristic below, where those parts of the farm had been converted into agricultural area or into other uses between 1 January 2008 and 1 January 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas where legal protection prevents such conversions (protected areas recognized by national or local legislation, areas with relevant categories of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), areas that are protected via other effective means, etc.) 	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p>	

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FV-Smart 22.03.03	Management of biodiversity is supported with metrics.	<p>Acceptable metrics allow calculating, at minimum, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total area (in ha or m2) of natural or seminatural ecosystems and habitats, legally recognized protected areas, or areas effectively protected by other means (on 1 January of the certification body (CB) audit year) - The total area (in ha or m2) converted into agricultural use or into other uses between 1 January 2008 and 1 January 2014 (on 1 January of the CB audit year) - The total area (in ha or m2) that has already been restored (on 1 January of the CB audit year) - The total area (in ha or m2) that is under restoration (on 1 January of the CB audit year) - The total area (in ha or m2) that is planned for binding restoration (on 1 January of the CB audit year) <p>Additional biodiversity aspects/metrics can also be calculated, where applicable.</p> <p>In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable. Results (data) on metrics at producer group and farm level should be available to indicate compliance.</p>	Recom.	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 23	ENERGY EFFICIENCY				
FV-Smart 23.01	On-farm energy use is monitored.	There shall be records of on-farm energy use (e.g., invoices detailing energy consumption). The	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal</i>	

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		producer (or, where applicable, the quality management system (QMS) manager) shall be aware of where and how energy is consumed on the farm and through farming practices. In the absence of energy meters (e.g., for small producers), estimations are acceptable. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at QMS level is acceptable.		<i>requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 23.02	Based on the results of the monitoring, there is a plan to improve energy efficiency on the farm.	A documented plan identifying opportunities to improve energy efficiency shall be available. The plan can be a multiyear plan if the specific reality of the producer requires it.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 23.03	The plan to improve energy efficiency considers minimizing the use of nonrenewable energy.	The producer shall consider reducing the use of nonrenewable energy to the lowest possible and using renewable energy instead.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 23.04	Management of energy is supported with metrics.	Acceptable metrics allow calculating, at minimum, the following: - The total energy use on the farm for each energy source/month - The proportion of renewable vs. nonrenewable energy in the energy source Additional calculations can include, for example: - The amount of energy imported into the farm (e.g., from the grid) - The amount of energy generated at producer level (e.g., through solar panels, with fuels)	Recom.		

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		<p>- The amount of energy exported (e.g., to the grid)</p> <p>Metrics should refer to sources of energy, the farm's various production sites, ha of land under cultivation, units of time (e.g., growing cycle), nonrenewable and renewable energy sources, the amounts of energy per kg of product and ha of production, and/or the amounts listed above per kg of product.</p> <p>In Option 2 producer groups evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable. Results (data) on metrics at producer group and farm level should be available to indicate compliance.</p>			

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FV-Smart 24	GREENHOUSE GASES AND CLIMATE CHANGE			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number41	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号41
FV-Smart 24.01	<p>The farm contributes to reducing GHG* emissions and removing them from the atmosphere.</p> <p>*Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions refer to carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated gases. Due to their varying potential to contribute to global warming, they are sometimes calculated as CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e).</p>	<p>Available evidence should indicate that the producer has awareness and knowledge of how on-farm practices can contribute to reducing GHG emissions and removing them from the atmosphere, for example in connection to energy, soil health, fertilizers, and food waste.</p> <p>In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.</p>	Recom.	<p>Information is provided by the Ministry of the Environment on GHG emissions calculation procedures, and the latest version of the Simplified GHG Calculation Sheet for Agricultural Products published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries can also be used (for some commodities only).</p> <p>Preferably, the calculation method for emissions (dinitrogen monoxide N₂O; the main cause of GHG warming) should be understood.</p> <p>(i) Use of crop residues as fertiliser on arable land.</p>	<p>環境省からGHG排出量算定手順に関して情報提供されているほか、農林水産省が公表している「農産物の温室効果ガス簡易算定シート」最新版も活用できる（一部品目のみ）。</p> <p>望ましくは、排出量（一酸化二窒素 N₂O；GHG温暖化の主要因）の算出方式を把握していること。</p> <p>①耕地における農作物残渣の肥料としての使用</p> <p>②耕地における肥料の使用など</p> <p>または、なんらかの形式でGHGの認識をもってガス排出量を把握していること、</p> <p>③環境家計簿など</p>

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				(ii) Use of fertilisers on arable land, etc. Or understanding amount of gas emissions with some kind of form from the aspect of GHG (iii) Household environmental accounts, etc. (Reference) Simplified GHG calculation sheet (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) https://www.contactus.maff.go.jp/j/form/kanbo/b_kankyo/santeiapply.html	(参考) 温室効果ガス簡易算定シート (農水省) https://www.contactus.maff.go.jp/j/form/kanbo/b_kankyo/santeiapply.html
FV-Smart 24.02	The farm enables the formation of organic carbon in soils and in biomass.	Available evidence should indicate that the producer is preparing to implement, or already implementing, agricultural practices that enable the formation of organic carbon in soils and in biomass, for example: - Crop residue management (burying residues, seeding on residues) - Use of cover crops in crop rotation, diversification of crop rotation, minimum or no tillage - Reduction of nutrient release in fertilizer management - Restoration of ecosystems - Carbon farming and practices to capture carbon in soil and biomass	Recom.	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number28,42,62	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号28, 42, 62

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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.			
FV-Smart 24.03	The farm's contribution to reducing and removing greenhouse gases (GHGs) from the atmosphere is supported with metrics.	<p>Acceptable metrics allow calculating the following: At minimum, the GHG equivalence of the total amount of energy use on the farm (in CO₂e/ha/month and CO₂e/kg/month). Additional calculations can include, for example: - GHG equivalence of other amounts of energy that have been calculated for the farm - GHG equivalence as related to, for example, soil and biomass, carbon farming, or environmental footprint</p> <p>Metrics should refer to the farm's various production sites, units of time (e.g., growing cycles), and to GHG per kg of product and ha of production. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable. Results (data) on metrics at group and farm level should be available to indicate compliance.</p>	Recom.		

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FV-Smart 25	WASTE MANAGEMENT			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number42,43	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号42, 43
FV-Smart 25.01	A waste management system is implemented.	A waste management system addressing potential contamination of product or the environment (air, soil, substrate, and water) shall: - Be documented and current - Address collection, storage, and disposal of waste material, including plant protection products, fertilizers, wastewater, drainage, and packaging material, where applicable	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number27,32	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号27, 32
FV-Smart 25.02	Waste products and sources of pollution are identified in all areas of the farm.	Possible waste products (paper, cardboard, plastic, oil, etc.) and sources of pollution (fertilizer excess, exhaust smoke, oil, fuel, noise, effluent, chemicals, etc.) associated with farm processes shall be identified. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.	Minor Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number44	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号44

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FV-Smart 25.03	All forklifts and other driven transport trolleys are clean and well maintained and of a suitable type to avoid contamination through emissions.	Internal transport should be maintained so as to avoid product contamination, with special attention to fume emissions. Forklifts and other driven transport trolleys should be electric or gas-driven.	Recom.	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number38	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号38
FV-Smart 25.04	Holding areas for diesel and other fuel oil tanks are environmentally safe.	Holding areas shall be maintained in a manner that mitigates risks to the environment. The minimum requirement is a bunded, impervious area able to contain at least 110% of the volume of the largest tank stored within it. In an environmentally sensitive area, the capacity shall be 165% of the volume of the largest tank.	Minor Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number40</p>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号40
FV-Smart 25.05	Organic waste is managed in an appropriate manner to reduce the risk of	Organic waste material should be composted and used for soil conditioning. The composting method should mitigate the risk of pest, disease, or weed carryover.	Recom.	Guideline on International-level GAP	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号61

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	Japanese
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
	contamination of the environment.			Fruits and vegetables number61	
FV-Smart 25.06	The water used for washing and cleaning purposes is disposed of in a manner that minimizes the environmental, health, and safety impact.	Wastewater resulting from washing of contaminated machinery (spray equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE), hydrocoolers, etc.) shall be disposed of in a way that does not pose a risk to the environment or human health. Drainage shall not pose a risk to water sources or contaminate the delivery systems.	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. If legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number32	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号32
FV-Smart 25.07	Fragments and small pieces of packaging material and other nonproduct waste are removed from the field.	Fragments and small pieces of packaging material and nonproduct waste shall be removed from the production site after the specific in-field process is completed.	Minor Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number38	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号38
FV-Smart 25.08	Plastics are managed in a responsible way.	There shall be visual evidence that for durable plastic products and for single-use plastic products (seasonal plastics) used in agricultural production:	Minor Must	Guideline on International-level GAP	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号20

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operators have been trained in appropriate operating procedures and practices that minimize release of plastics into the environment. - Manufacturer specifications are observed to maintain the integrity of plastics throughout their use and retrieval. This refers, for example, to plastics inspection, maintenance, and replacement. - Retrieved used plastic is stored securely and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. - After use, recycling or reusing of plastics is implemented wherever possible. - Where possible, adoption of alternatives that are more environmentally sustainable than plastics are considered. <p>In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.</p>		Fruits and vegetables number20	
FV-Smart 25.09	<p>Food waste* is prevented and managed.</p> <p>*Food waste: food that is not channeled for human consumption, animal feed, or bio-based materials.</p>	<p>Available evidence indicates that: Surplus produce** should be redirected for one of the following purposes, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human consumption (for processing, social food services, etc.) - Animal feed - Bio-based materials <p>Food waste should be redirected in one of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycling, composting, and/or land applications - Repurposing (e.g., incineration of waste with energy recovery) 	Recom.		

