INTEGRATED FARM ASSURANCE SMART

Principles and Criteria for Fruit and Vegetables

VERSION 6.0_SEP23

NATIONAL INTERPRETATION GUIDELINE FOR SPAIN

VALID FROM: 1 JULY 2024

CREATED BY: NATIONAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP SPAIN

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.

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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.

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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

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- 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.

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INTEGRATED FARM ASSURANCE SMART VERSION 6

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				ENGLISH	**SPANISH**
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FV-Smart 01	**INTERNAL DOCUMENTATION**				
FV-Smart 01.01	A procedure is in place to manage and control documents and records.	Documents and records affecting implementation of the requirements shall be managed and controlled. A system shall demonstrate: - 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 Documentation shall be: - 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 - Effectively rescinded when obsolete	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 01.02	Records for auditing purposes are up-to-date. Records are kept for a minimum period of two	All records generated or kept by the producer for auditing purposes shall: - Be stored securely, readily accessible and kept up to date	Minor Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the*	Los documentos laborales (contratos y otros documentos laborales) deben conservarse un mínimo de 3 años y la

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	years, unless a longer period is required.	- 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 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.		*NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements* Labor documents (contracts and other labor documents) must be kept for a minimum of 3 years and social security documentation for 4 years, as established in Royal Legislative Decree 5/2000 approving the revised text of the Law on Violations and Sanctions in the Social Order. Invoices for plant protection products must be kept for a minimum period of 3 years, according to article 16.3 of Royal Decree 1311/2012, which establishes the framework for action to achieve a sustainable use of plant protection products.	documentación sobre seguridad social, durante 4 años, según se establece en el Real Decreto Legislativo 5/2000 por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley sobre Infracciones y Sanciones en el Orden Social. - Las facturas de productos fitosanitarios se deben conservar por un periodo minimo de 3 años, según el artículo 16.3 del Real Decreto 1311/2012 por el que se establece el marco de actuación para conseguir un uso sostenible de los productos fitosanitarios.

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FV-Smart 01.03	The producer completes a minimum of one self-assessment/internal audit annually to the standard.	The self-assessment/internal audit shall evaluate compliance, review implementation, and support identification of improvement opportunities. 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: - 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 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.”	Major Must	This inspection/self-assessment can be done using the checklist created for the certification or according to their own system created by the company and based on the checklist as long as all are verified GLOBALG.A.P. principles and allows to count the percentage form compliance equivalent to valuations made with the official lists of GLOBALG.A.P.	Esta inspección/autoevaluación se podrá realizar utilizando la lista de verificación creada para la certificación o de acuerdo al sistema propio creado por la empresa y basado en la lista de verificación siempre que se verifiquen todos los puntos de control de GLOBALG.A.P. y permita contabilizar el porcentaje de cumplimiento de forma equivalente a las valoraciones realizadas con las listas oficiales de GLOBALG.A.P.
FV-Smart 01.04	Effective corrective actions are taken to address non-conformances detected during the self-	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		

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	assessments/internal audits.				
FV-Smart 02	**CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT PLAN**				
FV-Smart 02.01	A continuous improvement plan is documented.	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. 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: - Description of improvement objective - Current status, with date of initial target establishment - Planned activity - Target outcome with estimated date of achievement	Major Must	The improvement plan may be developed at the producer group level (option 2). The objectives need to be properly developed and well documented.	El plan de mejora podrá estar desarrollado a nivel de grupo de productores (opción 2). Es preciso que se desarrollen los objetivos adecuadamente y estén bien documentados.
FV-Smart 02.02	There is evidence that a continuous improvement plan is implemented.	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: - Actual outcome of efforts, with date of evaluation	Minor Must		

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		- 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 - 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.	Workers with assigned duties that affect the implementation of activities covered by the standard shall be identified, including: - Job function and title - Contact information - Alternate in case of absences One worker shall be clearly identifiable as responsible for workers' health, safety, and welfare.	Minor Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See reference articles 11 and 12 of the Royal Decree 39/1997, which establishes the person responsible for the health and safety of workers from the company address.	Ver referencia artículos 11 y 12 del Real Decreto 39/1997, que establecen el responsable de la salud y seguridad de los trabajadores por parte de la dirección de la empresa.
FV-Smart 03.02	Individuals responsible for technical decision-making on inputs can demonstrate competence.	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.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make*	Cuando se requiera asesor, según el artículo 10.3 del Real Decreto 1311/2012 por el que se establece el marco de actuación para conseguir un uso sostenible de los productos fitosanitarios, el asesor

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		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 literature, specific training attendance, active PPP applicator license, etc.). 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.		*reference to these legal requirements.* When an advisor is required, according to article 10.3 of the Royal Decree 1311/2012, which establishes the framework for action to achieve a sustainable use of plant protection products, the plant protection products adviser must be registered in the ROPO as an adviser.	de productos fitosanitarios deberá estar inscrito en el ROPO en la sección de “asesores”.
FV-Smart 03.03	Worker training includes the necessary skills and competencies and is supported by records.	Workers shall be able to demonstrate competence in their assigned tasks. 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. 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.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* Professional users of plant protection products must be in possession of a card that demonstrates appropriate knowledge.	Los usuarios profesionales de productos fitosanitarios deben estar en posesión de un carné que acredite conocimientos apropiados. Nivel cualificado para los agricultores que realicen tratamientos empleando personal auxiliar. La normativa de aplicación para la expedición, renovación y retirada de carnés de manipulación de productos fitosanitarios debe ser consultada en la Comunidad Autónoma en la que se encuentren

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				Qualified level for farmers who carry out treatments using auxiliary personnel. The applicable regulations for the issuance, renewal and withdrawal of handling cards plant protection products must be consulted with the Community Autonomous in which the production farms are. In the case of an expired card, the operator must demonstrate that he has requested the renewal to corresponding administration. See as a reference articles 17 and 18 of the Royal Decree 1311/2012 on sustainable use of plant protection products.	las fincas de producción. En caso de carné caducado, el operador debe demostrar que ha solicitado la renovación a la administración correspondiente. Ver como referencia los artículos 17 y 18 del real decreto 1311/2012 sobre uso sostenible de productos fitosanitarios.
FV-Smart 03.04	Records of all training activities are kept.	Induction or refresher training shall be recorded.	Major Must		

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		Training records relevant to the implementation of the standard and good agricultural practices shall include: - 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		

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		A GLOBALG.A.P. approved CB may assess the subcontractor and may issue a letter of conformance with the following information: - Date of assessment - Name of the CB - CB auditor name - Details of the subcontractor - List of the assessed principles and criteria 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.			
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.	Specifications supporting the implementation of the standard and customer compliance shall be available. Specifications shall be reviewed annually or when changes occur, whichever is sooner. These changes may include the following, where relevant: - 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		

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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.	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. 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).	Minor Must	Fertilizers, plant protection products, cleaning agents, etc.: This verification will be recorded, noting down: date, person responsible, and the existing quantities of each product/fertilizer (Kg, number of containers...).	Fertilizantes, productos fitosanitarios, agentes de limpieza, etc.: Se registrará esta verificación anotándose: fecha, responsable, y las cantidades existentes de cada producto/abono (Kg, número de envases…).
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		

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		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**				
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	Segregation of products certified and non-certified may be done through physical methods or spacing it out in time. In the case of Option 2, the segregation procedure will be defined by the group of producers.	La segregación de los productos certificados y no-certificados podrá llevarse a cabo mediante métodos físicos o espaciándolo en el tiempo. En caso de Opción 2 el procedimiento de segregación estará definido por el grupo de productores.
FV-Smart 07.02	The GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) is indicated on all final products originating from certified production processes when registered for parallel ownership.	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 farm or after product handling) shall be identified with a GGN.	Major Must		

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		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 - Traceability data/codes related to the purchased products - Purchase orders and/or invoices received	Major Must		

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		- List of approved suppliers			
FV-Smart 08	**MASS BALANCE**				
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. 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	Major Must		

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		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 - Steps taken to contact the certification body (CB), which in turn may contact the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat - The methods for reconciling stock 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	Major Must		

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		that it can be effectively traced forward to the customer). 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. If an actual recall and withdrawal occurred during the past year, documentation of these may be provided for compliance.			
FV-Smart 10	**COMPLAINTS**				
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. 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). 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.	Major Must		

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		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. 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.			
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* The information to be transmitted to workers about their rights will be based on the Workers' Statute and the Collective Agreement that applies to them.	La información a transmitir a los trabajadores y trabajadoras sobre los derechos estará basada en el Estatuto de los trabajadores y el Convenio Colectivo que les aplique.
FV-Smart 11	**NON-CONFORMING PRODUCTS**				

