IMPACT-DRIVEN APPROACH TO SUSTAINABILITY MODULE

Principles and Criteria for Flowers and Ornamentals

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INTRODUCTION

As part of efforts to increase environmental sustainability within good agricultural practices, the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat introduces an *Impact-Driven Approach to Sustainability* in our farm assurance products. This approach consists of collecting data from producers on input consumption and other environmental metrics, processing the data, and transforming it into information with a variety of uses.

Collecting input consumption data and other sustainability metrics from producers and transforming it into information is intended to:

a) Support producers in making their production systems more sustainable through improved decision-making so that the whole supply chain benefits

b) Help the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat gain knowledge of producer realities, which in turn can:

   i. Improve GLOBALG.A.P. standards and any other interventions within the supply chain

   ii. Help make the farm assurance products leaner and simplify the assurance process

c) Monitor and evaluate the impact of standards on sustainable farming through the reflection of input indicators and other sustainability metrics on performance

d) Give the buyer a stronger sense of trust in a certification system that is based on outcomes

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
	IMPACT-DRIVEN APPROACH TO SUSTAINABILITY FOR FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTALS		
IDAM FO 1	**SITE HISTORY**		
IDAM FO 1.1	The producer has a system for identifying sites and facilities used for production.	The producer shall have a system to identify: - All fields, greenhouses, and other production areas - All water sources, storage and handling facilities, agrochemical storages, buildings, and any features that may pose a workers' health and safety, or environmental risk Identification may be on a map or through the use of signs at each site.	Major Must
IDAM FO 1.2	A recording system is established for each production unit to provide a record of the production activities undertaken.	Current records shall provide a history of GLOBALG.A.P. certified production in all production units. This shall be done either digitally or on paper.	Major Must
IDAM FO 1.3	The producer completes a minimum of one self-assessment annually to the module.	The self-assessment shall evaluate compliance, review implementation, and support identification of improvement opportunities. A documented self-assessment for individual producers or 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 module/scope, even those addressed using subcontractors (including harvest and postharvest handling) - Assess all applicable sites and products	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
		Self-assessments shall contain comments regarding the evidence observed for all not applicable and non-compliant Major Must principles and criteria.	
IDAM FO 1.4	Effective corrective actions are taken to address non-conformances detected during the self-assessments.	Corrective actions shall be documented. Any necessary changes shall be implemented. Compliance with all applicable Major Musts is required. "N/A" only if no non-conformances are detected during self-assessments.	Major Must
IDAM FO 1.5	Individuals responsible for technical decision-making on inputs can demonstrate competence.	Individuals responsible for technical decisions such as: - Determining quantity and type of fertilizer (organic or inorganic) - Choosing plant protection products (PPPs) - Making decisions on PPP applications (at propagation, preharvest, and/or postharvest) shall be able to demonstrate sufficient technical competence. 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.	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
IDAM FO 2	**RECORD KEEPING**		
IDAM FO 2.1	Records for auditing purposes are up-to-date. Records are kept for a minimum period of two years, unless a longer period is required.	Electronic records shall be valid and if they are used, the producer shall be responsible for maintaining back-ups of the information. For the initial certification body (CB) audit, the producer shall keep records from at least six months prior to the date of the CB audit or from the day of registration, whichever is longer. New applicants shall have full records for each area covered by the registration with all of the activities related to this module (IDA module v1.1). This refers to the principle of record-keeping. Where an individual record is missing, a non-compliance or non-conformance shall be issued for the principle dealing with those records.	Major Must
IDAM FO 3	**PLANT NUTRITION**		
IDAM FO 3.1	**Nutrients**		
IDAM FO 3.1.1	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. In the case of the first audit, records for the last six months should be available.	Major Must
IDAM FO 3.1.2	The application of fertilizers considers crop needs and the nutrient contribution of fertilizers, aiming to minimize nutrient loss.	The producer shall make a fertilizer application program (time, frequency, and quantity), to minimize nutrient loss. The program shall take into consideration: - The nutritional needs of the crop - The nutrient contribution of fertilizer applications including organic amendments and water used in irrigation - Maintaining soil fertility Records of analyses and/or crop-specific literature shall be available as evidence.	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
		The producer shall perform calculations at least once for every single crop harvested and on a justified regular basis for continuously harvested product. (The analysis may be conducted with on-farm equipment or mobile kits).	
IDAm FO 3.2	**Records of fertilizer application**		
IDAm FO 3.2.1	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. The records shall include: - Name or reference of the field or greenhouse - Name of the crop - Application date (day, month, and year) - Name and concentration of fertilizer applied - Applied quantities	Major Must
IDAm FO 3.2.2	Records of fertilizer applications are digitally shared with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat through an approved farm management software.	Records kept as per IDAm FO 3.1 shall be shared. Records shall be shared of each fertilizer (organic and inorganic) containing application, including in hydroponic and fertigation systems. The records shall include: - Name or reference of the field or greenhouse - Name of the crop - Application date (day, month, and year) - Name and concentration of fertilizer applied - Applied quantities The records shall allow calculating:	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
		- Kg of nitrogen (in organic and inorganic fertilizers) used/ha/month - Kg of phosphorus (in organic and inorganic fertilizers) used/ha/month - Kg of potassium (in organic and inorganic fertilizers) used/ha/month If no fertilizer application took place in a given period of time, zero consumption shall be registered. This contributes to the quality and consistency of data. Records will help in monitoring consumption and correlating with other variables to improve efficiency at farm level. The contents of applied fertilizer(s) are of special interest because of their risk relation to eutrophication. In Option 2 producer groups, the sharing of records with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat can be implemented at quality management system (QMS) level.	