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		<p>- Other forms of disposal Evidence of food surplus and food waste management should be based on quantitative records (estimations are accepted). In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable. **Surplus produce: produce of the farm that is grown and harvested (or unharvested and left in the field) but not distributed to customers.</p>			
FV-Smart 26	PLANT PROPAGATION MATERIAL				
FV-Smart 26.01	Propagation materials are obtained in compliance with variety registration laws, where applicable.	<p>There shall be available documentation (empty seed package, plant passport, packing list, invoice, etc.) that states, at minimum, the variety name, batch number, propagation material vendor, and, where available, additional information on seed quality (germination, genetic purity, physical purity, seed health, etc.). Material coming from nurseries that have GLOBALG.A.P. certification for plant propagation material is considered compliant.</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number 5 Only varieties registered under the Seeds and Seedlings Act are subjected for this criteria. Therefore, general varieties such as</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号5 種苗法における登録品種のみが対象。従って、在来種（登録制度ができる前の品種）、育成者権抹消品種、育成者権非登録品種といった一般品種については適用除外とする。 なお、サトイモ、レンコンなど自家採種の場合は、購入時の書類により、品種・数量・日付などを確認する。</p>

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				<p>indigenous varieties (varieties before the registration system was established), varieties with expired breeder's rights and non-registered breeder's rights are excluded from this criteria.</p> <p>In the case of home-grown varieties such as taros and lotus rootstock, the variety, quantity and date of purchase should be confirmed using the documentation at the time of purchase.</p>	
FV-Smart 26.02	Propagation materials are obtained in compliance with intellectual property laws.	Where the producer uses registered varieties or rootstock, documents shall be available on request that prove that the propagation materials have been purchased or otherwise obtained in accordance with applicable intellectual property rights regulations. The documents may be the license contract (for starting materials that do not originate from seed, but from vegetative origin), a document or empty seed package that states the variety name, batch number, propagation material vendor, and packing list/delivery note or invoice to demonstrate the	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP</p>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号5

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
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		amount obtained and identity of all propagation materials used in the last 24 months. Note: The PLUTO database of UPOV (http://www.upov.int/pluto/en) and the Variety Finder on the website of CPVO (https://cpvoextranet.cpvo.europa.eu/) list all varieties in the world, providing their registration details and the intellectual property protection details for each variety and country.		Fruits and vegetables number 5	
FV-Smart 26.03	Plant health quality control systems are implemented and recorded for in-house propagation materials.	A quality control system that contains a monitoring system for visible signs of pests and diseases shall be in place and current records of the monitoring system shall be available. The term “nursery” shall refer to any place where propagation materials are produced, including in-house selection of grafting materials. The monitoring system shall include the recording and identification of the mother plant or field of origin crop, as applicable. Recording shall occur at regular, established intervals. If the cultivated trees or plants are intended for own use only (i.e., not sold), in-house records for monitoring and propagation activities shall suffice. Where rootstocks are used, special attention shall be paid to the origin of the rootstocks through documentation.	Minor Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number47	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号47
FV-Smart 26.04	Up-to-date records on all chemical treatments applied on in-house propagation materials are available.	Records of all plant protection product treatments applied during the plant propagation period for in-house plant nursery propagation shall be available and include: - Location	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号47

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Date - Trade name, active ingredient, and preharvest interval of each product - Name of applicator - Justification for application - Quantity - Machinery used <p>This principle and the respective criteria apply primarily to short cycle crops, where the treatment of propagation materials affect food safety. It would not apply to most fruit trees, where propagation and active production are separated by longer periods of time.</p>		Fruits and vegetables number47	
FV-Smart 26.05	Information on chemical treatments is available for purchased propagation materials.	<p>Records with the name(s) of chemical product(s) applied on propagation materials by the supplier shall be available on request. This can be in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application records maintained by the supplier - Information on seed packages - List with names of plant protection products applied <p>Producers sourcing from suppliers who have GLOBALG.A.P. certification for plant propagation material, or for an equivalent or GLOBALG.A.P. recognized certification is considered compliant. "N/A" for perennial crops.</p>	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number47	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号47
FV-Smart 27	GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS				

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FV-Smart 27.01	A procedure for use and handling of genetically modified (GM) materials is available.	An implemented documented procedure that explains how GM materials (crops and trials) are grown and handled shall be available.	Minor Must	'Samples' means prototypes or items that are not commercially available. For samples, procedures must be documented and implemented to ensure that they are not mixed with other materials. In addition, the origin of the variety must be investigated as far as possible. Where applicable, the procedures and implementation are checked during the audit by the certification body.	「試料」とは、試作品や市販されていないものをいう。 試料については、他のものと混ざらないように配慮した手順を文書化し、実施していること。また、品種の由来を可能な限り調べていることが必要となる。 該当する場合、認証機関による審査では、手順書と実施状況を確認する。
FV-Smart 27.02	Growing of genetically modified crops and/or trials is subject to the prevailing regulations in the country of production.	The producer shall have a copy of the prevailing regulations in the country of production and comply accordingly. Records shall be kept of the specific modification and/or the unique identifier. Specific husbandry and management advice shall be obtained.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 27.03	The producer's direct clients have been informed of the genetically	Documented evidence of communication shall be kept and shall allow verification that all products	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF</i>	

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	modified organism (GMO) status of the product.	supplied to direct clients meet the agreed requirements.		<i>legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 27.04	Adventitious mixing of genetically modified (GM) crops with conventional crops is avoided.	A visual assessment of the identification of GM crops and the integrity of the storage shall be made.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 28	SOIL AND SUBSTRATE MANAGEMENT				
FV-Smart 28.01	Soil management and conservation			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number28	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号28
FV-Smart 28.01.01	To improve and optimize soil health, the producer has a soil management plan.	The producer shall demonstrate that consideration has been given to the nutritional needs of the crop and to maintaining soil fertility. Records of soil analyses and crop-specific information shall be available as evidence.	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number63	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号63

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FV-Smart 28.01.02	Soil maps have been prepared for the farm.	The types of soil should be identified for each site, based on a soil profile, soil analysis, or local (regional) cartographic soil type map.	Recom.		
FV-Smart 28.01.03	Crop rotation for annual crops is implemented, where feasible.	When rotations of annual crops to improve soil structure and minimize soil-borne pests and diseases are carried out, this shall be verifiable from planting dates or crop or field records. Records shall exist for the previous two-year rotation.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 28.01.04	Techniques have been used to improve or maintain soil structure and avoid soil compaction.	There shall be evidence of the application of techniques (use of deep-rooting green crops, drainage, subsoiling, use of low-pressure tires, tramlines, permanent row marking, etc.) that are suitable for use on the land and, where possible, minimize, isolate, or eliminate soil compaction.	Minor Must	'Soil compaction' refers to the compacting of soil through repeated use of large equipment, creating a hard layer around 20-30 cm below the surface. This prevents crops from taking root and hinders cultivation. In Japan, this phenomenon has only been observed in some large-scale field crops.	「ソイルコンパクション」とは、大型機器の繰り返しの使用により土壌が圧縮され、地表20～30cm付近に硬い層ができることをいう。これにより作物の根が張らず、栽培に支障が出る。日本では大規模畑作の一部でのみ確認されている事象である。
FV-Smart 28.01.05	The producer uses techniques to reduce the possibility of soil erosion.	There shall be evidence of control practices and remedial measures (mulching, crossline techniques on slopes, drains, sowing grass or green fertilizers, trees and shrubs on the borders of sites, etc.) to minimize soil erosion (from water, wind, etc.).	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make</i>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号29

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				reference to these legal requirements. Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number29	
FV-Smart 28.02	Soil fumigation				
FV-Smart 28.02.01	There is documented justification for the use of soil fumigants.	There shall be documented evidence and justification for the use of soil fumigants, including targeted problem, location, date, active ingredient, doses, method of application, and operator. Methyl bromide shall never be used as a soil fumigant.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 28.02.02	The preplanting interval is complied with.	The preplanting interval shall be recorded.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 28.03	Substrates				
FV-Smart 28.03.01	The producer participates in substrate recycling.	The producer should keep records documenting dates and quantities of recycled substrate. Invoices/Loading dockets are acceptable. If there is no participation in an available recycling program, it should be justified. Participation in an off-farm recycling program is acceptable.	Recom.	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number42	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号42