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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. 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.	Major Must	In the case of a group of producers (Option 2) and a multi-site producer under (Option 1) with QMS (Quality Management Systems), it is possible that this procedure is covered in the QMS, and the relevant part that affects them must be available to the producers.	En el caso de un grupo de productores (Opción 2) y un productor multisitio bajo la (Opción 1) con SGC (Sistemas de Gestión de Calidad), es posible que este procedimiento quede cubierto en el SGC, debiendo estar a disposición de los productores la parte relevante que les afecta.
FV-Smart 12	**LABORATORY TESTING**				
FV-Smart 12.01	Laboratory testing occurs in a manner consistent	There shall be documented evidence that laboratories used to analyze parameters impacting food safety are operating in accordance with the	Minor Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF*	Cualquier proveedor de tests de intercomparación que esté acreditado por la autoridad nacional

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	with industry requirements.	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 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®).		*legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* Any provider of intercomparison tests that is accredited by the competent national authority according to ISO 17043. Producers must provide a test of the aptitude tests only when the lab is in ISO 17025 accreditation process.	competente según la norma ISO 17043. Los productores deben proporcionar una prueba de los tests de aptitud solo cuando el laboratorio esté en proceso de acreditación ISO 17025.
FV-Smart 13	**EQUIPMENT AND DEVICES**				
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 constructed to ensure that they can be cleaned, disinfected, and maintained to avoid contamination. 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,	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See for reference:	Ver como referencia: - El artículo 39 (limpieza de los equipos de tratamiento) del Real Decreto 1311/2012, de 14 septiembre, por el que se establece el marco de actuación para conseguir un uso sostenible de los productos fitosanitarios.

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		etc.), shall be maintained, routinely verified, and, where applicable, calibrated at least annually. Equipment maintenance, calibration (where applicable), and repairs shall be documented. Maintenance activities shall not present risks to food safety, the environment, or workers. 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. Irrigation/Fertigation equipment: At a minimum, annual maintenance records shall be kept for all methods of irrigation/fertigation machinery/techniques used.		- Article 39 (treatment equipment cleaning) of Royal Decree 1311/2012, of 14 September, which establishes the framework for action to achieve a sustainable use of plant protection products. - Royal Decree 1702/2011, of November 18, on periodic inspections of the application equipment for plant protection products. Article 3 of Royal Decree 1702/2011 establishes: 1. The following are considered subject to inspection: a) Mobile equipment for the application of plant protection products, registered in the ROMA and used in primary, agricultural and forestry	- Real Decreto 1702/2011, de 18 de noviembre, de inspecciones periódicas de los equipos de aplicación de productos fitosanitarios. El artículo 3 del Real Decreto 1702/2011 establece: 1. Se consideran objeto de inspección: a) Equipos móviles de aplicación de productos fitosanitarios, inscritos en el ROMA y utilizados en la producción primaria, agrícola y forestal, así como los equipos utilizados en otros usos profesionales, y que correspondan a algunos de los siguientes géneros de máquinas: – Pulverizadores hidráulicos (de barras o pistolas de pulverización). – Pulverizadores hidroneumáticos. – Pulverizadores neumáticos. – Pulverizadores centrífugos. – Espolvoreadores. b) Equipos de aplicación montados a bordo de aeronaves, que deberán disponer de la mejor tecnología

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				production, as well as equipment used in other professional uses, and that correspond to some of the following types of machines: – Hydraulic sprayers (bars or spray guns). – Hydropneumatic sprayers. – Pneumatic sprayers. – Centrifugal sprayers. – Dusters. b) Application equipment mounted on board aircraft, which must have the best technology available to reduce spray drift. c) Equipment installed inside greenhouses or other closed premises (post-harvest). 2. Knapsack sprayers, manual drag sprayers (wheelbarrow) with a tank of up to 100 liters, and other equipment,	disponible para reducir la deriva de la pulverización. c) Equipos instalados en el interior de invernaderos u otros locales cerrados (postcosecha). 2. Se excluyen del ámbito de aplicación de este real decreto los pulverizadores de mochila, los pulverizadores de arrastre manual (carretilla) con depósito de hasta 100 litros, y otros equipos, móviles o estáticos, no contemplados anteriormente. El artículo 5 del Real Decreto 1702/2011 establece la frecuencia de inspección: Los equipos nuevos, hay que inspeccionarlos dentro del plazo de los 5 primeros años. Las inspecciones posteriores cada 3 años. Además, todos los equipos deben realizar la verificación anual.

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				mobile or static, not previously contemplated, are excluded from the scope of this Royal Decree. Article 5 of Royal Decree 1702/2011 establishes the inspection frequency: New equipment must be inspected within the first 5 years. Subsequent inspections every 3 years. In addition, all teams must perform annual verification.	
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		
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		

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FV-Smart 14	**FOOD SAFETY POLICY DECLARATION**				
FV-Smart 14.01	The producer has completed and signed the food safety policy declaration.	The producer's food safety policy declaration shall: - 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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	
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.	The system shall include: - 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	If, as a result of the evaluation, the risk of contamination by intentional threats is low, no action is required.	Si como resultado de la evaluación, el riesgo de contaminación por amenazas intencionales es bajo, no se precisa implantar acción alguna.

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		- 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.	The system shall include the following points: - 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		
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	Producers who make use of logo on websites or other media, they must do so in accordance with the scope of the certification. For example, producers	Productores que hagan uso del logotipo en páginas web u otros medios, deben hacerlo de acuerdo al alcance de la certificación. Por ejemplo, productores que no incluyen todos sus productos en GLOBALG.A.P. y que usen el logo,

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	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.		who do not include all their products in GLOBALG.A.P. and that are using the logo, they should make it clear so that the GLOBALG.A.P. certification is not associated with non-certified products.	deberán hacerlo de manera clara para que no se asocie la certificación GLOBALG.A.P. con los productos no certificados
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).	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. 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. 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."	Major Must		

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		Indication of the certification status is obligatory regardless of whether the product originating from a 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**				
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) - The production environment, including design and layout for prevention of cross contamination and support of food safety	Major Must		

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FV-Smart 19.02	Documented hygiene procedures are in place to minimize food safety risks.	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. 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. Hands shall be washed whenever they may be a source of contamination, including prior to the start of work and after using the toilet. 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. Visual evidence shall show that no violations of the hygiene procedures occur.	Major Must		
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	Major Must	It must be possible to confirm the worker's participation in this training, eg signing	Se deberá poder confirmar la participación del trabajador en esta formación; ej. firmando asistencia, confirmando su participación,

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		- 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		attendance, confirming their participation, certificate of attendance, etc. Training may be internal.	certificado de asistencia, etc. La formación podrá ser interna.
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See for reference: Article 7 of Law 28/2005, of December 26, on sanitary measures against smoking and regulating the sale, supply, consumption and advertising of tobacco products.	Ver como referencia: El artículo 7 de la Ley 28/2005, de 26 de diciembre, de medidas sanitarias frente al tabaquismo y reguladora de la venta, el suministro, el consumo y la publicidad de los productos del tabaco.
FV-Smart 19.05	Clean toilets are provided for workers, visitors, and subcontractors in the vicinity of their work.	Toilets provided for production and handling activities (including stationary or mobile toilets) shall be: - Designed and located so as to minimize the potential risk for product contamination	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make*	Ver como referencia: ANEXO V “Servicios higiénicos y locales de descanso” del Real Decreto 486/1997, de 14 de abril,

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		- 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 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.		*reference to these legal requirements.* See for reference: ANNEX V "Hygienic services and rest places" of Royal Decree 486/1997, of April 14, which establishes the minimum health and safety provisions in the workplace.	por el que se establecen las disposiciones mínimas de seguridad y salud en los lugares de trabajo.
FV-Smart 19.06	Handwashing facilities are available for all workers, visitors, and subcontractors who come into direct contact with products.	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. The facilities shall be situated as near as possible to the toilets without posing a risk of cross contamination. All handwashing facilities shall be equipped with nonperfumed hand soap and means of drying hands. Single use towels shall be used where possible. Towels shall not pose a cross contamination risk. Air towels and forced-air hand dryers are permitted.	Major Must		

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		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.			
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	Visual evidence is enough.	Es suficiente con evidencia visual.
FV-Smart 19.08	Containers used for production and harvesting are cleaned, maintained, and appropriate for use.	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. 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 be incorporated into the cleaning procedure when required in the hygiene risk assessment.	Major Must		

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		Harvest containers shall be used exclusively for product (not used to store chemicals, lubricants, oil, trash, tools, etc.).			