IDAM FO 3.2.3	The purchase and use of fertilizers and/or biostimulants are tracked at appropriate intervals.	The producer shall track fertilizer and/or biostimulant purchases and use by means of invoices, beginning and end of season or growing cycle reconciling, or other systematic methods. Whatever tracking and reconciliation process is used shall allow for identification of loss of fertilizer and/or biostimulant through theft or overapplication.	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
IDAM FO 4	**WATER**		
IDAM FO 4.1	**Water sources**		
IDAM FO 4.1.1	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 - Water discharge into river courses or other environmentally sensitive areas, where legally required Collection from watercourses within the farm perimeters may require legal permits from the authorities. 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).	Major Must
IDAM FO 4.1.2	Restrictions indicated in water permits/licenses are complied with.	It is not unusual for specific conditions to be set in the permits/licenses, such as hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly extraction volumes or usage rates. Equipment used for monitoring extraction volumes shall be in the correct location to provide accurate readings. Records shall be maintained and available to demonstrate that these conditions are being met.	Major Must
IDAM FO 4.1.3	Where information is known to be available, the producer is aware of water sources considered critical as per public knowledge.	The producer shall be aware of water sources considered critical as per public knowledge (media, civil organizations, the authorities, academia, others), where information is known to be available.	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
IDAm FO 4.2	**Records of water use**		
IDAm FO 4.2.1	Records of volumes of water abstracted from water sources are kept.	Records shall include the date, actual or estimated flow rate, and the volume (from water meter or based on estimations) updated on a monthly basis. This can also be hours of systems operating on a timed flow basis. The recommended metric is the monthly amount of water abstracted from water sources. In the absence of measuring devices, estimations are acceptable.	Major Must
IDAm FO 4.2.2	Records of volumes of water abstracted from water sources are digitally shared with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat through an approved farm management software.	Records kept as per IDAm FO 4.2.1 shall be shared. Records shall include the date, actual or estimated flow rate, and the volume (from water meter or based on estimations) updated on a monthly basis. This can also be the hours of systems operating on a timed flow basis. In the absence of measuring devices, estimations are acceptable. The records shall allow calculating: - The monthly amount of water abstracted from water sources If no water abstraction took place in a given period of time, zero consumption shall be registered. This contributes to the quality and consistency of data. Measuring the amounts of water abstracted from water sources and comparing these to the amounts used (in irrigation or total volumes used on the farm) allows monitoring and improving the efficient use of water sources. Such a comparison enables identification of whether an unnecessary excess of water is being abstracted or if part of the water used in irrigation is, for example, recycled or collected from rainwater.	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
		In Option 2 producer groups, the sharing of records with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat can be implemented at quality management system (QMS) level.	
IDAM FO 4.2.3	Records of volumes of water used in irrigation/fertigation are kept, including total application volumes of previous cycle(s).	Records shall include the date, cycle duration, actual or estimated flow rate, and the volume (from water meter or per irrigation unit), and be updated on a monthly basis. This can also be the hours of systems operating on a timed flow basis. In the absence of measuring devices, estimations are acceptable.	Major Must
IDAM FO 4.2.4	Records of volumes of water used in irrigation/fertigation and product handling are digitally shared with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat through an approved farm management software.	Records shall include the date, actual or estimated flow rate, and the volume (from water meter or based on estimations) updated on a monthly basis. This can also be the hours of systems operating on a timed flow basis. The records shall allow calculating: - The monthly amount of water used in irrigation/ fertigation and product handling The amount of water used at farm level can be reflected almost entirely by the volumes used in irrigation/fertigation and by the volumes used in product handling Measuring the amounts of water used for irrigation/fertigation and comparing these to the amounts recommended by irrigation prediction tools allows monitoring and improving the efficiency of the irrigation system. Such a comparison enables identification of improvement opportunities in the irrigation system. If no irrigation took place in a given period of time, zero consumption shall be registered. This contributes to the quality and consistency of data. In the absence of measuring devices, estimations are acceptable.	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
		In Option 2 producer groups, the sharing of records with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat can be implemented at quality management system (QMS) level.	
IDAM FO 4.2.5	Records of volumes of water used in all types of activities on the farm are kept (total volume used).	Total water usage should be recorded, including but not limited to irrigation, such as domestic use, postharvest, and others. This can be estimated, not necessarily measured.	Recom.
IDAM FO 4.2.6	Records of precipitation events are recorded and are digitally shared with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat through an approved farm management software.	Records shall include the total amount of precipitation (mm or inches of rainfall) during the calendar month. The records shall allow the calculation of the deviation from planned irrigation volumes due to precipitation. If no precipitation took place in a given period of time, zero consumption shall be registered.	Major Must
IDAM FO 4.2.7	Records of total volumes of water used on the farm in all types of activities (irrigation, domestic use, postharvest, washing, etc.) are digitally shared with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat through an approved farm management software.	The records shall allow calculating: - The monthly amount of water used for productive activities Total water usage should be recorded, including but not limited to irrigation, such as domestic use, postharvest, and others. This can be estimated, not necessarily measured. If no water was used in a given period of time, zero for total water use should be registered. If total water use is not known, e.g., because of lack of estimates or measurements for some of the uses, then water use should not be registered. Measuring the total amount of water used for production activities allows monitoring and improving the efficiency of water use. In some cases, volumes of water used in irrigation represent most of the water used, in which case either volumes used for irrigation or total volumes can be used to monitor the efficient use of water sources.	Recom.