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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
FV-Smart 28.03.02	Records are kept of any chemicals used to sterilize substrates for reuse.	<p>If substrates are sterilized on the farm, the name or reference of the field, orchard, or greenhouse shall be recorded.</p> <p>If substrates are sterilized off-farm, the name and location of the company that sterilizes the substrate shall be recorded.</p> <p>In all cases, the following shall all be correctly recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dates of sterilization (day/month/year) - Name and active ingredient used - Machinery used (e.g., 1000l tank) - Method used (drenching, fogging, etc.) - Operator's name (person who actually applied the chemicals and performed the sterilization) - Preplanting interval <p>Where applicable and feasible, steaming or nonchemical alternatives shall be used for sterilizing substrates that will be reused.</p>	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 28.03.03	Substrates of natural origins do not come from designated conservation areas.	<p>There shall be records that attest to the source of the substrate of natural origin being used. These records shall demonstrate that the substrate does not come from designated conservation areas.</p> <p>Opportunities to decrease the use of peat shall be considered.</p>	Minor Must		

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FV-Smart 29	FERTILIZERS AND BIOSTIMULANTS				
FV-Smart 29.01	Application records			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number64	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号64
FV-Smart 29.01.01	Up-to-date records of all fertilizer and biostimulant applications are kept.	Records shall be kept of each fertilizer (organic and inorganic) and biostimulant application, including in hydroponic and fertigation systems.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 29.01.02	The records of all fertilizer applications shall include:	Geographical area and the name or reference of the field, orchard, or greenhouse	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 29.01.03	The records of all fertilizer applications shall include:	Date(s)	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 29.01.04	The records of all fertilizer applications shall include:	Name and type	Minor Must	The 'type' of fertiliser must be known, as stated on the guarantee form.	肥料の保証票に記載されている「種類」を把握していること。
FV-Smart 29.01.05	The records of all fertilizer applications shall include:	Amount (rate or concentration as applicable)	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 29.01.06	The records of all fertilizer applications shall include:	Name of the applicator to clearly identify the individual or team of workers performing the fertilization	Minor Must		

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FV-Smart 29.01.07	Management of fertilizers is supported with metrics.	Acceptable metrics allow calculating the following: The total amount of potassium, nitrogen, and phosphorus applied on the farm (in kg/crop, kg/month, and kg/ha/month). Metrics should refer to inorganic and organic fertilizers, units of time (e.g., growing cycle), and amounts of fertilizer per kg of product and ha of production. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable. Results (data) on metrics at producer group and farm level should be available to indicate compliance.	Recom.	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number62,63	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号62, 63
FV-Smart 29.02	Storage			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number65	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号65
FV-Smart 29.02.01	Fertilizers and biostimulants are stored in an appropriate manner that does not compromise food safety.	Fertilizers and biostimulants shall be stored in a designated area separate from plant protection products (PPPs) and harvested or packed products. Cross contamination between fertilizers (organic and inorganic), biostimulants, and PPPs shall be prevented. Use of a physical barrier (wall, sheeting, etc.) may be based upon defined risk. Fertilizers and biostimulants that are applied together with PPPs (micronutrients, foliar fertilizers,	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	

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		etc.) can be stored with PPPs if both are kept in closed containers.			
FV-Smart 29.02.02	Fertilizers and biostimulants are stored in an appropriate manner that reduces the risk of environmental contamination.	<p>Fertilizers (organic and inorganic) and biostimulants shall be stored in a designated area. Appropriate measures shall have been taken to prevent the pollution of water sources (concrete foundations, walls, leak-proof container, etc.), or the fertilizers shall be stored at least 25 meters from water sources.</p> <p>Where necessary, inorganic fertilizers (powders, granules, liquids, etc.) shall be protected from atmospheric influences (sunlight, frost and rain, high temperatures, etc.). Based on a risk assessment (fertilizer type, weather conditions, storage duration and location), plastic coverage may be acceptable. It is permitted to store lime and gypsum in the field. As long as the storage requirements on the safety data sheet (SDS) are complied with, bulk liquid fertilizers can be stored outside in containers. The storage area shall be well ventilated and free from rainwater or heavy condensation.</p> <p>Inorganic fertilizers shall be stored in an area that is free from waste, does not constitute a breeding place for rodents, and where spillage and leakage can be cleared away.</p>	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 29.03	Organic fertilizers			Guideline on International-level GAP	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号27, 61

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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
				Fruits and vegetables number27,61	
FV-Smart 29.03.01	A risk assessment for organic fertilizer is conducted as per intended use.	<p>A risk assessment for organic fertilizer shall be documented, conducted prior to use of the organic fertilizer, and it shall consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of organic fertilizer - Method of treatment - Microbial contamination - Weed/Seed content - Heavy metal content - Timing of application - Placement of application (e.g., in contact with edible portion of the crop) <p>Procedures shall take into consideration World Health Organization (WHO) guidance. This also applies to substrates from biogas plants. For commercially available organic fertilizers, accompanying documentation and certifications of quality and content may be substituted for a risk assessment.</p>	Major Must	<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number8,28,62</p> <p>Supporting Document: Risk assessment on organic fertilisers (especially unreported and unregistered ones).</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号8, 28, 62</p> <p>補足文書：有機肥料（特に無届出・未登録のもの）に関するリスク評価</p>
FV-Smart 29.03.02	The interval between the application of organic fertilizer and harvest does not compromise food safety.	<p>Records shall show that the interval between the use of composted organic fertilizers and harvest does not compromise food safety.</p> <p>If raw animal manure is used, it shall be incorporated into the soil. The risks associated with the type of raw manure used and intended use shall be evaluated when establishing a preharvest</p>	Major Must	<p>For the determination of whether a vegetable is 'raw', refer to the criteria in the national guideline 'To keep fresh vegetables hygienic - Guidelines for the hygienic management of</p>	<p>「生」であるかどうかの判断については、国のガイドライン「生鮮野菜を衛生的に保つために -栽培から出荷までの野菜の衛生管理指針-」の基準を参照のこと。</p>

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		interval, while adhering to the following minimum requirements: - For tree crops (i.e., trees with the lowest fruit suspended well above the ground, so that the fruit does not come into contact with the soil, and excluding low bushes): Raw manure shall be applied prior to bud burst or on a shorter interval based on the risk assessment, but never shorter than 60 days prior to harvest. - Leafy greens: Raw manure shall never be applied after planting, regardless of any harvest interval. - For other crops: Raw manure shall be applied at least 60 days prior to harvest.		vegetables from cultivation to shipping'. https://www.maff.go.jp/j/syouan/nouan/kome/k_yasai/attach/pdf/index-21.pdf (Japanese only) Producers should be accountable for food safety aspects.	https://www.maff.go.jp/j/syouan/nouan/kome/k_yasai/attach/pdf/index-21.pdf 食品安全の側面から生産者が説明責任を果たせればよい。
FV-Smart 29.03.03	The use of human sewage sludge is prohibited on the farm.	Human sewage sludge shall never be used in the production of registered crops. The use of human sewage sludge that has been composted or incorporated into a commercially available product is not permitted, regardless of lawful use according to prevailing regulations.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> Non-use of sewage sludge containing composted or commercially blended human manure in products must be checked before applying for certification and registration. Note that if it	本項番は、認証登録の申請前に、不使用であることを必ず確認すること。 使用が認められた場合、認証取得不可となるため、注意すること。 化学的に抽出された資源化ミネラルを含め、青果物に対する「堆肥化された、または市販の製品に配合された人糞尿を含む下水汚泥の使用」（FV-SMART 29.03.03基準）は認められない。 なお、資源化リンを含む肥料については、保証票の原材料として「副産肥料」また

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				<p>is used , it will not be possible to get certification.</p> <p>The 'use of sewage sludge containing composted or commercially blended human manure in products' (FV-SMART 29.03.03 standard) for fruit and vegetables, including chemically extracted recycled minerals, is not permitted.</p> <p>Note that fertilisers containing recycled phosphorus are listed as 'by-product fertiliser' or 'magnesium ammonium phosphate' as an ingredient on the guarantee form.</p>	<p>は「リン酸マグネシウムアンモニウム」と記載されており、注意が必要。</p>
FV-Smart 29.04	Nutrient content			<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number62</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号62</p>

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FV-Smart 29.04.01	The content of major nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium) in applied fertilizers is known.	Documented evidence/labels detailing major nutrient content (or recognized standard values) shall be available for all fertilizers (organic and inorganic) used on registered crops within the last 24 months.	Minor Must	<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number28</p> <p>It is acceptable to cite publicly known figures. e.g. Characteristics of compost by livestock type (Chiba Prefecture). https://www.pref.chiba.lg.jp/chikusan/taihiriyou/tokuchou.html (Japanese only)</p> <p>Guidance on the proper application of livestock manure compost (Okayama Prefecture). https://www.pref.okayama.jp/uploaded/life/388931_2254762_misc.pdf (Japanese only)</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号28</p> <p>公知の数値を引用することも可。</p> <p>例) 畜種別堆肥の特徴 (千葉県) https://www.pref.chiba.lg.jp/chikusan/taihiriyou/tokuchou.html</p> <p>家畜糞堆肥適正施用の手引き (岡山県) https://www.pref.okayama.jp/uploaded/life/388931_2254762_misc.pdf</p>
FV-Smart 29.04.02	Purchased inorganic fertilizers are accompanied by documented evidence of chemical content, including heavy metals.	Documented evidence detailing chemical content, including heavy metals, should be available for all inorganic fertilizers used on registered crops within the last 12 months.	Recom.	<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number27</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号27</p> <p>登録済みの普通肥料については、肥料取締法上の公定規格に準拠していること</p>