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FV-Smart 20	**WORKERS' HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE**				
FV-Smart 20.01	**Risk assessment and training**				
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	If an analysis and risk assessment is available and carried out by an own or external occupational risk prevention service, this requirement is met in accordance with Law 31/1995. Companies that legally do not require a contract with a prevention company, they will be able to define the health, safety and welfare policy of the worker, (including those who come from field activities, seasonal workers, etc.) by developing a documented assessment of the occupational hazards generated in the activities relating to GLOBALG.A.P. To do so, generic documents of	Si se dispone de un análisis y evaluación de riesgos realizado por un servicio de prevención propio o ajeno de riesgos laborales se cumple con este requisito de acuerdo con la Ley 31/1995. Las empresas que legalmente no requieran contrato con empresa de prevención, podrán definir la política de salud, seguridad y bienestar del trabajador, (incluidos aquellos que proceden de las actividades del campo, temporeros, etc.) mediante el desarrollo de una evaluación de los riesgos laborales documentados generados en las actividades relativas a GLOBALG.A.P. Para ello se podrán utilizar documentos genéricos del sector, pero siempre adaptados a las condiciones de la explotación.

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				the sector may be used, but always adapted to the conditions of the farm.	
FV-Smart 20.01.02	The farm has health and safety procedures.	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. The farm infrastructure, facilities, on-farm worker housing, and equipment shall be constructed and maintained to minimize health and safety hazards for workers. 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.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	
FV-Smart 20.01.03	All staff have received health and safety training according to the risk assessment.	Basic training on workers' health and safety shall: - Be provided annually to staff, including owners and managers	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the*	Durante la inspección no se observarán prácticas inadecuadas. Si en ese momento no se estuviera realizando ninguna actividad, debe

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		- 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, emergency response procedures, fire safety, and rights and responsibilities associated with workers' health protection		*NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* During the inspection, no inappropriate practices will be observed. If at that moment no activity is being carried out, the competence of the workers must be verified by reviewing *in situ* the registers and lists of attendance to the respective trainings. Training should consider the risks found in the evaluation for each phase of production and job in the company. See as a reference: Article 19 of Law 31/1995, of November 8, on the prevention of Occupational Risks: "[…] The training may be given by the company through its own means or in concert with outside services, and their cost	verificarse la competencia de los trabajadores mediante la revisión in situ de los registros y listas de asistencias a los respectivos cursos de formación. La formación debe considerar los riesgos encontrados en la evaluación para cada fase de producción y puesto de trabajo en la empresa. Ver como referencia: artículo 19 de la Ley 31/1995, de 8 de noviembre, de prevención de Riesgos Laborales: "[…] La formación se podrá impartir por la empresa mediante medios propios o concertándola con servicios ajenos, y su coste no recaerá en ningún caso sobre los trabajadores"

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				will not fall in any case on the workers."	
FV-Smart 20.02	**Hazards and first aid**				
FV-Smart 20.02.01	Accident and emergency procedures are displayed and communicated.	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. The procedures shall cover/identify the following: - 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 Permanent and legible signs shall indicate potential hazards. Emergency exits and escape route signs shall indicate these must be kept open, accessible, and clear of obstacles. This includes, where applicable, waste pits, flammable structures (fuel tanks, propane/natural gas tanks, etc.), plant protection product (PPP)	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* Instructions to follow in case of an emergency situation and accident will be visible on permanent structures with specific risks (eg warehouse of plant protection products, warehouse of fertilizers, mixing areas, equipment washing area and other areas with specific risks (eg gas-oil tanks). When there are foreign workers, it must be indicated with clear	Las instrucciones a seguir en caso de situación de emergencia y accidente estarán visibles en estructuras permanentes con riesgos específicos (ej. almacén de productos fitosanitarios, almacén de fertilizantes, áreas de mezcla, zona de lavado de equipos y otras zonas con riesgos específicos (p.e tanques de gas-oil). Cuando haya trabajadores extranjeros deberán indicarse con pictogramas claros o en su lengua. Si éstos residen en España y muestran al auditor conocimiento de una de las lenguas oficiales (castellano y/o lengua de la comunidad autónoma) no serán necesarias las traducciones. El teléfono de emergencias 112 se considera suficiente para cumplir con el requisito de teléfonos relevantes.

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		storage, bodies of water, and any other identified physical hazards. Warning signs shall be present and in the predominant language(s) of the workforce and/or in pictograms. Examples of other information that can be included: - 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)		pictograms or in their language. If they live in Spain and show the auditor knowledge of one of the official languages (Spanish and/or language of the autonomous community) translations will not be necessary. The emergency telephone number 112 is considered enough to meet the requirement for relevant phones.	
FV-Smart 20.02.02	Safety advice for substances hazardous to workers' health and safety is immediately available and accessible.	Information related to safe handling of each hazardous substance shall be accessible (websites, telephone numbers, safety data sheets (SDSs), etc.).	Minor Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	

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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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* The first-aid kit should not contain expired products. See as a reference Annex VI.A of the Royal Decree 486/1997, of April 14, which establishes the minimum health and safety provisions in the workplace: 3. *Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding sections, every workplace must have at least one portable first-aid kit containing authorized disinfectants and antiseptics, sterile gauze, cotton wool, a bandage, tape, adhesive bandages, scissors,*	El botiquín no debe contener productos caducados. Ver como referencia el Anexo VI.A del Real Decreto 486/1997, de 14 de abril por el que se establecen las disposiciones mínimas de seguridad y salud en los lugares de trabajo: *3. Sin perjuicio de lo dispuesto en los apartados anteriores, todo lugar de trabajo deberá disponer, como mínimo, de un botiquín portátil que contenga desinfectantes y antisépticos autorizados, gasas estériles, algodón hidrófilo, venda, esparadrapo, apósitos adhesivos, tijeras, pinzas y guantes desechables.* Además, se debe considerar según el artículo 1, apartado 2.e) de dicho real decreto que no será de aplicación a: *"los campos de cultivo, bosques y otros terrenos que formen parte de una empresa o centro de trabajo agrícola o forestal pero que estén situados fuera de la zona edificada de los mismos"* En estos casos, el botiquín deberá contener como mínimo: desinfectantes y/o antisépticos

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				tweezers and disposable gloves. In addition, it must be considered according to article 1, section 2.e) of said royal decree that it will not be applicable to: "*cultivation fields, forests and other lands that are part of a company or agricultural or forestry work center but that are located outside their built-up area*" In these cases, the first-aid kit must contain at least: authorized disinfectants and/or antiseptics, sterile gauze, cotton wool, bandage, tape and/or adhesive dressings.	autorizados, gasas estériles, algodón hidrófilo, venda, esparadrapo y/o apósitos adhesivos.
FV-Smart 20.02.04	There is always at least one person trained in first aid present on the farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out.	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 the relevant principles and criteria of the standard. As a guideline: one trained person per 50 workers.	Minor Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	Se aceptan cursos cuyo programa incluya formación en primeros auxilios.

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				Courses including first aid training in its program are accepted.	
FV-Smart 20.03	**Personal protective equipment**				
FV-Smart 20.03.01	Workers, visitors, and subcontractors are equipped with suitable personal protective equipment (PPE).	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. PPE shall be provided whenever necessary to workers, subcontractors (acceptable when provided by subcontracting company), and visitors.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* For producers who do not need an occupational risk prevention service see as reference the annexes of Royal Decree 773/1997 on minimum safety and health provisions related to the use by workers of Individual Protection Equipment.	Para los productores que no necesiten servicio de prevención de riesgos laborales ver como referencia los anexos del Real Decreto 773/1997 sobre disposiciones mínimas de seguridad y salud relativas a la utilización por los trabajadores de equipos de protección individual.
FV-Smart 20.03.02	Personal protective equipment (PPE) is maintained in clean conditions and stored appropriately so as not to	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	Major Must	Dirty or damaged protective clothing and equipment must be handled according to	Ropa y equipo de protección sucios o dañados deben gestionarse según el plan de acción para residuos y contaminantes requeridos en el FV-Smart 25.01.

