INTEGRATED FARM ASSURANCE SMART

Principles and Criteria for Fruit and Vegetables

VERSION 6.0_SEP23

NATIONAL INTERPRETATION GUIDELINE FOR GHANA

VALID FROM: 29 OCTOBER 2026
CREATED BY: NATIONAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP GHANA

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

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

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

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

For producers implementing this NIG in (GHANA):

☐ The unique legal registration number is the (e.g., VAT number. Please enter name in the local language). It is mandatory to record individual producers and producer groups in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems using this number for unique identification in the country.

☒ There is no unique legal registration number, or it does not need to be recorded.

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INTEGRATED FARM ASSURANCE SMART VERSION 6

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				ENGLISH	**LANGUAGE OF TARGET COUNTRY**
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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		

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FV-Smart 01.02	Records for auditing purposes are up-to-date. Records are kept for a minimum period of two years, unless a longer period is required.	All records generated or kept by the producer for auditing purposes shall: - Be stored securely, readily accessible and kept up to date - Be retained for a minimum of two years, or longer if required by customers - Be valid and backed-up, if used in electronic format - Cover at least three months prior to the date of the initial certification body (CB) audit, or begin on the day of registration, whichever is longer - Reference full details of each area and all activities covered by the registration 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.	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 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	Major Must	-	

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		- 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."			
FV-Smart 01.04	Effective corrective actions are taken to address non-conformances detected during the self-assessments/internal audits.	Corrective actions shall be documented. Any necessary changes shall be implemented. Compliance with all applicable Major Musts and at least 95% of applicable Minor Musts is required.	Major Must	A line may be drawn through the corrective action record afterwards, or it is recommended a summary sheet of NC's and corrective actions may be prepared for a review. The date and name of the person signing off corrective action as complete shall be indicated to demonstrate implementation.	

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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	For option 2, continuous improvement plan should be developed at the central level or each individual farmer should a continuous improvement plan	
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 - Comments on why the effort was successful or not successful	Minor Must		

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		- 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.*	
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. 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	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* Where an internal competent person is not available then an agriculture extension officer at the department of agriculture can step in.	

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		competence shall be demonstrated by official qualifications or specific training attendance certificates.		They have a legal mandate for advice on seeds and fertilizers under the Plants and Fertilizers Act No 803 of 2010 and plant protection products under part II of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1124 of 2025	
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.* Each trained worker must have evidence or document to support the training undertaken (a certificate, training record booklet, farmer passport, attendance list).	

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FV-Smart 03.04	Records of all training activities are kept.	Induction or refresher training shall be recorded. 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)	Major Must	Where a farmer cannot sign, a thumb print against the name must be accepted.	
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	Where the services of subcontractors are used, evidence of contracts shall be made available.	

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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		
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	The producer strictly labels and separates GLOBALG.A.P. certified produce physically from non-certified produce: during harvesting, packing, palletizing and shipment. All produce from a certified or non-certified farm must carry identification. Pallets and boxes must carry as a minimum, a code indicating the GLOBALG.A.P. certified source, plot number and week or day (date) of packing.	

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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. 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.	Major Must		
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	The responsible person must be able to identify and differentiate certified and non-certified produce. Invoices, waybill (Bill of Lading) and packing list issued must also indicate the status of the produce whether certified or non-certified	

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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 - List of approved suppliers	Major Must		
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		

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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 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.	Major Must		

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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 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.	Major Must	-	

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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. 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.	Major Must		

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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.* Workers must be walked through the rights of employees as captured n Labour Act 651 (2003)	
FV-Smart 11	**NON-CONFORMING PRODUCTS**				
FV-Smart 11.01	Procedures are in place to manage and handle non-conforming products.	Documented procedures, including a hold-and-release process, shall be in place to prevent unintended use or delivery of non-conforming products. Products may be considered non-conforming because of food safety issues, quality issues, maximum residue limit exceedance(s), cross contamination issues, etc. Non-conforming products shall be identified during production and handling. Non-conforming products	Major Must		