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				<p>Registered ordinary fertilisers are compliant because they are guaranteed to comply with the official standards under the Fertiliser Control Act and the content of toxic substances, including heavy metals, can be considered to be below the permissible limit with the confirmation of the fertiliser registration.</p> <p>Official standards for ordinary fertilisers under the Fertiliser Control Act. http://www.famic.go.jp/ffis/fert/kokuji/60k0284.pdf (Japanese only)</p> <p>Fertilizer Control Act: https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/ja/laws/view/3940</p>	<p>が保証されており、肥料登録の確認をもって重金属を含む有害物質の含有量が許容限度以下であるとみなすことができることから、適合となる。</p> <p>肥料取締法に基づく普通肥料の公定規格 http://www.famic.go.jp/ffis/fert/kokuji/60k0284.pdf</p>

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FV-Smart 30	WATER MANAGEMENT				
FV-Smart 30.01	Water use risk assessments and management plan			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number30	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号30
FV-Smart 30.01.01	There is a risk assessment to assess food safety risks for pre- and postharvest water used.	<p>There shall be a documented risk assessment for water used for indoor and outdoor production and postharvest activities. The assessment shall cover, at minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of water sources by means of maps, photographs, drawings (hand drawings are acceptable), or other depictions to identify the location of water source(s), permanent fixtures, and the flow of the water system (including holding systems, reservoirs, or any water captured for reuse), the depiction shall be linked with site maps and an on-farm reference system - Historical analysis results, where applicable - The timing of water use (crop growth stage or postharvest) - The risk of physical, chemical, and microbial contamination - Methods to address risk associated with water delivery mechanisms, mitigating the risk of cross contamination - The contact of water with the crop - The characteristics of the crop and the growth stage or handling 	Major Must	<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number8</p> <p>Supporting Document: Water Risk Assessment (microbial, chemical and physical contamination risks) part1 and Part2</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号8</p> <p>補足文書：水のリスク評価（微生物、化学、物理的汚染リスク）パートⅠ、パートⅡ</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The quality of the water used for fertilizer, plant protection product, or postharvest applications - Measures taken to mitigate contamination risk, where appropriate (e.g., preventing human and livestock intrusion with fencing) - Acceptable thresholds for water quality - Impact on food safety and fit-for-purpose - A minimum requirement of one analysis per season or certification cycle for water used in postharvest activities that comes in contact with the product, the sample to be taken as near the point of application as possible (minimum of one analysis required even when using municipal water sources). The risk assessment shall be reviewed annually and whenever risks change due to operational changes. 			
FV-Smart 30.01.02	A risk assessment has been undertaken to evaluate environmental issues for water management on the farm (pre- and postharvest).	<p>There shall be a documented risk assessment for water used for indoor and outdoor production and postharvest activities. At minimum, the assessment shall identify environmental impacts on and of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water sources - Distribution systems - Irrigation methods - Significant water uses for other activities on the farm - Impact of own farming activities on off-farm environments <p>The risk assessment shall be reviewed annually or whenever changes to risks occur.</p>	Major Must	<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number10</p> <p>Supporting Document: Water Risk Assessment (microbial, chemical and physical contamination risks) part1 and Part2</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号10</p> <p>補足文書：水のリスク評価（微生物、化学、物理的汚染リスク）パートⅠ、パートⅡ</p>

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FV-Smart 30.01.03	A water management plan is available.	A documented water management plan shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be reviewed at least annually, based on the reviewed risk assessments - Assess the need for maintenance of irrigation and other water delivery equipment - Identify worker training required to support maintenance and repairs - Be either an individual or a regional plan if participation in a community irrigation system is documented - Include reference to water analysis - Include corrective actions taken related to water quality 	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number20,31,32	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号20, 31, 32
FV-Smart 30.01.04	Actions are taken to complement on-farm water management with off-farm activities (while recognizing that the legal scope of the producer is on the farm).	Available evidence should indicate awareness of the producer on (or participation in) projects, joint action, or collaboration on water management with stakeholders in the neighboring catchment area, watershed, landscape, or beyond, for example with other producers, sector- or crop-specific initiatives, nongovernmental organizations, etc.	Recom.		
FV-Smart 30.02	Water sources				
FV-Smart 30.02.01	Water use at farm level has valid permits/licenses where legally required.	Valid permits/licenses issued by the competent authority shall be available for all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farm water extraction - Water storage infrastructure - On-farm water usage including but not limited to irrigation, product washing, and flotation processes 	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	日本では、水の利用に関して、個々の生産者が所轄官庁から直接許可を得る仕組みは稀である。所轄官庁から直接許可を得ている団体と生産者が契約していることが示されればよい。

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		<p>- Water discharge into river courses or other environmentally sensitive areas, where legally required</p> <p>These permits/licenses shall be available for the certification body (CB) audit and have valid dates. If these are not available where required, there shall be evidence that the producer has actively applied for the permit(s), the approval is in process, and there is no clear evidence of an official prohibition for using the relevant water source(s).</p>		<p>In Japan, mechanisms for individual producers to obtain direct permission from the competent authorities for the use of water are rare. The case would be compliant if it could be shown that producers contract with organisations that have direct permission from the competent authorities.</p> <p>Examples of 'valid permits/licences' include recent water bill receipts, payment details to water users' associations, permits for drilling wells, etc.</p>	<p>「有効な許認可(valid permits/licenses)」の例としては、直近の水道料金の領収書、水利組合への支払明細、井戸の掘削許可などが挙げられる。</p>
FV-Smart 30.02.02	Restrictions indicated in water permits/licenses are complied with.	It is not unusual for specific conditions to be set in the permits/licenses, such as hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly extraction volumes or usage rates. Equipment used for monitoring extraction volumes shall be in the correct location to provide accurate readings. Records shall be maintained and available to demonstrate that these conditions are being met.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	

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FV-Smart 30.03	Efficient water use on the farm				
FV-Smart 30.03.01	Where feasible, measures have been implemented to collect water and, where appropriate, to recycle.	Water collection and/or recycling shall be implemented where economically and practically feasible (from building roofs, greenhouses, etc.). Water collection or recycling does not refer only to rainwater. Collection from watercourses is not encouraged.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 30.04	Water storage			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number30	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号30
FV-Smart 30.04.01	Water storage facilities are present and well maintained to take advantage of periods of maximum water availability.	Where the farm is located in areas of seasonal water availability, there should be water storage facilities for water use during periods when water availability is low. These should be in a good state of repair and appropriately fenced/secured to prevent accidents.	Recom.		
FV-Smart 30.04.02	Storage of water does not pose any food safety risks.	If tanks, cisterns, or other containers are used to store water, risks to stored water or products shall be identified. If water storage containers are open to the air, the possibility of contamination shall be addressed. The container shall not be a source of contamination for the water, and the quality of the	Major Must		

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		water held within it shall be appropriate for the intended use.			
FV-Smart 30.05	Water quality			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number30	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号30
FV-Smart 30.05.01	Water is analyzed for food safety, in accordance with the risk assessment.	<p>Water shall be analyzed at a frequency consistent with the risk assessment and current sector-specific standards or relevant regulations. Water analysis shall be part of the water management plan and completed at least once per year, or more frequently if required by the risk assessment (e.g., in controlled environment agriculture (CEA) production).</p> <p>A minimum of one analysis per season or certification cycle shall be required on water that comes into contact with products during postharvest processing, with samples taken as near the point of application as possible. A minimum of one analysis shall be required even when using municipal water sources.</p> <p>The water analysis shall reflect the nature and extent of the water system, the scope of production (type of product, applications, harvesting, handling, water sources, etc.). Where different water sources are used, they shall each be sampled.</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>When using municipal water sources (public tap water), there is a new requirement to carry out water quality testing at least once a year. In cases where the risk is different, e.g. where a water storage tank is used, test results sampled at the water supply point are required, but only in cases of direct use from</p>	<p>自治体の水源（公共水道水）を使用する場合、最低年1回の水質検査実施が新たに求められている。</p> <p>貯水タンクを使用しているなど、リスクが異なる場合には、給水ポイントでサンプリングした検査結果が必要となるが、水道からの直接使用の場合に限り、水道局による飲水検査結果の提示が許容される。</p>

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		<p>Samples shall be taken from locations that are representative of the water source, usually as close to the point of application as possible.</p> <p>Analysis shall be performed during the time of water use on products and during the period of highest risk.</p> <p>There shall be a documented procedure for water analysis, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequency of sampling - Person responsible for sampling - Method of sample collection - Laboratory analyzing the samples - Location sampled <p>Records of all analysis shall be maintained.</p>		the water supply, the presentation of drinking water test results by the water authority is permissible.	