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	pose any contamination risk to personal items.	manner that prevents cross contamination with chemicals.		the action plan for waste and contaminants required in the FV-Smart 25.01.	
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		
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.	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). The communication may be in the form of scheduled meetings, worker hotlines, anonymous comment boxes, daily prework briefings, or individual crew meetings. On very small operations, communication between a family or limited number of workers may occur continuously.	Minor Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* E-mails and other records that show communication between management and workers are considered valid..	Se consideran validos correos electrónicos y otros registros que demuestren la comunicación entre gerencia y los trabajadores.
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See for reference: Annex V, section A of Royal Decree 486/1997, of April 14, which establishes the minimum safety and health	Ver como referencia: Anexo V, apartado A del Real Decreto 486/1997, de 14 de abril, por el que se establecen las disposiciones mínimas de seguridad y salud en los lugares de trabajo.

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				provisions in the workplace.	
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See for reference: Annex V, section A of Royal Decree 486/1997, of April 14, which establishes the minimum safety and health provisions in the workplace.	Ver como referencia: Anexo V, apartado A del Real Decreto 486/1997, de 14 de abril, por el que se establecen las disposiciones mínimas de seguridad y salud en los lugares de trabajo.
FV-Smart 20.04.04	Transportation provided to workers is safe.	Transportation shall be safe for workers and take into account applicable safety requirements and regulations.	Minor Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* Only applicable to transportation on public roads..	Solo aplicable al transporte por vías públicas.

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FV-Smart 21	**SITE MANAGEMENT**				
FV-Smart 21.01	A documented risk assessment is completed for all registered sites.	The risk assessment shall be: - 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) It shall consider: - 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		
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 implemented and is reviewed regularly.	A management plan shall: - 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 - 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	Major Must		

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		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.	The producer shall have a system to identify: - 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 Identification may be on a map or through the use of signs at each site.	Major Must		
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		
FV-Smart 21.05	The producer recognizes the farm as an agricultural ecosystem that interacts with neighboring landscapes (while the legal scope of the producer is on the farm).	Available evidence should indicate, for example, that: - In water management, the producer knows where 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.,	Recom.	.	

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		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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* Labeling must comply with the provisions of article 21 of Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 25, 2011, on food information provided to consumers.	El etiquetado debe cumplir con lo establecido en el artículo 21 del Reglamento (UE) nº 1169/2011 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 25 de octubre de 2011, sobre la información alimentaria facilitada al consumidor.
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.	Minor Must		

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		This biodiversity plan shall: - 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.	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: - 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		

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		potential impacts on migratory birds or other nocturnal biodiversity) - 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 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 22.01.03	Biodiversity is enhanced.	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: 1) Restoring, improving, or enlarging fragments of any size of: a) Forests, wetlands, mangroves, grasslands, peatlands, etc.	Recom.	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See for reference: Royal Decree 1051/2022, of December	Ver como referencia: Real Decreto 1051/2022, de 27 de diciembre, por el que se establecen normas para la nutrición sostenible en los suelos agrarios. Real Decreto 630/2013, de 2 de agosto, por el que se regula el Catálogo español de especies exóticas invasoras.

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		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)) c) Areas recognized as “High Conservation Value” (HCV) areas 2) Avoiding or controlling invasive alien species 3) Other actions by the producer and partners With regard to protection of biodiversity, the guideline provides reference. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.		27, which establishes standards for sustainable nutrition in agricultural soils. Royal Decree 630/2013, of August 2, which regulates the Spanish Catalog of invasive alien species.	
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. The evidence used in the previous three principles and criteria on biodiversity, if applied in on-farm unproductive sites, can be accepted here too.	Recom.		
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	Available evidence, such as maps, aerial photos, or documents issued by local or national authorities or authorized service providers, shall indicate that	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF*	Como ejemplos para productores cuyas zonas de producción están dentro de zonas protegidas se citan:

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	recognized conservation value (or effectively protected by other means) have been converted into agricultural areas or into other uses since 1 January 2014.	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: - 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.)		*legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* As examples for producers whose production areas are within protected areas are mentioned: Natural Resources Management Plan (PORN) (https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/conservacion-de-la-biodiversidad/conservacion-de-la-biodiversidad-en-espana/default .aspx) and the Governing Plan for Use and Management (PRUG) https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/parques-nacionales-oapn/red-parques-nacionales/legislacion/planes-rectores-uso-gestion/default.aspx	Plan de Ordenación de los Recursos Naturales (PORN) (https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/conservacion-de-la-biodiversidad/conservacion-de-la-biodiversidad-en-espana/default.aspx) y el Plan Rector de Uso y Gestión (PRUG) https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/parques-nacionales-oapn/red-parques-nacionales/legislacion/planes-rectores-uso-gestion/default.aspx
FV-Smart 22.03.02	On the farm (within the farm boundaries), areas	Available evidence, such as maps, aerial photos, or documents issued by local or national authorities or	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal*	

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	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.	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: - 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.)		*requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	
FV-Smart 22.03.03	Management of biodiversity is supported with metrics.	Acceptable metrics allow calculating, at minimum, the following: - 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)	Recom.	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	

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		- The total area (in ha or m2) that is planned for binding restoration (on 1 January of the CB audit year) Additional biodiversity aspects/metrics can also be calculated, where applicable. 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.			
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 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.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	
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		

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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) - The amount of energy exported (e.g., to the grid) 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. In Option 2 producer groups evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable. Results (data) on metrics at producer group and	Recom.		

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		farm level should be available to indicate compliance.			

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FV-Smart 24	**GREENHOUSE GASES AND CLIMATE CHANGE**				
FV-Smart 24.01	The farm contributes to reducing GHG* emissions and removing them from the atmosphere. *Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions refer to carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and fluorinated gases. Due to their varying potential to contribute to global warming, they are sometimes calculated as CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e).	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. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.	Recom.		
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	Recom.		

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		- Carbon farming and practices to capture carbon in soil and biomass 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.	Acceptable metrics allow calculating the following: At minimum, the GHG equivalence of the total amount of energy use on the farm (in CO_2e/ha/month and CO_2e/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 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.	Recom.		

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FV-Smart 25	**WASTE MANAGEMENT**				
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	
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		
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.		
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	Minor Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the*	Todos los tanques que almacenen combustible deberán estar homologados.

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		tank stored within it. In an environmentally sensitive area, the capacity shall be 165% of the volume of the largest tank.		*NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* All tanks that store fuel must be approved.	
FV-Smart 25.05	Organic waste is managed in an appropriate manner to reduce the risk of contamination of the environment.	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.		
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	
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		

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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: - 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. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 25.09	Food waste* is prevented and managed. *Food waste: food that is not channeled for human consumption, animal feed, or bio-based materials.	Available evidence indicates that: Surplus produce** should be redirected for one of the following purposes, in order of preference: - Human consumption (for processing, social food services, etc.) - Animal feed - Bio-based materials Food waste should be redirected in one of the following ways:	Recom.		

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		- Recycling, composting, and/or land applications - Repurposing (e.g., incineration of waste with energy recovery) - 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.			
FV-Smart 26	**PLANT PROPAGATION MATERIAL**				
FV-Smart 26.01	Propagation materials are obtained in compliance with variety registration laws, where applicable.	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.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See as reference article 4 of Law 30/2006 on seeds and nursery plants and phytogenetic resources.	Ver como referencia el artículo 4 de la ley 30/2006 de semillas y plantas de vivero y de recursos fitogenéticos.
FV-Smart 26.02	Propagation materials are obtained in compliance	Where the producer uses registered varieties or rootstock, documents shall be available on request that prove that the propagation materials have been	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF*	Ver como referencia el artículo 4 de la ley 30/2006 de semillas y plantas de vivero y de recursos

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	with intellectual property laws.	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 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.		*legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See as reference article 4 of Law 30/2006 on seeds and nursery plants and phytogenetic resources and Law 3/2000, of January 7, on the legal regime for the protection of plant varieties.	fitogenéticos y la Ley 3/2000, de 7 de enero, de régimen jurídico de la protección de las obtenciones vegetales
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.	Minor Must		

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		Where rootstocks are used, special attention shall be paid to the origin of the rootstocks through documentation.			
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 - Date - Trade name, active ingredient, and preharvest interval of each product - Name of applicator - Justification for application - Quantity - Machinery used 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.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 26.05	Information on chemical treatments is available for purchased propagation materials.	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: - Application records maintained by the supplier - Information on seed packages - List with names of plant protection products applied	Major Must	Field notebook records of the nursery related to chemical treatments are valid.	Son válidos los registros del cuaderno de explotación del vivero relativos a los tratamientos realizados.