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		shall be segregated, appropriately handled, and potentially redirected to a suitable end use (processing, animal feed, etc.). If not redirected, the products shall be disposed of appropriately. Products that pose a risk to food safety shall not be harvested or shall be discarded. Discarded products and waste materials shall be stored in clearly designated areas to avoid contamination of products. Signs shall be used to identify waste products, where appropriate. These areas shall be routinely cleaned and/or disinfected according to the cleaning schedule.			
FV-Smart 12	**LABORATORY TESTING**				
FV-Smart 12.01	Laboratory testing occurs in a manner consistent with industry requirements.	There shall be documented evidence that laboratories used to analyze parameters impacting food safety are operating in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. In countries, regions, or situations where a laboratory with current ISO/IEC certification is not available, alternative national/regional lab verifications may be presented. In countries and regions with laboratories operating in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025, such laboratories shall be used for analysis required by the standard and supporting risk assessments Analysis shall include water quality, plant protection product residues, environmental monitoring samples, and microbial, chemical, and physical	Minor Must	These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements. Water analysis shall include microbial contaminants. The laboratories which are capable of performing analyses impacting food safety (including water quality, microbiological	

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		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®).		tests, and plant protection product residues) shall be ISO 17025 certified. But where this is absent, then laboratories operating under an officially recognized national or regional framework validated by the competent authorities (e.g. GSA/FDA) may be accepted.	
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, 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.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* The EPA Act 1124 of 2025 part II sections 85-96 will apply to this PCs	

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		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.			
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	~~The GLOBALGAP PCs will be applied~~	
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 - Worker, visitor, and subcontractor awareness of the need to support food defense measures, ensured through training, signs, pictograms, etc.	Minor Must		

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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. trademarks use: Policy and guidelines."	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 of sale. However, the certificate holder can use any and/or all in business-to-business communications.	Major Must		

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		The GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, or logo cannot be in use during the initial (first ever) certification body (CB) audit because the producer does not yet have certification, and the producer cannot refer to GLOBALG.A.P. certification status before the first positive certification decision.			
FV-Smart 18	**GLOBALG.A.P. STATUS**				
FV-Smart 18.01	Transaction documentation includes reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. status and the GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN).	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.” 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	Major Must		

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		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		
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.	Major Must	Procedures/Posters/instructions on hygiene on the farm, harvesting and produce handling must be visibly displayed.	

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		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.		Hygiene instructions must be communicated to all workers and reinforced periodically. For small farmers where it is not possible to display posters/instructions, they can be kept by the farmer at home and shown to the auditor when required. The farmer will use the poster for short training sessions of workers especially casual workers employed for some operations such as weeding and harvesting.	
FV-Smart 19.03	All persons working on the farm have received hygiene training.	Basic training on hygiene shall: - Be provided annually to all workers, including owners and managers that are working on the farm - Be provided to all new workers - Cover all necessary instructions - Be given in a format, either written or verbal, that ensures understanding (may be in verbal and pictorial form without written explanatory content, where appropriate)	Major Must	-	

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		- Specifically include training on hygiene procedures for harvesting and product handling activities, where applicable			
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.* The Public Health Act No 851 of 2012 and the Public Health Act No 851 of 2003 part VI section 58.will apply to this P&Cs	
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 - 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	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* The National Environmental Sanitation Policy of 1999 (Ministry of Local Government	

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		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.		and Rural Development), will apply to this P&Cs	
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. 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.	Major Must		

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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		
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. Harvest containers shall be used exclusively for product (not used to store chemicals, lubricants, oil, trash, tools, etc.).	Major Must		
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	Major Must	All risks relating to the specific farm and operations must be considered in the risk	

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		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.		assessment e.g. use of farming tools and equipment, workshop activities etc. The Risk assessment and Evaluation must also consider permanent and seasonal staff, family members and others who work on the farm. Training needs should ideally be identified as part of the control measures for each H&S risk identified.	
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	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* The Labour Act No 651 of 2003, part XV section 118c., will apply here	

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		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.			
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 - 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	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* In-house training by the farm or by an external qualified resource person on health and safety must be undertaken. Each trained worker must have evidence or document to support the participation in the training (certificate, training record booklet, farmer passport, attendance list). Topics covered must be indicated and such documents must be	