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
		Comparing either of these volumes to volumes of abstracted water allows monitoring the efficiency in the use of water sources. In Option 2 producer groups, the sharing of records with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat can be implemented at quality management system (QMS) level. In the absence of measuring devices, estimations are acceptable.	
IDAM FO 5	**INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT**		
IDAM FO 5.1	The producer is informed about the relevant pests, diseases, and weeds that affect their registered crops.	There shall be evidence that the producer has information and knowledge of the pests, diseases, and weeds that may affect the registered crops (individually or per group of crops). Evidence can be through verbal demonstration by the producer or through observation in the field of measures taken. In the case of pest outbreaks, the producer shall be able to show or explain which pest is affecting the crop and correlate with the integrated pest management (IPM) plan which measures can be improved to avoid a similar situation next time. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.	Major Must
IDAM FO 5.2	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) (individually or per group of crops). 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	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
		- 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.	
IDAM FO 5.3	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
IDAM FO 5.4	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 (individually or per group of 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
IDAM FO 5.5	The producer makes interventions to manage pests.	The producer shall show evidence for situations in which specific interventions were made against pests adversely affecting the economic value of a crop. The producer may elect to take no action against the pest and incur the economic loss. Where possible, nonchemical approaches shall be considered. “N/A” if the producer did not need to intervene.	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
IDAM FO 5.6	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. Repeated use of the same PPP or PPPs with the same mode of action may lead to selection of pests that are resistant to these PPPs. 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.	Major Must
IDAM FO 5.7	The producer uses the results of integrated pest management (IPM) to learn and improve the IPM plan.	here 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.	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
IDAM FO 6	**PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS**		
IDAM FO 6.1	**Choice of plant protection products**		
IDAM FO 6.1.1	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 where the crop is grown. Evidence may take the form of reference lists (online acceptable), product labels, or descriptions of prevailing regulations properly referenced to the source regulation(s). 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 changes in local and national legislation for PPPs shall be available for all commercial brand products (including any active ingredient compositions) used. It shall be possible to identify in the list whether a PPP has an active ingredient that is listed by the World Health Organization (WHO) as “Extremely Hazardous (Class Ia)” (see “The WHO recommended classification of pesticides by hazard and guidelines to classification,” 2019).	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
IDAM FO 6.1.2	Plant protection products (PPPs) applied are appropriate for the crop/use site and target – either specifically or generally – as recommended on the product label or through other approvals.	A system shall be in place to ensure that PPPs are used as authorized for the crop – either specifically or generally – or authorized for the use site and intended purpose (i.e., for the pest or target of the intervention), as per label recommendations or official registration body publication. If the producer uses PPPs that are currently authorized for use on greenhouse ornamental nonfood or terrestrial ornamental nonfood sites, there shall be evidence of official approval for use of that PPP on that crop in that country (where such an official registration scheme exists). All PPPs shall be correctly and properly labeled. Examples of registrations that are meant generally for ornamentals: “Flowering ornamentals like roses, daisies;” “Flowers such as roses and daises;” “Ornamentals;” “Bulbs;” “Potted and bedding plants.” Examples of registrations that are meant generally for targets: One product label may specifically and exclusively refer to “green aphids,” while a different product label may mention green aphids but also mention “piercing and sucking insects” in general.	Major Must
IDAM FO 6.1.2	Invoices and/or procurement documentation of 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