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		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.			
FV-Smart 27	**GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS**			A statement signed by the producer or group of producers regarding the non-use of GMOs will be enough to consider this chapter as “N/A”.	Una declaración firmada por el productor o Grupo de Productores relativa al no uso de OGMs será suficiente para considerar este capítulo como “N/A”.
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		
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See for reference: Law 9/2003, of April 25, which establishes the legal regime for the confined use, voluntary	Ver como referencia: Ley 9/2003, de 25 de abril por la que se establece el régimen jurídico de la utilización confinada, liberación voluntaria y comercialización de organismos modificados genéticamente. Real Decreto 178/2004, de 30 de enero, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento general para el desarrollo y ejecución de la ley 9/2003, de 25 de abril, por la que se

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				release and commercialization of genetically modified organisms. Royal Decree 178/2004, of 30 January, by which the General regulation for the law development and enforcement 9/2003, of April 25, which establishes the legal regime of the contained use, release voluntary and commercialization of modified organisms genetically. EU search engine: “EU Register of authorized GMOs” https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna2/gm-register/ Website of the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/biotecnologia/omg/notificaciones-y-autorizaciones/	establece el régimen jurídico de la utilización confinada, liberación voluntaria y comercialización de organismos modificados genéticamente. Buscador de la UE: “EU Register of authorised GMOs” https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna2/gm-register/ Página web del Ministerio de Agricultura: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/biotecnologia/omg/notificaciones-y-autorizaciones/

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FV-Smart 27.03	The producer's direct clients have been informed of the genetically modified organism (GMO) status of the product.	Documented evidence of communication shall be kept and shall allow verification that all products supplied to direct clients meet the agreed requirements.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	
FV-Smart 28	**SOIL AND SUBSTRATE MANAGEMENT**				
FV-Smart 28.01	**Soil management and conservation**				
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	As reference documentation the producer can consult the Guide of rational fertilization of crops in Spain. Edited by the Spanish Ministry of	Como documentación de consulta el productor podrá consultar la Guía práctica de la fertilización racional de los cultivos en España. Editada por el Ministerio de Agricultura y disponible en el siguiente enlace:

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				Agriculture and available at the following link: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/publicaciones/Publicaciones-fertilizantes.aspx The minimum periodicity of the soil analysis will be the same established in the Royal Decree 1051/2022 of December 27, which establishes standards for sustainable nutrition in agricultural soils.	https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/publicaciones/Publicaciones-fertilizantes.aspx Las analíticas de suelo serán las establecidas en el Real Decreto 1051/2022, de 27 de diciembre, por el que se establecen normas para la nutrición sostenible en los suelos agrarios.
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	Minor Must		

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		suitable for use on the land and, where possible, minimize, isolate, or eliminate soil compaction.			
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	
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	The registration in the field notebook will be valid.	Será válido el registro en el cuaderno de explotación
FV-Smart 28.02.02	The preplanting interval is complied with.	The preplanting interval shall be recorded.	Minor Must	If the preplanting interval appears on the label or in the Register of Plant protection products of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, (https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-	En el caso de que aparezca el plazo de pre-plantación en la etiqueta o en el Registro de Productos Fitosanitarios del Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente (https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-fitosanitarios/fitos.asp) deberá respetarse.

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				fitosanitarios/fitos.asp) it must be respected.	
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.	"N/A" for biodegradable substrates.	"N/A" para sustratos biodegradables.
FV-Smart 28.03.02	Records are kept of any chemicals used to sterilize substrates for reuse.	If substrates are sterilized on the farm, the name or reference of the field, orchard, or greenhouse shall be recorded. If substrates are sterilized off-farm, the name and location of the company that sterilizes the substrate shall be recorded. In all cases, the following shall all be correctly recorded: - 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 Where applicable and feasible, steaming or nonchemical alternatives shall be used for sterilizing substrates that will be reused.	Minor Must		

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FV-Smart 28.03.03	Substrates of natural origins do not come from designated conservation areas.	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. Opportunities to decrease the use of peat shall be considered.	Minor Must		

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FV-Smart 29	**FERTILIZERS AND BIOSTIMULANTS**				
FV-Smart 29.01	**Application records**				
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	In the case of fertigation, for continuous applications in the same interval, with the same fertilizer/amount, they will be recorded every day that there is an application (If applied over a period continuous it will be enough to register the first and last application, as well either the frequency or the total amount applied during the month.)	En el caso de fertirrigación, para aplicaciones continuas en el mismo intervalo, con el mismo fertilizante/cantidad, se registrarán todos los días que haya aplicación (Si se aplica durante un periodo continuo bastará con registrar la primera y la última aplicación, así como la frecuencia o bien la cantidad total aplicada durante el mes.)
FV-Smart 29.01.04	The records of all fertilizer applications shall include:	Name and type	Minor Must	In generic fertilizers it will be enough with the registration of the type of	En fertilizantes genéricos será suficiente con el registro del tipo de fertilizante y la concentración.

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				fertilizer and concentration.	
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		
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.		
FV-Smart 29.02	**Storage**			See for reference: Royal Decree 888/2006, of July 21, which approves the Storage Regulations	Ver como referencia: Real Decreto 888/2006, de 21 de julio, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento sobre almacenamiento de fertilizantes a base de nitrato amónico con un contenido en

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				of nitrate ammonium - based fertilizers with a content in nitrogen equal to or less than 28 percent mass cent.	nitrógeno igual o inferior al 28 por ciento en masa.
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, etc.) can be stored with PPPs if both are kept in closed containers.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	
FV-Smart 29.02.02	Fertilizers and biostimulants are stored in an appropriate manner that reduces the risk of environmental contamination.	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. 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.	Minor Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* A waterproof barrier will be required with a retention capacity of 110% the volume of the bigger tank.	Se requerirá una barrera impermeable con capacidad de retención del volumen del 110% del tanque más grande.

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		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. 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.			
FV-Smart 29.03	**Organic fertilizers**				
FV-Smart 29.03.01	A risk assessment for organic fertilizer is conducted as per intended use.	A risk assessment for organic fertilizer shall be documented, conducted prior to use of the organic fertilizer, and it shall consider the following: - 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) 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	Major Must		

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		quality and content may be substituted for a risk assessment.			
FV-Smart 29.03.02	The interval between the application of organic fertilizer and harvest does not compromise food safety.	Records shall show that the interval between the use of composted organic fertilizers and harvest does not compromise food safety. 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 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.	Major Must		
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	

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FV-Smart 29.04	**Nutrient content**				
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	The details about the NPK content provided by the fertilizer supplier in technical information or having access to a document indicating concentration and type of fertilizer (eg "*Vademecum* online") are valid. In option 2, the content can be registered by the producers group.	Son válidos los detalles sobre el contenido en NPK proporcionados por el proveedor de fertilizantes en informaciones técnicas o tener acceso a un documento que indique la concentración y el tipo de fertilizante (ej. "Vademecum online") En opción 2, el contenido puede ser registrado por el grupo de productores.
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.		

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FV-Smart 30	**WATER MANAGEMENT**				
FV-Smart 30.01	**Water use risk assessments and management plan**				
FV-Smart 30.01.01	There is a risk assessment to assess food safety risks for pre- and postharvest water used.	There shall be a documented risk assessment for water used for indoor and outdoor production and postharvest activities. The assessment shall cover, at minimum: - 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 - The quality of the water used for fertilizer, plant protection product, or postharvest applications	Major Must		

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		- 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).	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: - Water sources - Distribution systems - Irrigation methods - Significant water uses for other activities on the farm - Impact of own farming activities on off-farm environments The risk assessment shall be reviewed annually or whenever changes to risks occur.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 30.01.03	A water management plan is available.	A documented water management plan shall: - Be reviewed at least annually, based on the reviewed risk assessments	Major Must		

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		- 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			
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: - Farm water extraction - Water storage infrastructure - On-farm water usage including but not limited to irrigation, product washing, and flotation processes - Water discharge into river courses or other environmentally sensitive areas, where legally required	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* It is valid to meet this requirement: legal authorization of the well,	Es válido para cumplir este requisito: Autorización legal del pozo, autorización legal para extraer agua de ríos, recibo de pagos, etc. La documentación presentada debe ser trazable al productor. Ver como referencia:

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		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).		legal authorization to extract water from rivers, receipt of payments, etc. The documentation presented must be traceable to the producer. See for reference: Royal Legislative Decree 1/2001 of July 20, which approves the consolidated text of the Water Law. Royal Decree 9/2008, of 11 January, which modifies the Hydraulic Public Domain Regulation, approved by the Royal Decree 849/1986, of April 11.	Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2001 de 20 de julio, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley de Aguas. Real Decreto 9/2008, de 11 de enero, por el que se modifica el Reglamento del Dominio Público Hidráulico, aprobado por el Real Decreto 849/1986, de 11 de abril.
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	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	Ver como referencia: Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2001 de 20 de julio, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley de Aguas. Real Decreto 9/2008, de 11 de