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				signed and dated by the trainer (name and signature) Copies of training materials or aids (handouts, manuals, etc) must be kept as evidence of training. Where an attendance list is kept as a record, each trainee must append his or her mark of recognition. The trainer must also sign off the attendance list. The training on workplace health and safety is a legal requirement as the Labour Act No 651 of 2003, part XV section 118c	
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.	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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		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) 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		Emergency contact numbers of the nearest Hospital or clinic or Poison Control Center, must be available on the mobile phone or on the cover of pesticide record book and/or in pesticide store and/or in supervisor note book All potential hazardous areas such as waste pits, fuel tanks, workshops, access doors of the plant protection product / fertilizer / any other chemical storage facilities, mixing areas, dams, transformer locations. etc. Must be clearly identified with. Durable, visible and legible warning signs (e.g. red flags, skull and cross bones) The Labour Act No 651 of 2003 There is also a bill for establishment of a National Occupational	

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		- 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)		Safety and Health Agency which will provide better clarity in future if it becomes law.	
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. Safety instructions/labels must be available for every chemical used in the farm. There is the need to have the SDS or labels for all pesticides and other potentially hazardous substances used. Labels or insert leaflets of pesticides can be filed for this purpose, and this may be accepted by the	

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				auditor where deemed adequate. Telephone numbers of emergency services must be available eg 193 for National Ambulance and 192 for National Fire Service, or 0302243552 or 0302238626 for National Poison Control	
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.* *Contents of first Aid Kits must be risked based; depending on the crop* but as a minimum, must be as prescribed by the Ghana Red Cross Society or any First Aid manual being used in the farm. All serious cases must always be referred to the Medical officer.	

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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. There must be at least one person present on farm who has gone through a First Aid Training course organized by Ghana Red Cross or any recognized Institution. The person must have a valid certificate issued by the Ghana Red Cross Society. In group certification (Option 2), having trained members provide informal peer briefings does not exempt the farm from having a formally trained first aider present on-site during operational activities.	

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				The person must have a valid certificate with a date of issue not more than 2 years at the time of the audit. In Ghana, the validity of the Practical First Aid Certificate issued by the Ghana Red Cross Society expires after 2 years unless renewed.	
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.* Under Part II of Act 490 (1994) employers have the responsibility to provide employees with safe working conditions and to ensure that safe working practices are observed.	

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				PPEs worn during pesticide operations must as a minimum be based on label requirements (chemical resistant gloves, eye protection when handling chemical) and cotton clothes to cover the body, boots during spraying, as recommended by FAO. Under Part II of Act 490 (1994) employers have the responsibility to provide employees with safe working conditions and to ensure that safe working practices are observed. PPEs worn during pesticide operations must as a minimum be based on label requirements (chemical resistant gloves, eye protection when handling chemical) and cotton clothes to cover the body, boots during spraying, as recommended by FAO.	

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FV-Smart 20.03.02	Personal protective equipment (PPE) is maintained in clean conditions and stored appropriately so as not to pose any contamination risk to personal items.	PPE shall be kept clean according to the type of use and degree of potential contamination. Protective clothing shall be laundered separately from personal items. Dirty and damaged PPE shall be disposed of appropriately. PPE shall be stored in a manner that prevents cross contamination with chemicals.	Major Must	Protective clothing shall be washed after use. Protective clothing shall be washed separately from other private clothing. All the protective clothing and equipment including replacements filters etc. must be stored separately from the plant protection products/ any other chemicals that might cause contamination of the clothing or equipment.	
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.* There must be somebody responsible at the group level for occupational health, safety and welfare issues. This question must be posed to welfare office for the Group level (Option 2) producers. For Option 1 there must always be a person clearly appointed for that purpose. Evidence of appointment such as internal MEMO, appointment letter or as appropriate shall be available for verification Records of meetings between management	

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				and workers shall be kept. This record should include dates and attendee and the decision taken, among others.	
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.* Workers may use clean areas under shade of trees or other suitable shade. It shall be the responsibility of management to provide potable drinking water to the workers. Management shall also ensure that places where workers eat are safe. For hand washing, a portable hand wash facility is acceptable. Such a facility can be a	

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				container fitted with a tap and containing potable water. Or 'Veronica Bucket' which consists of a bucket of water with a tap fixed at the bottom, mounted at hand height, and a bowl at the bottom to collect waste water. Soap must be made available near the hand washing facility	
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.* On-site living quarters shall be habitable to the extent that there is adequate ventilation and roof. Basic services like water and toilet shall be available as appropriate.	