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
IDAM FO 6.2	**Application records**		
IDAM FO 6.2.1	Records of plant protection product (PPP) applications are kept.	Records shall be kept of all PPP applications, including: - PPP treatments for in-house nursery propagation materials - Postharvest treatments (the following information is recorded in all records of postharvest treatment: biocide, wax, and PPP applications, including the lot or batch of harvested crop treated) - Fumigants All PPP application records shall specify the following information: - Crop - Field or greenhouse - Area of application (m² or ha) - Date (day/month/year) and end time of application - Justification (e.g., name of the pest(s) treated) - Complete product trade name of the PPP (including formulation) - Name of active ingredient and concentration in commercial product (g/kg or g/l) - PPP quantity applied (i.e., quantity of commercial concentrated product)	Major Must
IDAM FO 6.2.2	Records of plant protection product (PPP) applications are digitally shared with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat through an approved farm management software.	The records shall include: - Crop - Field or greenhouse - Area of application (m^2 or ha) - Date (day/month/year) and end time of application - Complete product trade name of the PPP (including formulation) - Name of active ingredient and concentration in commercial product (g/kg or g/l) - PPP quantity applied (i.e., quantity of commercial concentrated product)	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
		PPP records include applications to the crop at all stages at the farm, this includes nursery, production, and postharvest treatments. The records shall allow calculating the amount of PPP used for a certain crop during all stages in relation to the area of production: - Kg of active ingredient in PPPs used/crop/ha/month If no PPP application took place in a given period of time, zero consumption shall be registered. This contributes to the quality and consistency of data. In Option 2 producer groups, the sharing of records with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat can be implemented at quality management system (QMS) level.	
IDAM FO 6.2.3	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, amount, doses, method of application, and operator. Methyl bromide shall never be used.	Major Must
IDAM FO 6.2.4	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.	Major Must
IDAM FO 7	**POSTHARVEST TREATMENTS (N/A IF NO POSTHARVEST TREATMENT IS APPLIED)**		
IDAM FO 7.1	The producer uses only those plant protection products (PPPs) that are officially registered in the country of use and approved for postharvest use.	All postharvest PPPs or any other postharvest treatments used on the harvested products shall be officially registered or permitted by the appropriate governmental organization in the country of application, approved for use in the country of application, and approved for postharvest use as indicated on the biocide and PPP	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
		labels. Where no official registration scheme exists, refer to the GLOBALG.A.P. guideline on this subject and to “International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides” of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).	
IDAM FO 7.2	The producer keeps an up-to-date list of postharvest plant protection products (PPPs) that are used, and approved for use, on crops being grown.	An up-to-date documented list shall be available that takes into account any changes in local and national PPP legislation. The list shall contain the commercial brand names of PPPs (including their active ingredient composition or beneficial organisms) that have been or are being used on registered crops grown on the farm within the last 12 months.	Major Must
IDAM FO 8	**ENERGY EFFICIENCY**		
IDAM FO 8.1	Records of on-farm energy use are kept for each source.	There shall be records of on-farm energy use (e.g., invoices detailing energy consumption), including electricity, fossil fuels, and other sources. The producer (or, where applicable, the quality management system (QMS) manager) shall be aware of: - Where and how energy is consumed (process, machinery, other) - Amounts of energy used per source (electricity, fuels, other) - Proportion of renewable vs. nonrenewable energy used, where such information is available In absence of energy meters (e.g., for small producers), estimations are acceptable.	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
IDAM FO 8.2	Records of on-farm energy use are digitally shared with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat through an approved farm management software.	The records shall allow calculating: - The total energy use on the farm for productive activities per month, including, for example, electricity, fossil fuels, biogas, and other sources - Percentage (%) of energy used which originates from renewable sources That sum of all energy shall be expressed as a single resulting number in kWh/month, for example, by using conversion factors available for the producer or via the farm management system that the producer uses. Productive activities refer, for example, to crop production, storage, post-harvest treatments and product handling. They do not include energy used for off-farm transport. The above calculations shall be based, at least, on the following: - The total energy use on the farm for each energy source (electricity, fuels, other) - Knowledge of which sources are renewable and which nonrenewable (where information is available) In the absence of energy meters, estimations are acceptable. If no energy use took place in a given period of time, zero consumption shall be registered. This contributes to the quality and consistency of data. In Option 2 producer groups, the sharing of records with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat can be implemented at quality management system (QMS) level.	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
IDAM FO 9	**ENSURING TRACEABILITY WHEN PARALLEL OWNERSHIP APPLIES**		
IDAM FO 9.1	An effective system is in place to identify all products originating from production sites/producer group members registered for the IDA module v1.1 and segregate them from products produced by other production sites/producer group members.	- Individual producers/producer groups shall have a system in place to ensure that products from production sites/producer group members registered for the IDA module v1.1 are segregated from products originating from other production sites/producer group members. - An annual mass balance calculation for products from production sites/producer group members registered for the IDA module v1.1 shall be available for each product. - Communication with clients about production sites/producer group members registered and not registered for the IDA module v1.1 shall be available. - In the case of producer groups and Option 1 multisite producers, products shall be identified with each producer group member's GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN). The producer group's GGN shall never be used for traceability. Random controls of products dispatched during the last 12 months shall show that only products from producer group members registered for the IDA module v1.1 were delivered to clients demanding it. This principle and the relevant criteria are not applicable if parallel ownership does not apply to products registered for the IDA module v1.1.	Major Must