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FV-Smart 30.05.02	Corrective actions are taken based on results from the risk assessment and results of the water analysis.	<p>There shall be available documentation of corrective actions as identified and required by the water risk assessment and current sector-specific standards or relevant regulations. Action shall be taken based upon the level of the risk.</p> <p>Possible strategies to reduce the risk of product contamination arising from water use include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treating water before use - Preventing water coming into contact with the harvestable portion of the crop - Reducing the vulnerability of the water supply - Allowing sufficient time between application and harvest to ensure decline in pathogen concentrations <p>Producers implementing these strategies shall verify that the risk of product contamination is addressed.</p>	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 30.05.03	The use of treated sewage water does not pose a food safety risk.	<p>Treated sewage water shall only be used when the risks have been identified and effectively mitigated. The type of crop, growth aspect, and contact with edible portions of the crop shall be considered. Analysis of water shall occur at appropriate intervals to verify that the treatment is consistently effective.</p> <p>Where treated sewage or reclaimed water is used, water quality shall comply with prevailing regulations or the World Health Organization (WHO-) published "Guidelines for the safe use of wastewater, excreta</p>	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	

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		<p>and greywater” (2006) where no prevailing regulations exist.</p> <p>Guidelines for minimum verification monitoring of microbial performance targets for wastewater treatment have been referenced in Table 4.5 (Volume 2, 2006) and Table 2.9 (Volume 1, 2006) of the WHO “Guidelines for the safe use of wastewater, excreta and greywater.” Water quality shall be assessed by measuring the quantity of indicator organisms. <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) is recommended for this purpose, but other prevailing regulations and industry standards may reference total fecal coliforms.</p> <p>When more restrictive prevailing regulations do not exist, the verification level established by the WHO of ≤ 1000 <i>E. coli</i> per 100ml treated wastewater shall be adopted for monitoring purposes.</p> <p>Many prevailing regulations require recreational, reclaimed, and irrigation water to be held to a more restrictive quality requirement, so target water quality thresholds shall be addressed in risk assessments and supporting documentation.</p> <p>If water has the potential to be polluted (e.g., upstream contamination source), the producer shall demonstrate through analysis that the water complies with prevailing regulations and</p>			

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		requirements, or with the WHO guideline requirements where no prevailing regulations exist. Untreated sewage water shall never be used on crops. "N/A" if treated sewage water is not used.			
FV-Smart 30.05.04	Water that comes into contact with products during harvest and postharvest meets the microbial standard for drinking water.	Water (including ice) used during harvest and postharvest activities (cooling, transport, washing, etc.) shall meet the microbial standards for drinking water and shall be handled so as to prevent product contamination. The only exception are flood-harvested cranberry fields, where analysis shall confirm that the water is not a source of microbial contamination for the product.	Major Must	Note that water used for post-harvest pesticide treatment should be also considered.	収穫後の農薬処理に使用する水も含まれていることに注意すること。
FV-Smart 30.05.05	Recirculated water used during production, harvest, and postharvest is changed or replenished at an appropriate frequency.	If water used during production, harvest, and postharvest activities is recirculated, an appropriate frequency for changing the water shall have been established based on applicable parameters (pH, efficacy of antimicrobial water additives, turbidity, visual evaluation, etc.). "N/A" if recirculated water is not used.	Major Must	'Metrics' refers to 'parameters (variables)', specifically variables that affect the results. This criterion refers to 'measurement indicators' of the frequency of recirculated water changes, such as pH, turbidity and visual assessment.	「測定指標」とは、「パラメーター（変数）」のことであり具体的に結果に影響を与える変数を指す。 本項番では、循環水の交換頻度の「測定指標」に言及しており、pH、濁度、目視評価などが該当。
FV-Smart 30.05.06	Treated water used during harvest or postharvest is monitored appropriately.	Treated water (antimicrobial water additives, ozone, etc.) used during harvest and postharvest activities (e.g., cooling) shall adhere to a documented	Major Must		

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		monitoring system for the treatment process and routine verification of acceptable parameters. Monitoring shall be executed at a frequency established according to a risk assessment. The values measured during monitoring shall be compared to the established allowable parameters. Corrective actions shall be taken for analysis results outside of the allowable thresholds.			
FV-Smart 30.06	Irrigation predictions and record keeping				
FV-Smart 30.06.01	Tools are routinely used to calculate and optimize crop irrigation.	The producer shall be able to demonstrate that crop irrigation requirements are calculated based on data (local agricultural institute data, farm rain gauges, drainage trays for substrate growing, evaporation meters, water tension meters for the percentage of soil moisture content, etc.). Where on-farm tools are in place, these shall be maintained to ensure that they are effective and in a good state of repair. "N/A" only for rain-fed crops.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 30.06.02	Measures are taken to understand the amount of water used and actions identified for how to increase water use efficiency.	Records of the use of crop irrigation/fertigation water shall be kept, offering estimates of the amount of water needed to support their production. Where possible, ways to increase water efficiency shall be identified. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 30.06.03	Management of water is supported with metrics.	Acceptable metrics allow calculating the following: At minimum the total monthly amount of water used on the farm in agricultural production (in	Recom.	The 'seedling growing process' does not necessarily have to be	水管理における水量計算の範囲に「育苗プロセス」は必ずしも含まなくてもよい。

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		<p>m3/site/month). The amount of water abstracted from specific sources should also be listed.</p> <p>Additional metrics may include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The monthly amount of water used in irrigation/ha. Indicators should refer to water sources (excluding rainwater), units of time (e.g., growing cycle), and the amounts of water used per kg of product and ha of production. <p>In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable. Results (data) on metrics at producer group and farm level should be available to indicate compliance.</p>		included in the scope of water quantity calculations in water management.	
FV-Smart 31	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT				
FV-Smart 31.01	Implementation of integrated pest management (IPM) is assisted through training or advice.	<p>Where the technically responsible person is the producer, experience shall be complemented by technical knowledge (access to IPM technical literature, specific training attendance, etc.) or the use of tools (software, on-farm detection methods, etc.).</p> <p>Where an external adviser has provided assistance, training and technical competence shall be demonstrated via official qualifications, specific training, etc., unless this person has been employed for that purpose by a competent organization.</p> <p>In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.</p>	Minor Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number2,20	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号2, 20

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				ENGLISH	Japanese
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FV-Smart 31.02	The producer is informed about the relevant pests, diseases, and weeds that affect their registered crops.	The producer shall offer a verbal demonstration of their knowledge on identifying the presence and potential damage of the relevant pests, diseases, and weeds that affect the registered crops. This demonstration can take place in the field, or the producer can explain how they train the corresponding workers on the relevant pests, diseases, and weeds that affect the main registered crop(s). In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number2	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号2
FV-Smart 31.03	There is an integrated pest management (IPM) plan describing the measures used at farm level to manage the relevant pests, diseases, and weeds that affect the registered crop(s).	The IPM plan shall describe the measures the producer uses or would consider using to manage the pests, diseases, and weeds relevant to the registered crop(s). It shall include: - A stepwise approach based on the preventive, nonchemical, and chemical methods which shall be applied depending on the crop and the specific situation as per judgement of the producer or expert adviser - Monitoring of pests, diseases, and weeds to determine whether interventions are needed, with action thresholds defined by the producer In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.	Minor Must	Supporting Document: IPM	補足文書：IPM
FV-Smart 31.04	The producer implements prevention measures.	The producer shall show evidence of implementing at least two activities for the registered crops (individually or per group of crops) that include the adoption of production practices which maintain the vitality of the crops and could reduce the incidence	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号49

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
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		and intensity of pest attacks, thereby reducing the need for intervention.		Fruits and vegetables number49	
FV-Smart 31.05	The producer practices monitoring of their registered crops to plan pest and disease management.	The producer shall show evidence of implementing at least two activities for the registered crops that will determine when and to what extent pests and their natural enemies are present, and using this information to plan what pest management techniques are required.	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number50	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号50
FV-Smart 31.06	The producer makes interventions to manage pests.	The producer shall show evidence for situations in which specific interventions were made against pests adversely affecting the economic value of a crop. The producer may elect to take no action against the pest and incur the economic loss. Where possible, nonchemical approaches shall be considered. "N/A" if the producer did not intervene.	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number51	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号51
FV-Smart 31.07	Anti-resistance recommendations have been followed to maintain the effectiveness of available plant protection products (PPPs).	If the level of a pest, disease, or weed requires repeated controls in the crops, there shall be evidence that anti-resistance recommendations either on the label or from other sources (where available) are followed. If only one chemical mode-of-action or class of PPP exists or is permitted for use in the country of production or country of export, rotation of product types may not be possible due to lack of availability of suitable alternatives. The resistance management strategy shall be documented and consider the following points:	Minor Must		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Always follow the recommendations on the product label. - Avoid lower dose rates to ensure optimal application quality. - Use rotation programs and mixtures of PPPs with different modes of action that are effective against the target, where available. 			
FV-Smart 31.08	The producer uses the results of integrated pest management (IPM) to learn and to improve the IPM plan.	<p>There shall be evidence that the producer evaluates the IPM plan on a yearly basis and introduces improvements if these were identified as necessary.</p> <p>In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.</p>	Minor Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number60	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号60
FV-Smart 32	PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS				
FV-Smart 32.01	Plant protection product management				
FV-Smart 32.01.01	Only treatments with plant protection products (PPPs) authorized for the country of production are used.	<p>A system shall be in place to ensure that PPPs are used as authorized for the country of production.</p> <p>Evidence may take the form of reference lists (online acceptable), product labels, or descriptions of prevailing regulations. Where no official registration scheme exists in the country of production, the producer shall refer to "International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides" of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP</p>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号52