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		available to demonstrate that these conditions are being met.		See for reference: Royal Legislative Decree 1/2001 of July 20, which approves the consolidated text of the Water Law. Royal Decree 9/2008, of 11 January, which modifies the Hydraulic Public Domain Regulation, approved by the Royal Decree 849/1986, of April 11.	enero, por el que se modifica el Reglamento del Dominio Público Hidráulico, aprobado por el Real Decreto 849/1986, de 11 de abril
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**				
FV-Smart 30.04.01	Water storage facilities are present and well maintained to take advantage of periods of	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	Recom.	See for reference: Royal Legislative Decree 1/2001 of July 20, which	Ver como referencia: Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2001 de 20 de julio, por el

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	maximum water availability.	of repair and appropriately fenced/secured to prevent accidents.		approves the consolidated text of the Water Law. Royal Decree 9/2008 Hydraulic Public Domain Regulation. The third transitory disposition fixed the term of one year for the holders of dams and rafts higher than 5 meters or more than 100,000 m3 of capacity to request their classification and registration record.	que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley de Aguas Real Decreto 9/2008 Reglamento del dominio público hidráulico. La disposición transitoria tercera fijaba el plazo de un año para que los titulares de presas y balsas de altura superior a 5 metros o de más de 100.000 m3 de capacidad solicitaran su clasificación e inscripción en el registro.
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 water held within it shall be appropriate for the intended use.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 30.05	**Water quality**				
FV-Smart 30.05.01	Water is analyzed for food safety, in accordance with the risk assessment.	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	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the*	Si no se identifican riesgos, el análisis anual de agua no es necesario, debiendo hacerse uno inicial y posteriormente según se

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		completed at least once per year, or more frequently if required by the risk assessment (e.g., in controlled environment agriculture (CEA) production). 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. 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. Samples shall be taken from locations that are representative of the water source, usually as close to the point of application as possible. Analysis shall be performed during the time of water use on products and during the period of highest risk. There shall be a documented procedure for water analysis, including: - Frequency of sampling - Person responsible for sampling - Method of sample collection		*NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* If no risks are identified, the annual water analysis is not necessary, having to make one initially and subsequently as emerges from the risk assessment. If more than one farm uses the water from the same source (e.g. irrigation channel) one analysis is enough. In any case, a possible contamination from the water source to the irrigation point should be considered in the risk assessment. Analysis provided by the water provider (e.g. from the water consortium) or by public or recognized authorities are accepted.	desprenda de la evaluación de riesgos. Si más de una finca utiliza el agua de la misma fuente (p.e. canales de riego) es suficiente un análisis. De todos modos, la posible contamina-ción de la fuente de agua hasta el punto de riego debe ser considerada en la evaluación del riesgo. Son aceptables los análisis proporcionados por el proveedor de agua (p.e. del consorcio de agua) o por las autoridades públicas o reconocidas.

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		- Laboratory analyzing the samples - Location sampled Records of all analysis shall be maintained.			

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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.	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. Possible strategies to reduce the risk of product contamination arising from water use include, but are not limited to: - 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 Producers implementing these strategies shall verify that the risk of product contamination is addressed.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	
FV-Smart 30.05.03	The use of treated sewage water does not pose a food safety risk.	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. 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	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* Visual evidence of its non-use and a statement from the producer or	La evidencia visual de su no-uso y una declaración del productor o Grupo de productores será suficiente para cumplir con este requisito. La utilización de aguas residuales urbanas depuradas está permitida pero será preciso realizar una evaluación de riesgos y se podrá demostrar la conformidad del agua para el uso previsto a través de

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		and greywater" (2006) where no prevailing regulations exist. 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. *Escherichia coli (E. coli)* is recommended for this purpose, but other prevailing regulations and industry standards may reference total fecal coliforms. When more restrictive prevailing regulations do not exist, the verification level established by the WHO of ≤ 1000 *E. coli* per 100ml treated wastewater shall be adopted for monitoring purposes. 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. 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		Group of producers will be enough to meet this requirement. The use of clean treated urban wastewater is allowed but it will be necessary to carry out a risk assessment and to be able to demonstrate the conformity of the water for the intended use through analysis and/or official documentation (i.e. data, analysis or documents provided by the Public authorities). See as a reference the Royal Decree 1620/2007, of December 7, which establishes the legal regime for the reuse of treated water, the purpose of which is to establish the legal regime for the reuse of treated water.	análisis y/o documentación oficial (es decir, de datos, análisis o documentos proporcionados por las autoridades públicas). Ver como referencia el Real Decreto 1620/2007, de 7 de diciembre, por el que se establece el régimen jurídico de la reutilización de las aguas depuradas cuyo objeto establecer el régimen jurídico para la reutilización de las aguas depuradas.

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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		
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		
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 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	Major Must		

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		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	It is valid that the producer has access to web pages that provide guidance on irrigation needs (eg SIAM).	Es válido que el productor tenga acceso a páginas web que orientan sobre las necesidades de riego (ej. SIAM).
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 m3/site/month). The amount of water abstracted from specific sources should also be listed. Additional metrics may include, for example:	Recom.		

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		- 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. 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.			
FV-Smart 31	**INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT**				
FV-Smart 31.01	Implementation of integrated pest management (IPM) is assisted through training or advice.	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.). 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. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.	Minor Must	The external adviser must be registered in the ROPO in the "advisors" section (article 12.2 of Royal Decree 1311/2012, which establishes the framework for action to achieve a sustainable use of plant protection products).	El asesor externo deberá estar inscrito en el ROPO en la sección de “asesores” (artículo 12.2 del Real Decreto 1311/2012 por el que se establece el marco de actuación para conseguir un uso sostenible de los productos fitosanitarios).
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	Major Must		

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		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.			
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		
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 and intensity of pest attacks, thereby reducing the need for intervention.	Major Must	As a reference it is possible to follow those measures established in Annex I section I of Royal Decree 1311/2012 and/or in the integrated pest management Guidelines edited by MAPA and available on their	Como referencia pueden seguirse las establecidas en el Anexo I apartado I del Real Decreto 1311/2012 y/o en las Guías de gestión integrada de plagas editadas por el MAPA y disponibles en su página web en el siguiente enlace: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-

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				website at following link: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-fitosanitarios/guias-gestion-plagas/default.aspx	vegetal/productos-fitosanitarios/guias-gestion-plagas/default.aspx
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	As a reference it is possible to follow those practices established in Annex I section I of Royal Decree 1311/2012 and/or in the integrated pest management Guidelines edited by MAPA and available on their website at following link: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-fitosanitarios/guias-gestion-plagas/default.aspx	Como referencia pueden seguirse las establecidas en el Anexo I apartado I del Real Decreto 1311/2012 y/o en las Guías de gestión integrada de plagas editadas por el MAPA y disponibles en su página web en el siguiente enlace: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-fitosanitarios/guias-gestion-plagas/default.aspx
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.	Major Must	As a reference it is possible to follow those measures established in Annex I section I of Royal Decree 1311/2012 and/or in	Como referencia pueden seguirse las establecidas en el Anexo I apartado I del Real Decreto 1311/2012 y/o en las Guías de gestión integrada de plagas editadas por el MAPA y

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		Where possible, nonchemical approaches shall be considered. "N/A" if the producer did not intervene.		the integrated pest management Guidelines edited by MAPA and available on their website at following link: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-fitosanitarios/guias-gestion-plagas/default.aspx	disponibles en su página web en el siguiente enlace: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-fitosanitarios/guias-gestion-plagas/default.aspx
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: - 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.	Minor Must	Example: In case of not being indicated in the label, it is possible to consult the IRAC indications available on its website in the following links: http://www.irac-online.org/ https://irac-online.org/countries/spain/	Ej: En caso de no estar indicado en la etiqueta, podrían consultarse las indicaciones del IRAC disponibles en su página web en los siguientes enlaces: http://www.irac-online.org/ https://irac-online.org/countries/spain/

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FV-Smart 31.08	The producer uses the results of integrated pest management (IPM) to learn and to improve the IPM plan.	There shall be evidence that the producer evaluates the IPM plan on a yearly basis and introduces improvements if these were identified as necessary. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.	Minor Must		
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.	A system shall be in place to ensure that PPPs are used as authorized for the country of production. 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). Extrapolated PPP use is allowed as per local registration scheme (see guideline). 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.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* In Spain the plant protection products will be authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Ministry of Agriculture publishes, no-officially, information about registered plant protection products on the following website:	En España los productos fitosanitarios estarán autorizados por el Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación. El Ministerio de Agricultura publica, aunque de forma no oficial, la información acerca de los productos fitosanitarios registrados en la siguiente página web: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-fitosanitarios/registro-productos/ Al no ser una información oficinal, la información obtenida a través de esta vía deberá ser confirmada con la indicada en la etiqueta de los productos.