Section	Principle	Criteria	Level
IDAM QMS	**QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**		
IDAM QMS 1	The audit of the producer's quality management system (QMS) shows evidence of the correct implementation of the IDA module for all participating producer group members/production sites.	The implementation of the IDA module is included in the producer's QMS based on the respective part of "GLOBALG.A.P. general regulations – Rules for producer groups and multisite producers with QMS."	Major Must
IDAM QMS 2	The producer conducts an annual internal audit. Effective corrective actions are taken when non-conformances are detected.	The IDA module is correctly audited internally and the internal audit reports are available. Non-conformances are identified, and corrective actions are taken to enable compliance of all participating producer group members.	Major Must
IDAM QMS 3	In the case of parallel ownership (PO), there is effective communication to clients. Processes to ensure traceability and product identification are in place.	The QMS manager shall communicate to their clients if not all of the producer group members/production sites are registered for the IDA module. In Option 2 producer groups, products shall be identified with each producer group member's GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN). In the case of Option 1 multisite producers with QMS, products shall be identified with the production sites' sub-GLNs, if available, or with any other internal identification code. The producer group's/multisite producer's GGN shall never be used for traceability. Random controls of products dispatched during the last 12 months shall show that only products from producers registered for the IDA module were delivered to clients demanding it.	Major Must

VERSION/EDITION UPDATE REGISTER

New document	Replaced document	Date of publication	Description of modifications
241018_IDA_module_PCs_FO_v1_1_Oct24_en	201028_IDA_module_CPCC_FO_v1_0_en	18 October 2024	Introducing more clarity to the structure of the module by: - Merging site history and record-keeping - Having separate P&Cs for keeping records and for digitally sharing them - Merging P&Cs which in IFA v6 have been merged (e.g., detailed description of fertilizer records) - Introducing improved wording in PPP and IPM sections based on the discussions and consensus achieved during the IFA v6 revision Introducing P&Cs to support auditing in order to ensure reliability of data (e.g., keeping track of purchases of fertilizers and PPPs, storage of empty PPP containers) Introducing P&Cs to strengthen the benefit of collecting and sharing the data: Continuous improvement and explanations on use of metrics (fertilizer, abstracted water, irrigation water, PPPs, and energy)
241216_IDA_module_PCs_FO_v1_1_Dec24_en	241216_IDA_module_PCs_FO_v1_1_Dec24_en	16 December 2024	Minor format adjustments

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