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		<p>Extrapolated PPP use is allowed as per local registration scheme (see guideline).</p> <p>An up-to-date documented list that takes into account any change in local and national legislation for biocides, waxes, and postharvest PPPs shall be available for commercial brand products (including any active ingredient compositions) used.</p>		Fruits and vegetables number52	
FV-Smart 32.01.02	Plant protection products (PPPs) and other treatments are applied appropriately and as recommended on the product label.	<p>A system shall be in place to ensure that PPPs, including biocontrol agents, are used as authorized for the specific crop and intended purpose (i.e., for the pest, disease, weed, or target of the intervention) and as per label recommendation or official registration body publication.</p> <p>If the producer uses an off-label PPP, there shall be evidence of official approval for use of that PPP on that crop in that country.</p> <p>All PPPs shall be correctly and properly labeled.</p>	Major Must	<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number53,56</p> <p>'Non-applicable use' means use in a manner different from that described on the label. In Japan, the law does not permit any non-applicable use.</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号53, 56</p> <p>「適用外使用」とは、ラベルの記載と異なる方法で使用するをいう。</p> <p>日本では法令で一切の適用外使用を認めていない。</p>
FV-Smart 32.01.03	The producer takes active measures to prevent plant protection product (PPP) drift to neighboring plots.	The producer shall take active measures to avoid the risk of PPP drift from own plots to neighboring production areas. This may include, but is not limited to, knowledge of what neighbors are growing, planting living fences, maintenance of spray equipment, etc.	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number55	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号55

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FV-Smart 32.01.04	The producer takes active measures to prevent plant protection product (PPP) drift from neighboring plots.	The producer should take active measures to avoid the risk of PPP drift from adjacent plots e.g., by making agreements and organizing communication with producers from neighboring plots in order to eliminate the risk of undesired PPP drift, by planting vegetative buffers at the edges of cropped fields, and by increasing PPP sampling on such fields.	Recom.	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number48	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号48
FV-Smart 32.02	Application records			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number58	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号58
FV-Smart 32.02.01	Records of plant protection product (PPP) applications are kept.	Records shall be kept for all applications of PPPs, biocontrol agents, and postharvest treatments and shall specify the following: - Crop and/or variety treated - Application location (geographical area, the name or reference of the farm, and the field, orchard, greenhouse, or facility where the crop is located) - Exact dates (day/month/year) from start to end (The producer need not record end times, but shall always record end dates. By doing so, it shall be considered that reentry intervals are calculated using the start of the next calendar day.) - Registered trade name and active ingredient or beneficial organism with scientific name - Preharvest interval as per the product label or, if not on the label, as stated by an official source	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number60	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号60 収穫前期間が「収穫前日まで」の農薬については、毎日定時に収穫する作業体系での使用を意図して定められており、24 時間経過を目安に示してきたところではあるが、現実的な作業手順を考慮し、厳格に24 時間経過後の収穫までは求められていない。 しかしながら、例えば、前日夕方に農薬を散布し、翌朝に収穫作業を行う場合や、収穫作業を 1 日複数回行うなど、想定

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of product applied (weight or volume) and concentration or rate - Type of machinery or application equipment used (backpack sprayer, aerial application, chemigation, etc.) - Reason for application (target pest, disease, weed, condition, etc.) - Full name of the applicator (person applying) - Full name of the person technically responsible for decision-making and authorization of treatment applications (if single individual authorizes all applications, person's details need be recorded only once) 		<p>Pesticides with a pre-harvest period of "up to the day before harvest" are defined with the intention of being used in a work system where the crop is harvested at regular intervals every day, and a 24-hour lapse has been indicated as a guide, but in consideration of realistic work procedures, it is not strictly required to harvest after a lapse of 24 hours.</p> <p>However, if pesticides are used in an unforeseen work system, for example, when pesticides are sprayed the evening before and harvested the next morning, or when harvesting is carried out multiple times a day, there is a possibility that residue levels may be exceeded. It is therefore advisable to ensure that pesticides are applied</p>	<p>されていない作業体系により農薬使用された場合には、残留基準値超過が生じる可能性がある。そのため収穫作業後に速やかな農薬散布に努め、農薬散布が夕方となった際には、翌朝の収穫を避け、作業しやすい夕方になってから収穫するなどの対応を取ることが望ましい。</p> <p>収穫前期間が「収穫前日」の考え方の詳細については、下記のサイトを参照すること。</p> <p>https://www.jcpa.or.jp/user/use_time/qa21.html</p>

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				<p>promptly after harvesting, and if pesticides are applied in the evening, avoid harvesting the following morning and harvest in the evening when it is easier to work.</p> <p>For more information on the concept of the pre-harvest period being the 'day before harvest', see: https://www.icpa.or.jp/user/use_time/qa21.html (Japanese only)</p>	
FV-Smart 32.02.02	Weather conditions at time of application are recorded.	Local weather conditions (wind, sunny/overcast, humidity, etc.) affecting effectiveness of treatment or drift to neighboring crops shall be recorded for all plant protection product (PPP) applications. This may be in the form of pictograms with tick boxes, text information, or another viable system on the record. "N/A" for covered crops.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 32.02.03	Management of plant protection products	Acceptable metrics allow calculating the following: - List of active ingredients used	Recom.		

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	(PPPs) is supported with metrics.	<p>- The total amount of active ingredients applied (in kg/crop, kg/month, and kg/ha/month)</p> <p>Metrics should refer to the farm's various production sites, units of time (e.g., growing cycles), and the active ingredient amounts per kg of product and ha of production.</p> <p>In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable. Results (data) on metrics at group and farm level should be available to indicate compliance.</p>			

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FV-Smart 32.03	Plant protection product preharvest intervals				
FV-Smart 32.03.01	There is evidence that the registered preharvest intervals have been complied with.	The producer shall be able to demonstrate, through the use of records such as plant protection product (PPP) application records and crop harvest dates, that preharvest intervals have been complied with for PPPs applied to crops. Specifically, in continuous harvesting situations, systems shall be in place in the field, orchard, or greenhouse (warning signs, time of application, etc.) to ensure compliance with all preharvest intervals.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 32.04	Empty containers			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number59	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号59
FV-Smart 32.04.01	Empty plant protection product (PPP) containers are triple rinsed with water before storage and disposal, and the rinsate is disposed of in such a way as to mitigate the risk to the environment.	Pressure-rinsing equipment for PPP containers shall be installed on the PPP application machinery, or there shall be documented instructions to rinse each container at least three times prior to its disposal. Either via the use of a container-handling device or according to a documented procedure for the application equipment operators, the rinsate from the empty PPP containers shall always be put back into the application equipment tank when mixing or disposed of in a manner that compromises neither food safety nor the environment.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> Guideline on International-level GAP	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号54

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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
				Fruits and vegetables number54	
FV-Smart 32.04.02	The reuse of empty plant protection product (PPP) containers for purposes other than containing and transporting identical products is avoided.	There shall be evidence that empty PPP containers have not been and currently are not being reused for anything other than containing and transporting identical products as stated on the original label. In regions where there is a risk that the container could be used to carry drinking water, containers shall be punctured prior to disposal.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 32.04.03	Empty containers are kept secure until disposal is possible.	There shall be a designated secure storage point for all empty plant protection product (PPP) containers prior to disposal that is isolated from the crop and packaging materials (e.g., permanently marked via signage) with physically restricted access for persons and fauna.	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 32.04.04	Empty plant protection product (PPP) containers are disposed of in such a way as to mitigate the risk to humans and the environment.	The producer shall dispose of empty PPP containers using a safe handling system prior to the disposal, and a disposal method that avoids exposing people to the contents and avoids contamination of the environment (watercourses, flora, and fauna).	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make</i>	

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				<i>reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 32.04.05	Official collection and disposal systems are used, when available, and the empty containers are then adequately stored, labeled, and handled according to the rules of that collection system.	Where official collection and disposal systems exist, there shall be records of participation by the producer. All empty plant protection product (PPP) containers, once emptied, shall be adequately stored, labeled, handled, and disposed of according to the requirements of the official collection and disposal schemes, where applicable.	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 32.04.06	All local regulations regarding disposal or destruction of plant protection product (PPP) containers are complied with.	All the relevant national, regional, and local regulations and legislation, if such exist, shall have been complied with regarding the disposal of empty PPP containers.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 32.05	Obsolete plant protection products				
FV-Smart 32.05.01	Obsolete plant protection products (PPPs) are securely maintained, identified, and disposed of	There shall be records indicating that obsolete PPPs have been disposed of via officially authorized channels. If this is not possible, obsolete PPPs shall be securely maintained and identifiable.	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make</i>	

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	via authorized or approved channels.			<i>reference to these legal requirements.</i>	