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				https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-fitosanitarios/registro-productos/ As it is not official information, the information obtained through this channel must be confirmed with that indicated on the label of the products.	
FV-Smart 32.01.02	Plant protection products (PPPs) and other treatments are applied appropriately and as recommended on the product label.	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. 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. All PPPs shall be correctly and properly labeled.	Major Must	In case of doubt, you can go to the Official phytosanitary Product Registry of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture publishes, no-officially, information about registered plant protection products on the following website: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-	En caso de duda se podrá acudir al Registro Oficial de Productos fitosanitarios del Ministerio de Agricultura. El Ministerio de Agricultura publica, aunque de forma no oficial, la información acerca de los productos fitosanitarios y otros medios de defensa fitosanitaria registrados en las siguientes páginas web: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-fitosanitarios/registro-productos/

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				fitosanitarios/registro-productos/ https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-fitosanitarios/registro-determinados-medios-de-defensa-fitosanitaria/ As it is not official information, the information obtained through this channel must be confirmed with that indicated on the label of the products.	https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-fitosanitarios/registro-determinados-medios-de-defensa-fitosanitaria/ Al no ser una información oficinal, la información obtenida a través de esta vía deberá ser confirmada con la indicada en la etiqueta de los productos.
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		
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.		

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FV-Smart 32.02	**Application records**			Royal Decree 1311/2012, of September 14, establishing the framework to achieve a sustainable use of plant protection products.	Real Decreto 1311/2012, de 14 septiembre, por el que se establece el marco de actuación para conseguir un uso sostenible de los productos fitosanitarios.
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 - Amount of product applied (weight or volume) and concentration or rate - Type of machinery or application equipment used (backpack sprayer, aerial application, chemigation, etc.)	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* The application records of the plant protection products must be kept for a minimum of three years. See as a reference: Royal Decree 1311/2012 which establishes the framework for action to achieve a sustainable use of plant protection products. Annex III part I establishes the records	Los registros de aplicación de los productos fitosanitarios deberán conservarse durante un mínimo de tres años. Ver como referencia el Real Decreto 1311/2012 por el que se establece el marco de actuación para conseguir un uso sostenible de los productos fitosanitarios. Anexo III parte I establece los registros de los tratamientos que deben realizarse en el cuaderno de explotación. En caso de que haya más de una máquina para el mismo tipo de aplicación, cada máquina podrá identificarse mediante un código.

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		- 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)		of the treatments that must be carried out in the field notebook. In case there is more than one machinery or application equipment for the same type of application, each machinery or application equipment may be identified by a code.	
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 (PPPs) is supported with metrics.	Acceptable metrics allow calculating the following: - List of active ingredients used - The total amount of active ingredients applied (in kg/crop, kg/month, and kg/ha/month) 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.	Recom.		

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		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.			

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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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* The preharvest intervals are calculated in "days" (1 day = 24 hours). For example, for a treatment held on October 1st, with a preharvest interval of three days, the first harvesting date would be October 5th. If the time of application and harvest are also recorded, the harvest can take place on October 4th, but respecting 72 hours interval of harvest. The first day of harvest for each variety/product must be registered.	Los plazos de seguridad se calculan en "días" (1 día = 24 horas). Por ejemplo, para un tratamiento realizado el 1 de octubre, con un plazo de seguridad de tres días, la primera fecha de recolección sería el 5 de octubre. Si también se registran la hora de la aplicación y la recolección, ésta última puede realizarse el 04 de octubre, pero respetando 72 horas de intervalo de recolección. Se debe registrar el primer día de la recolección para cada variedad/producto.

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FV-Smart 32.04	**Empty containers**				
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See for reference: Article 41 "waste and packaging of plant protection products in the agricultural field" of Royal Decree 1311/2012, of September 14, which establishes the framework for action to achieve a sustainable use of plant protection products.	Ver como referencia: El artículo 41 “residuos y envases de productos fitosanitarios en el ámbito agrario” del Real Decreto 1311/2012, de 14 septiembre, por el que se establece el marco de actuación para conseguir un uso sostenible de los productos fitosanitarios.
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	

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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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See for reference: Royal Decree 1311/2012, article 40.2.d. empty containers will be kept in a suitable container, storage safely until delivery to an authorized manager. It is valid to use plastic bags inside closed rooms.	Ver como referencia: Real Decreto 1311/2012, artículo 40.2.d. los envases vacíos se guardarán en un contenedor acondicionado, almacenado de forma segura hasta su entrega a un gestor autorizado. Son válidas bolsas de plástico dentro de recintos cerrados.
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See for reference:	Ver como referencia: Real Decreto 1416/2001 sobre envases de productos fitosanitarios (sistema integrado de gestión).

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				Royal Decree 1416/2001 on plant protection products packaging (integrated management system).	
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* The farmer will keep the records of having delivered the empty containers of plant protection products to the corresponding collection point /authorized manager (Royal Decree 1311/2012 article 41.3).	El agricultor mantendrá el justificante de haber entregado los envases vacíos de productos fitosanitarios al correspondiente punto de recogida/gestor autorizado (Real Decreto 1311/2012 artículo 41.3).
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	Ver como referencia: El Real Decreto 1055/2022 de envases y residuos de envases que establece el régimen de responsabilidad ampliada del productor en materia de envases comerciales e industriales.

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				See for reference: Royal Decree 1055/2022 on packaging and packaging waste, which establishes the extended producer responsibility regime for commercial and industrial packaging. Law 7/2022 on waste and contaminated soil for a circular economy.	La Ley 7/2022 de residuos y suelos contaminados para una economía circular.
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 via authorized or approved channels.	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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* Obsolete plant protection products will remain in good state and will be identified.	Los productos fitosanitarios obsoletos se mantendrán en buen estado y estarán identificados.

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FV-Smart 32.06	**Disposal of surplus application mix**				
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* i.e: Surplus of the tank washing can be eliminated by applying in a portion of the non treated crop, fallow or uncultivated land, hedges, gardens,.. etc provided that environmental conditions are respected (i.e. soils and water contamination,…). This application should be registered. See as a reference article 39 of the Royal Decree 1311/2012	Ej. caldo sobrante del lavado de los tanques se puede eliminar aplicándolo en una parte del cultivo no tratada, en un barbecho o parcela sin cultivo, setos, jardines, etc. siempre que se respeten los condicionantes medioambientales (p.e contaminación del suelo, de aguas subterráneas, etc.) Se deberá registrar esta aplicación. Ver como referencias el art.39 del Real Decreto 1311/2012.
FV-Smart 32.07	**Residue analysis**				

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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	For European markets consult the MRLs database: https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database/start/screen/mrls	Para los mercados europeos consultar la base de datos de LMRs: https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database/start/screen/mrls
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.	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: - 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 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,	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	

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		documentation exists that these MRLs have been addressed. Documentation shall support export decisions based upon PPP use and MRL analysis 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. 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.			
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.	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.). 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.	Major Must		

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FV-Smart 32.07.05	A documented action plan is available that describes the steps to be taken if a maximum residue level (MRL) is exceeded.	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 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.	Major Must		

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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.	Records of other substances applied to water, soil, and hydroponic/fertigation systems (plant growth promotors, 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. Where the substances do not require authorization for use in the country of production, the producer shall ensure use does not compromise food safety. Records shall contain information about the ingredients, where available.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 32.09	**Plant protection product and postharvest treatment product storage**				
FV-Smart 32.09.01	Plant protection products (PPPs), biocontrol agents, and any other treatment products are stored in a manner that ensures the	The PPP storage shall: - 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	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make*	El almacén de productos fitosanitarios cumple con lo especificado en el artículo 40 del Real Decreto 1311/2012 de 14 de septiembre (armario o cuartos ventilados y

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	associated risks are managed.	- 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.)		*reference to these legal requirements.* The plant protection product warehouse meets the requirements of art. 40 of R.D. 1311/2012 of September the 14th (closet or room ventilated and provided with lock, located in separate for wall construction, which are not close to water bodies with adequate means for accidental spills, etc). It is considered that the elements of disposable measurement supplied by manufacturers or distributors of pesticides to specifically measure the doset amount of plant protection products have been graduated and calibrated for efficient and safe handling of crop protection: so they	provistos de cerradura localizados en locales separados por pared de obra, que no estén próximos a masas de agua, con medios adecuados para recoger derrames accidentales, etc.). Se considera que los elementos de medición desechables suministrados por los fabricantes o distribuidores de fitosanitarios para medir específicamente las cantidades dosificadas de productos fitosanitarios han sido graduados y calibrados para el manejo eficiente y seguro de los fitosanitarios: por lo tanto los podemos considerar como equipo y material idóneo para el cálculo y preparación de los tratamientos.