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				Where living quarters are available, they must be clean and comfortable with washing facilities. Potable water must be available for workers. On-site living quarters shall be habitable to the extent that there is adequate ventilation and roof. Basic services like water and toilet shall be available as appropriate. Where living quarters are available, they must be clean and comfortable with washing facilities. Potable water must be available for workers.	
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.*	

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				The vehicle shall have a valid road worthy certificate, insured and driver must have a valid driving license issued by Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA).	
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	For fields which were already in use before the inception of GLOBALG.A.P., it is sufficient to list all potential risk factors for those fields with a brief note to show why current production does not present any risks. There must a documented formal risk assessment on any new fields that the producer intends to add. For group certification the risk assessment must be inspected at the group level. If production sites are centralized in one	

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				area with common risk factors a single risk assessment will be sufficient. If sites can be clustered according to several sets of common risk factors, risk assessments will be prepared for each cluster of sites. In case of option the RA will be done by an expert from the NTWG-GHANA with support from the Groups QMS Manager for option 2 certification	
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	Where risks have been identified, there must be a detailed plan to mitigate the risks. It is necessary for all farms that are along rivers, lakes or ponds to have risk assessment with regards to the use of the water. For example, toilet and pesticide handling/washing facilities, sited where	

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		applicable structures, and are designed to minimize food safety risks - Be effective and visibly implemented		they cannot pollute the water (guidance of at least 200m away from water source as per Technical Guidelines for Transportation, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides in Ghana, where feasible, or alternative containment measures). The potential risks and their management must be explained in a language group members will understand, and members must be in a position to explain them to the auditor when requested.	
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	Any form of identification on the field is acceptable provided that the material used is durable and will remain legible throughout the growing season of the crop. In addition, each farm site (including Option 2)	

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				must have a simple sketch map showing the outline of production areas, and a unique identifying number / name/ code and acreage of each area of production. All production areas must have records. For growers who hire plots for a season or for multiple years, there must be a history of the plot and its previous land use. All records whether on paper or electronic form must be stored appropriately and available for inspection.	
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	;	

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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., 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.	Recom.	-	
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.*.	

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FV-Smart 22	**BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS**				
FV-Smart 22.01	**Management of biodiversity and habitats**				
FV-Smart 22.01.01	Biodiversity is managed to enable its protection and enhancement.	A documented biodiversity plan for the farm shall be available. This can be a generic plan that has been made farm-specific. This biodiversity plan shall: - 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.	Minor Must	The group must hold a generic biodiversity plan. As an informal farm management plan, trees and bushes can be left for wildlife so that the farmer can show an auditor what has been done to conserve the environment. The farm or the group members must be aware of Ghana Government's restriction on hunting and the close season for hunting. The annual ban on hunting of wildlife throughout the country backed by the Wildlife Conservation Regulations L. I. 685 of 1961, which specified that during the four-month period (August -1st December), there must be no hunting of all wild animals with the exception of the grass	

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				cutter (cane-rat). The producer must be aware that animals such as duikers, royal antelopes, and bush pigs, which supply the bulk of bush meat must not be hunted during the closed season. This awareness may be considered as supporting evidence of compliance.	
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 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	Minor Must	All farms must show continuous signs of enhancing the environment through practical actions such as deliberate planting or leaving some trees". Where a new farm has been established, each farm must be encouraged to leave some indigenous tree species or some bamboo or trees along the borders. Trees along the river banks shall not generally be removed or if they are	

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		- 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.		removed, replacement trees must be replanted. The farm must make a conscious effort to leave part of the land to restore natural vegetation	
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. 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.	Recom.	These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements. There shall be a management plan for the conversion of unproductive sites such as swampy or rocky areas to conservation areas. Unproductive areas shall be managed with biodiversity in mind, rather than treated as a being left unmanaged or neglected.	