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FV-Smart 32.06	Disposal of surplus application mix			国際水準GAPガイドライン 番号57	
FV-Smart 32.06.01	Surplus application mixes or tank washings are disposed of responsibly.	Applying surplus spray and tank washings to the crop shall be the first method of disposal, providing that the overall label dose rate is not exceeded. Surplus mix or tank washings shall be disposed of in a manner that does not pose a risk to the environment. No agrochemical wastewater shall be released into the open environment. Records shall be kept.	Minor Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. If legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number54</p> <p>The 'measures in which agrochemical wastewater does not pose a risk to the environment' requires that, when percolating into the soil, it should be dispersed as widely and thinly as possible and</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号54 「農薬廃液（agrochemical wastewater）が環境にリスクをもたらさない（does not pose a risk to the environment）廃棄方法の考え方」としては、土壌に浸透させる場合、一箇所に集めず可能な限り広く薄く分散させることが求められる。</p> <p>使用残農薬の管理と処分に関するガイドライン（農薬工業会） https://www.jcpa.or.jp/assets/file/user/guideline_pesticide.pdf きちんと後片付けをしよう！（みどりの安全推進協会） https://www.midori-kyokai.com/pdf/L-atokataduke1904.pdf</p>

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				<p>not withdraw in one place</p> <p>Guidelines for the management and disposal of pesticide residues (Japan Crop Protection Association). https://www.jcpa.or.jp/assets/file/user/guideline_pesticide.pdf (Japanese only)</p> <p>Clean up properly! (Green and Safety Promoters Association) https://www.midori-kyokai.com/pdf/L-atokataduke1904.pdf (Japanese only).</p>	
FV-Smart 32.07	Residue analysis				
FV-Smart 32.07.01	Information regarding maximum residue levels (MRLs) is available for the destination markets in which products will be traded.	The producer or the producer's customer shall have a list of currently applicable MRLs for all markets in which products are intended to be traded (domestic and/or international). The MRLs shall be identified by either demonstrating communication with clients confirming the intended markets or by selecting the specific country or countries in which products are intended to be traded.	Major Must	<p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number52</p> <p>MRL information of countries</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号52</p> <p>各国のMRL情報</p> <p>https://www.maff.go.jp/j/shokusan/export/zannou_kisei.html</p>

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				https://www.maff.go.jp/j/s/hokusan/export/zannou/kisei.html (Japanese only)	
FV-Smart 32.07.02	A risk assessment for all registered products has been completed and the maximum residue level (MRL) requirements of the applicable market(s) are met.	<p>The risk assessment shall cover all registered crops and the potential risk of MRL exceedance based on plant protection product (PPP) usage. Risk assessment may conclude that analyses are not required when all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No use of PPPs during the production season or during postharvest handling - Evidence of residue testing by the customer (processor or other) - A risk assessment validated by an independent third party (e.g., certification body (CB) auditor) or the customer <p>Where the risk assessment concludes an analysis is required, the number, type, location, and frequency of sampling shall be recorded. Complying with MRL thresholds in the country of production is required, regardless of whether the product is exported to other countries. If MRLs of the market of intended export are stricter than those of the country of production, documentation exists that these MRLs have been addressed. Documentation shall support export decisions based upon PPP use and MRL analysis</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number8,52</p> <p>Supporting Document: Risk Assessment for Maximum Residue Limit (MRL)</p> <p>For components such as seed disinfection with low residues used before</p>	<p>国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号8, 52 補足文書：残留農薬基準値（MRL）に関するリスク評価</p> <p>種子消毒など「栽培期間中または収穫後の取扱い中(during production season or during post harvest handling)」より前の時期に使用した残留性が低い成分については、リスク評価で「残留分析は必要ない」と結論づけることも可能である。</p>

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		<p>results to maintain compliance with country-of-destination regulations. Where brokers are responsible for all shipments and the country-of-destination is outside of the producer's control, compliance with the MRLs in the country of production shall be verified.</p> <p>The producer may delegate the risk assessment and sampling to a third party managed PPP residue monitoring system (RMS) that is assessed by a GLOBALG.A.P. approved CB.</p>		the period of production season or during post harvest handling, it is possible to conclude in the risk assessment that 'no residue analysis is required'.	
FV-Smart 32.07.03	The correct maximum residue level (MRL) sampling and testing procedures are followed.	Documented evidence shall be available demonstrating compliance with applicable sampling procedures.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 32.07.04	A documented action plan is available that describes the steps to be taken if an unauthorized plant protection product (PPP) is detected in the maximum residue level (MRL) sampling.	<p>A documented action plan shall be available that describes the steps to be taken in the event that the MRL analysis detects the presence of a PPP that is not authorized for use on the product (not registered in the country of production, not labeled for use on the product, etc.).</p> <p>The plan shall detail the steps taken to investigate the cause, to ensure all food safety risks are mitigated, and to arrange for disposal of the product, if needed.</p>	Major Must		
FV-Smart 32.07.05	A documented action plan is available that describes the steps to be taken if a	A documented action plan shall be available that describes the steps and actions to be taken in the event that a plant protection product residue	Major Must		

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	maximum residue level (MRL) is exceeded.	analysis indicates a MRL has been exceeded (MRL of both country of production and countries of destination, if different). The action plan shall include communication to customers and may be part of the recall and withdrawal procedure.			

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FV-Smart 32.08	Application of other substances				
FV-Smart 32.08.01	Up-to-date application records are kept of all other substances not covered under any of the sections.	<p>Records of other substances applied to water, soil, and hydroponic/fertigation systems (plant growth promoters, soil conditioners, pH adjusters, homemade and purchased remedies, etc.) shall be kept. Records shall contain the name of the substance, the crop, the field, the date, and the amount applied. In the case of purchased products, the trade or commercial name, where applicable, and the active substance or ingredient, or the main source (plant, algae, mineral, etc.) shall be recorded. If a registration scheme for this substance(s) exists in the country of production, the substance shall be approved.</p> <p>Where the substances do not require authorization for use in the country of production, the producer shall ensure use does not compromise food safety.</p> <p>Records shall contain information about the ingredients, where available.</p>	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 32.09	Plant protection product and postharvest treatment product storage			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number59	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号59
FV-Smart 32.09.01	Plant protection products (PPPs), biocontrol agents,	The PPP storage shall:	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal</i>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号37

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	and any other treatment products are stored in a manner that ensures the associated risks are managed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comply with all the appropriate current national, regional, and local legislation and regulations - Be located away from production areas, packaging storage areas, living areas, and harvested products to prevent cross contamination - Be kept secure and locked when not in use - Be accessible only to people with formal training in handling PPPs - Be properly ventilated - Have measuring equipment to support the accuracy of mixtures, including containers with graduation demarcations and calibrated scales - Be equipped with utensils (buckets, water supply point, etc.), which shall be kept clean for the safe and efficient handling of all PPPs that can be applied (This last also applies to the filling/mixing area, if this is different.) - Ensure all PPPs used on registered crops are stored separately from those used on nonregistered crops (e.g., garden chemicals) - Contain the PPPs in their original containers and packages (In the case of breakage only, the new package shall contain all the information of the original label.) 		<i>requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number37	
FV-Smart 32.09.02	The plant protection product (PPP) storage is structurally sound and robust.	Storage capacity shall be sufficient to contain all PPPs during the peak application season. The storage space shall be sturdy.	Minor Must		

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FV-Smart 32.09.03	Plant protection product (PPP) storage does not pose a risk to workers or create opportunities for cross contamination.	The PPPs and postharvest treatment product storage shall mitigate health and safety risks to workers and the risk of cross contamination. Liquids shall never be stored above powders or granular formulations.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 32.09.04	Plant protection products (PPPs) are stored at appropriate temperatures.	Storage temperatures shall be in accordance with label requirements.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 32.09.05	Plant protection product (PPP) storage is illuminated.	The storage shall be sufficiently illuminated by natural or artificial lighting to ensure that all product labels can be easily read.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 32.09.06	The plant protection product (PPP) storage is able to retain and manage spillage.	Shelving shall not be absorbent in case of spillage (metal, rigid plastic, or covered with impermeable liner, etc.). The PPP storage shall have retaining tanks or shall be banded to 110% of the volume of the largest container of stored liquid to ensure that there cannot be any leakage, seepage, or contamination to the exterior of the storage. Materials and tools such as sand, floor brush and dustpan, and plastic bags shall be available and in a fixed location to be used exclusively in case of spillage of PPPs.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 32.10	Mixing and handling			Guideline on International-level GAP	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号56

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				Fruits and vegetables number56	
FV-Smart 32.10.01	Access to health checks is available to workers with exposure to applicable plant protection products (PPPs) according to the risk assessment or exposure and toxicity of products.	The producer shall provide workers who come into contact with PPPs the option of receiving health checks annually or according to the workers' health and safety risk assessment. The health checks shall honor the privacy of personal information. The risk assessment shall identify the specific chemical exposure that would warrant the health check. Where health checks exist through government farm worker programs or other systems, these may be used as justification in the risk assessment that health care for high-exposure workers is readily available. Workers shall be informed of how to access these health services.	Minor Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Because under the revision of the Occupational Health and Safety Law in April 2019, companies are required to formulate 'rules for handling employee health information', this criterion can be assessed by measures such as checking the date of the physical examination and interviewing the employee if the results of the examination cannot be disclosed.</p> <p>Examples of tests to identify the specific</p>	<p>2019年4月の労働安全衛生法の改正により、企業は「従業員の健康情報の取り扱い規程」の策定が義務づけられたことから、健康診断結果の開示ができない場合には、実施日の記録と従業員へのヒアリングなどにより補完することができる。</p> <p>「特定の化学物質への曝露を識別する (identify the specific chemical exposure)」検査の例としては、血液検査によるコリンエステラーゼ (ChE) 値の確認などの方法があるが、これに限らない。</p>