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				can be considered as equipment and material suitable for calculation and preparation treatments.	
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		
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 bunded to 110% of the volume of the largest container of stored liquid to ensure that there cannot	Minor Must		

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		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.			
FV-Smart 32.10	**Mixing and handling**				
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See for reference: Law 31/1995 on the Prevention of Occupational hazards. Article 22. Health surveillance.	Ver como referencia: Ley 31/1995 de Prevención de Riesgos Laborales. Artículo 22. Vigilancia de la salud.
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	See for reference: Article 37. Mixed on the field of plant protection products of Royal Decree 1311/2012, of 14 September, establishing the framework for action	Ver como referencia: El artículo 37. Mezcla en campo de los productos fitosanitarios del Real Decreto 1311/2012, de 14 septiembre, por el que se establece el marco de actuación para conseguir un uso sostenible de los productos fitosanitarios.

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				to achieve a sustainable use of plant protection products. Good Practice Guide for mixing in the field of plant protection products. Edited by Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment and available in the following link: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/guiabuenaspracticasmezclasfinalcorregido_tcm30-57931.pdf	Guía de Buenas Prácticas para la mezcla en campo de productos fitosanitarios. Editada por Ministerio de Agricultura Alimentación y Medio Ambiente y disponible en el siguiente link: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/guiabuenaspracticasmezclasfinalcorregido_tcm30-57931.pdf
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		
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make*	Como medios para aclararse los ojos vale un lavaojos portatil o fijo.

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				reference to these legal requirements. As a means to clear the eyes it is valid a portable or fixed eyewash.	
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See as reference: Paragraph 2 of Article 38 RD 1311/2012: on transport of plant protection products saying that in particular, and in order to comply with the provisions of paragraph 1, the containers will be transported closed, placed vertically and with the opening towards the top,the load will be organized and fastened correctly in the means of	Ver como referencia el apartado 2 del Art 38 RD 1311/2012: sobre transporte de productos fitosanitarios. Apartado 2 del Art 38: En particular, y con objeto de cumplir lo establecido en el apartado 1, los envases se trasportarán cerrados, colocados verticalmente y con la apertura hacia la parte superior, se organizará y sujetará la carga correctamente en el medio de transporte y no se utilizarán soportes con astillas o partes cortantes que pudieran dañar los envases.

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				transport and no media will be used having splinters or sharp edges that could damage the containers.	
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**				
FV-Smart 32.11.01	Invoices and/or procurement documentation of all plant protection products (PPPs) and postharvest treatments are kept.	Efforts shall be made to avoid illegal and counterfeit PPPs. Invoices, procurement documentation, or packing slips of all PPPs used and/or stored shall be retained.	Major Must	Invoices must be kept for a minimum period of three years. (Art 16 section 3 of the Royal Decree 1311/2012 which establishes the framework for action to achieve a sustainable use of plant protection products.)	Las facturas se deben conservar por un periodo mínimo de tres años. (Art 16 apartado 3 del Real Decreto 1311/2012 por el que se establece el marco de actuación para conseguir un uso sostenible de los productos fitosanitarios.)

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FV-Smart 33	**POSTHARVEST HANDLING**				
FV-Smart 33.01	**Packing (in-field or facility) and storage areas**			See as a reference the Royal Decree 191/2011, of February 18, 2011, on the General Sanitary Registry of Food and Food Companies, published in the Official State Gazette on March 8, 2011, and Regulation 852/2004 on food hygiene.	Ver como referencia el Real Decreto 191/2011, de 18 de febrero de 2011, sobre Registro General Sanitario de Empresas Alimentarias y Alimentos, publicado en el Boletín Oficial del Estado el 8 de marzo de 2011, y el Reglamento 852/2004 relativo a la higiene de los alimentos.
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	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	Packaging materials in contact with food should give the specific indications	Los materiales de empaquetado en contacto con alimentos deberán llevar las indicaciones especificadas en el Reglamento 1935/2004 (termino “para contacto con

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	protect the materials from contamination.	contamination have been addressed (e.g., packaging materials sealed in plastic covers).		contained in the Regulation 1935/2004 (term " for food contact") or the symbol given in Annex II (glass and fork).	alimentos") o el símbolo del Anexo II (copa y tenedor).
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.	To avoid chemical contamination of products, cleaning equipment, agents, lubricants, etc. shall be kept in a designated secure area, away from products. 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.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.*	
FV-Smart 33.02	**Foreign bodies**				
FV-Smart 33.02.01	Systems are in place to ensure that foreign materials do not contaminate products.	Systems shall be in place to ensure that foreign materials, including insects, stones, debris, glass, and hard plastic, do not contaminate products. 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.	Major Must		
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,	Major Must		

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				ENGLISH	**SPANISH**
				CRITERIA	**CRITERIA**
		preparation and storage areas, etc.) shall be in place.			
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**				
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	Applicable only when there is a specific packaging and storage facility.	Aplicable solo cuando hay instalación especifica de empaquetado y almacenamiento.
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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* See for reference: Regulation (EU) 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of October 25, 2011, on the food information provided to the consumer.	Ver como referencia: Reglamento (UE) 1169/2011 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 25 de octubre de 2011, sobre la información alimentaria facilitada al consumidor. Reglamento de Ejecución (UE) 543/2011 de la Comisión, de 7 de junio de 2011, por el que se establecen disposiciones de aplicación del Reglamento (CE) 1234/2007 del Consejo en los sectores de las frutas y hortalizas y de las frutas y hortalizas transformadas.

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				Execution Regulation (EU) 543/2011 of the Commission, of June 7, 2011, which establishes provisions for the application of Regulation (EC) 1234/2007 of the Council in the fruit and vegetable sector and the processed fruit and vegetables sector. Royal Decree 1808/1991, of December 13, which regulates the mentions or marks that allow the identification of the batch to which a food product belongs. Royal Decree 1334/1999, of July 31, which approves the General Standard for labeling, presentation and advertising of food products.	Real Decreto 1808/1991, de 13 de diciembre, por el que se regulan las menciones o marcas que permiten identificar el lote al que pertenece un producto alimenticio. Real Decreto 1334/1999, de 31 de julio, por el que se aprueba la Norma general de etiquetado, presentación y publicidad de los productos alimenticios.
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		

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VERSION/EDITION UPDATE REGISTER

New document	Replaced document	Date of publication	Description of modifications
220607_IFA_Smart_P&Cs_FV_interim_final_amended_v6_0_Jun22_en	220426_ IFA_Smart_P&Cs_FV_interim_final_v6_0_Apr22_en	7 June 2022	01.02 Clarification of C: record keeping 12.01 Clarification of P: laboratory requirements 20.04.04 Clarification of P&C: transport of workers 25.04 Clarification of C: fuel oil tanks and holding areas 30.02.01 Clarification of C, level change to Major Must: water permit 30.04.01 Clarification of C: water storage facilities 32.04.04 Deletion of wording in C: disposal of empty PPP containers 32.10.01 Deletion of wording in C: health checks 32.10.05 Clarification of C: transport of PPP 33.05.01 Clarification of C: final product labeling
220929_IFA_Smart_P&Cs_FV_v6_0_Sep22_en	220607_IFA_Smart_P&Cs_FV_interim_final_amended_v6_0_Jun22_en	29 September 2022	01.03 Clarification of C regarding internal audits 05.02 Correction of C: stock inventory, excluding raw product, including fertilizers. 08.02 Clarification of C: more info for mass balance 22.03.01 Deletion of text in P&C: conversion of land – harmonized across plants scope 22.03.02 Deletion of text in P&C: conversion of land – harmonized across plants scope 25.05 Clarification of C regarding risk mitigation 32.04.01 Clarification of P regarding risk mitigation 32.04.04 Clarification of P regarding risk mitigation 32.09.03 Clarification of C regarding risk mitigation

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