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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.	There shall be a management plan for the conversion of unproductive sites such as swampy or rocky areas to conservation areas. Unproductive areas shall be managed with biodiversity in mind, rather than treated as a being left unmanaged or neglected.	
FV-Smart 22.03	**Natural ecosystems and habitats are not converted into agricultural areas**				
FV-Smart 22.03.01	On the farm (within the farm boundaries), no areas with legally recognized conservation value (or effectively protected by other means) have been converted into agricultural areas or into other uses since 1 January 2014.	Available evidence, such as maps, aerial photos, or documents issued by local or national authorities or authorized service providers, shall indicate that since 1 January 2014, no conversion into agricultural area or into other uses has occurred in parts of the farm (within the farm boundaries) that fulfils the following characteristic: - Areas where legal protection prevents such conversions (protected areas recognized by national or local legislation, areas with relevant categories of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), areas that are protected via other effective means, etc.)	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* If a protected area is used after 1 January 2014, then evidence of authorization or permit to crop these areas shall be made available.	

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FV-Smart 22.03.02	On the farm (within the farm boundaries), areas with legally recognized conservation value (or effectively protected by other means) which had been converted into agricultural areas or into other uses between 1 January 2008 and 1 January 2014 are already restored, under restoration, or will enter binding restoration.	Available evidence, such as maps, aerial photos, or documents issued by local or national authorities or authorized service providers, shall indicate that restoration has been completed, or is in implementation or under planning for binding implementation, to recover the entire extent of the parts of the farm (within the farm boundaries) that fulfils the characteristic below, where those parts of the farm had been converted into agricultural area or into other uses between 1 January 2008 and 1 January 2014: - Areas where legal protection prevents such conversions (protected areas recognized by national or local legislation, areas with relevant categories of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), areas that are protected via other effective means, etc.)	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* If a protected area is used after 1 January 2014, then evidence of authorization or permit to use shall be made available.	
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)	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 under restoration (on 1 January of the CB audit year) - The total area (in ha or m2) that is planned for binding restoration (on 1 January of the CB audit year) 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.* Where there is electricity, tracking of monthly bills could be used, and where bills demonstrate high electricity usage, an	

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				explanation sought as to why this is the case. The use of energy saving bulbs and vehicle log books to monitor movement of vehicles can also be used as an indication of awareness of energy conservation and use. Farms are encouraged to use other source of energy such as solar, wind and biogas technology.	
FV-Smart 23.02	Based on the results of the monitoring, there is a plan to improve energy efficiency on the farm.	A documented plan identifying opportunities to improve energy efficiency shall be available. The plan can be a multiyear plan if the specific reality of the producer requires it.	Minor Must	-	
FV-Smart 23.03	The plan to improve energy efficiency considers minimizing the use of nonrenewable energy.	The producer shall consider reducing the use of nonrenewable energy to the lowest possible and using renewable energy instead.	Minor Must	-	
FV-Smart 23.04	Management of energy is supported with metrics.	Acceptable metrics allow calculating, at minimum, the following: - The total energy use on the farm for each energy source/month - The proportion of renewable vs. nonrenewable energy in the energy source	Recom.	-	

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		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 farm level should be available to indicate compliance.			
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	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.	-	

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	contribute to global warming, they are sometimes calculated as CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e).				
FV-Smart 24.02	The farm enables the formation of organic carbon in soils and in biomass.	Available evidence should indicate that the producer is preparing to implement, or already implementing, agricultural practices that enable the formation of organic carbon in soils and in biomass, for example: - Crop residue management (burying residues, seeding on residues) - Use of cover crops in crop rotation, diversification of crop rotation, minimum or no tillage - Reduction of nutrient release in fertilizer management - Restoration of ecosystems - Carbon farming and practices to capture carbon in soil and biomass In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.	Recom.	-	
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	Recom.	-	

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		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.			
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.* For Option1 there shall be an up-to- date comprehensive waste management plan that identifies all sources of wastes and reduction strategies. For group certification, there must be a generic waste and pollution plan available at the group level. There must be clear evidence on each	

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				farm through inspection and interview that the farm or group of farms are minimizing waste and avoiding pollution.. The waste management plan must meet the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1124 of 2025.	
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	The farmer needs to make a list of the sources and types of waste products to show that he has thought about the waste he is generating on his farm and the possible pollution that might result. However, for group certification a generic waste and pollution for all possible sources must be available for inspection at the group level. The outcome of this must be explained in a language the producers understand.	