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				chemical exposure include, but are not limited to, blood tests to check cholinesterase (ChE) levels, etc..	
FV-Smart 32.10.02	Plant protection products (PPPs) are mixed and handled according to label requirements.	Appropriate measuring equipment shall be adequate for mixing PPPs, and the correct handling and filling procedures shall be followed.	Major Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number54	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号54
FV-Smart 32.10.03	An accident procedure is available near the plant protection product (PPP)/chemical storage.	An accident procedure containing all appropriate information and emergency contact telephone numbers shall be present and display the basic steps of primary accident care. The procedure shall be accessible by all persons working near the PPP/chemical storage(s) and designated mixing area(s).	Minor Must	Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number15,24	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号15, 24
FV-Smart 32.10.04	Facilities are available to deal with operator contamination.	All plant protection product (PPP)/chemical storage and filling/mixing areas present on the farm shall have eyewash amenities, a source of clean water near the work area, and a first aid kit containing the relevant first aid material.	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号15, 24

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				Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number15,24	
FV-Smart 32.10.05	Plant protection products (PPPs) are transported between production sites in a safe and secure manner.	The producer shall ensure that the PPPs are transported in a way that mitigates risk to the environment or the health of the worker(s) and shall follow best industry practices.	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 32.10.06	The farm has documented procedures addressing re-entry times after plant protection product (PPP) application.	Based on the PPP label instructions there shall be clear, documented procedures that regulate re-entry intervals for PPPs applied to crops (standard operating procedure when intervals start and end, time of interval or signs to enter, how to enter, exceptions to entering during interval, and equipment and time in the field required, etc.). Special attention shall be paid to workers at greater risk. Where no re-entry period is stated, re-entry shall not be allowed until the chemical has dried on the crop.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 32.11	Invoices and procurement documentation				

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FV-Smart 32.11.01	Invoices and/or procurement documentation of all plant protection products (PPPs) and postharvest treatments are kept.	<p>Efforts shall be made to avoid illegal and counterfeit PPPs.</p> <p>Invoices, procurement documentation, or packing slips of all PPPs used and/or stored shall be retained.</p>	Major Must		

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FV-Smart 33	POSTHARVEST HANDLING			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number33	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号33
FV-Smart 33.01	Packing (in-field or facility) and storage areas			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number35,38	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号35, 38
FV-Smart 33.01.01	Harvested and packed products are stored to minimize food safety risks.	All harvested products (packed products, bulk) are stored appropriately and protected from contamination in accordance with the hygiene risk assessment.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 33.01.02	All locations for collection, storage, and distribution of packed products are cleaned and maintained.	All product handling and storage facilities and equipment (walls, floors, conveyance lines, machinery, etc.) shall be cleaned and maintained with a defined frequency according to a documented cleaning and maintenance schedule. Maintenance shall not introduce food safety risks. Records of cleaning and maintenance shall be kept.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 33.01.03	Packaging materials are appropriate for their intended use and stored under conditions that protect the materials from contamination.	Packaging materials (including reusable crates) shall be appropriate for their intended use and stored under conditions that protect the materials from contamination and deterioration. Packaging materials may be stored outside, providing risks of	Minor Must		

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		contamination have been addressed (e.g., packaging materials sealed in plastic covers).			
FV-Smart 33.01.04	Cleaning equipment, agents, lubricants, etc. are stored and used to prevent chemical contamination of products and are approved for application in the food industry.	<p>To avoid chemical contamination of products, cleaning equipment, agents, lubricants, etc. shall be kept in a designated secure area, away from products.</p> <p>Documented evidence (specific label mention or technical data sheet) shall exist authorizing use for the food industry of all cleaning agents, lubricants, etc. that may come into contact with products.</p>	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 33.02	Foreign bodies			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number34	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号34
FV-Smart 33.02.01	Systems are in place to ensure that foreign materials do not contaminate products.	<p>Systems shall be in place to ensure that foreign materials, including insects, stones, debris, glass, and hard plastic, do not contaminate products.</p> <p>Glass, hard plastic, and similar materials (light bulbs, fixtures, etc.) suspended above products or used for product handling shall be of a safety design or protected/shielded.</p>	Major Must	<p>Supporting Document: Program for Prevention Foreign Materials Contamination</p> <p>This criterion covers the prevention of foreign material contamination during the post-harvest handling process, ensuring that the situation keeps away</p>	<p>補足文書：異物混入防止プログラム</p> <p>本項番は、収穫後の取扱い工程中における異物混入防止を対象としており、製品を汚染しない状況であることを確認する。</p>

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				from contamination of the product.	
FV-Smart 33.02.02	A system is in place for handling foreign material contamination.	A system for handling foreign material contamination, including glass and hard plastic breakages (in greenhouses, product handling, preparation and storage areas, etc.) shall be in place.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 33.03	Temperature and humidity control				
FV-Smart 33.03.01	Controlled storage conditions are maintained.	Temperature-, humidity- (where relevant), and atmosphere-controlled storage areas shall be monitored and maintained. Records of monitoring shall be kept.	Minor Must		

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FV-Smart 33.04	Pest control			Guideline on International-level GAP Fruits and vegetables number45	国際水準GAPガイドライン 青果物 番号45
FV-Smart 33.04.01	A pest management plan is in place and implemented.	A pest management plan for monitoring and control of pests in the packing and storage areas shall be in place. There shall be visual evidence that the pest monitoring and correcting processes are effective.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 33.04.02	Records are kept of pest control inspections and corrective actions taken.	Monitoring shall take place and records of pest control inspections and follow-up action plan(s) shall be kept.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 33.05	Product labeling				
FV-Smart 33.05.01	Final product labeling is appropriate.	Where final product packing is included in the scope of certification, product labeling shall be done according to applicable requirements in the country of intended sale and any customer specifications. Packaging may be provided by the customer, indicating compliance with customer specifications.	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
FV-Smart 33.06	Environmental monitoring program				

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FV-Smart 33.06.01	A risk-based microbial environmental monitoring program is in place for product handling areas.	Where postharvest activities are included in an operation, there shall be a risk-based microbial environmental monitoring program in place for the product handling areas. The program shall allow for assessment of effectiveness of cleaning procedures and identify sources of potential contamination (in water, on surfaces, etc.). The risk assessment shall determine the areas of possible contamination (e.g., high traffic or difficult-to-clean locations). Controlled environment agriculture (CEA) with environmental monitoring programs shall show documentation for applicable production activities and not be limited to product handling.	Minor Must	<p>Supporting Document: Microbial Environmental Monitoring Program at PHU</p> <p>'Microbial environmental monitoring' means repeating the following steps (1) to (4) for the produce handling area, where there is a post-harvest handling process. [Risk assessment and implementation of countermeasures]. (1) Identify potential contamination risks, such as the need for temperature control of produce and the likely location of contamination within the produce handling area, depending on the risk. (2) If applicable, determine acceptable temperature ranges, establish temperature control procedures, implement and record</p>	<p>補足文書：PHUでの微生物環境のモニタリングプログラム</p> <p>「微生物環境モニタリング」とは、収穫後の取扱い工程がある場合、生産物取扱区域について、以下の①～④を繰り返すことをいう。</p> <p>【リスク評価と対策の実施】</p> <p>①リスクに応じ、生産物の温度管理の必要性や生産物取扱区域内の汚れそうな位置など、潜在的な汚染リスクを特定する。</p> <p>②該当する場合、許容温度帯を決め、温度管理手順を定め、温度管理を実施し、記録する。また、生産物取扱区域を汚れにくくする、あるいは汚れを取り除く方法を決め、清掃手順とスケジュールを含む計画を作成、清掃を実施し、記録する。</p> <p>【有効性の評価】</p> <p>③実施記録、および、該当する場合、製品に関する苦情や微生物検査結果などを確認する。</p>

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				<p>temperature control. Also, determine how to make the produce handling area less contaminated or remove contamination, develop a plan including cleaning procedures and schedules, and implement and record the cleaning. [Assessment of effectiveness]</p> <p>(3) Check implementation records and, if applicable, product complaints and microbiological test results.</p> <p>(4) If applicable, assess the appropriateness of the allowable temperature range and the effectiveness of temperature control procedures, as well as the effectiveness of cleaning procedures.</p> <p>The audit by the certification body reviews</p>	<p>④該当する場合、許容温度帯の適切性や温度管理手順の有効性、また、清掃手順の有効性を評価する。</p> <p>認証機関による審査では、収穫後の取扱作業を確認、実施しているモニタリングの例をインタビューすると共に、関連文書を確認。リスクベースの微生物環境モニタリングプログラムと清掃手順の有効性を評価する。</p>

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				post-harvest handling operations, interviews examples of monitoring being carried out and reviews relevant documentation, to assess the effectiveness of risk-based microbial environmental monitoring programmes and cleaning procedures.	

VERSION/EDITION UPDATE REGISTER

New document	Replaced document	Date of publication	Description of modifications
221216_IFA_Smart_PCs_FV_v6_0_Sep22_en_NIG_template_protected	230913_IFA_Smart_PCs_FV_v6_0_Sep23_NIG_template_en	13 September 2023	Added new section 7.

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