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FV-Smart 25.03	All forklifts and other driven transport trolleys are clean and well maintained and of a suitable type to avoid contamination through emissions.	Internal transport should be maintained so as to avoid product contamination, with special attention to fume emissions. Forklifts and other driven transport trolleys should be electric or gas-driven.	Recom.		
FV-Smart 25.04	Holding areas for diesel and other fuel oil tanks are environmentally safe.	Holding areas shall be maintained in a manner that mitigates risks to the environment. The minimum requirement is a bunded, impervious area able to contain at least 110% of the volume of the largest tank stored within it. In an environmentally sensitive area, the capacity shall be 165% of the volume of the largest tank.	Minor Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* The farmers must comply with the provisions of the National Petroleum Authority Act No 691 of 2005 and the Environmental Protection Act No 1124 of 2025.	
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.	-	

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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.* The disposal of wastewater must meet the requirements of the Ghana Standard Authority for Effluent Discharge (GS:1212 of 2019).	
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	-	
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	Minor Must	-	

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		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.			
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: - 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).	Recom.	-	

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		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.* If seeds are imported they come with a phytosanitary certificate, a copy of which must be kept with the farm records or group Where seeds are bought the packet must be reserved . Records must be kept of the species, Variety, Lot No. Batch No, the net weight and chemical used in treating the seeds.	

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				QMS in the case of option 2 with centralized seed supply. For vegetative propagated planting material, the material must be visually inspected prior to purchase to verify quality and disease-free status (material obtained from neighbours or the locality). Poor quality, diseased or pest infested material must be avoided. The producer needs to keep records of all transactions. For new farms planting materials purchased must be inspected visually based on the apparent growth of the crop. Each crop has its own most important indices to inspect. In all cases the plant health is a priority.	

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FV-Smart 26.02	Propagation materials are obtained in compliance with intellectual property laws.	Where the producer uses registered varieties or rootstock, documents shall be available on request that prove that the propagation materials have been purchased or otherwise obtained in accordance with applicable intellectual property rights regulations. The documents may be the license contract (for starting materials that do not originate from seed, but from vegetative origin), a document or empty seed package that states the variety name, batch number, propagation material vendor, and packing list/delivery note or invoice to demonstrate the 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.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* All planting materials shall be purchased from recognized or certified farms and shall be accompanied by a quality certificate or guarantee. Planting materials shall be purchased from recognized or certified farms and shall be accompanied by a quality certificate or guarantee.	
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	Minor Must	Where in-house planting materials are used there must be scouting records of pests and diseases.	

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		recording and identification of the mother plant or field of origin crop, as applicable. Recording shall occur at regular, established intervals. If the cultivated trees or plants are intended for own use only (i.e., not sold), in-house records for monitoring and propagation activities shall suffice. Where rootstocks are used, special attention shall be paid to the origin of the rootstocks through documentation.			
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	There shall be records of all seed or root stock treatments. The records shall include the name of the plant protection product, the rate, the target pest, method and date of application and the applicator. (see section on records	

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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 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.	Major Must	Records are available to show all PPPs used on the farm (including individual farms within a group for Option 2 certification, unless PPPs are managed, and records held, centrally in the QMS). This could be on paper but filed, or in a notebook, or soft copy when computer based. Group members must be able to list and explain the uses of some of the common PPP used in the farm.	
FV-Smart 27	**GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS**				
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	P&Cs for GMO are N/A for Ghana; as at present no GMO fruits and vegetable crops are grown for export under the GLOBALG.A.P. label	

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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.* Biosafety Act (Act 831) in 2011 mandates the national Biosafety to permit the testing, production and commercialization of Genetically Modified crops in the country	
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.* N/A see explanation at FV Smart 27.01	

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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.* N/A see explanation at FV Smart 27.01	
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	Evidence of soil analysis shall be demonstrated with any of the following; results from a recognized national laboratory, result from an accredited laboratory, results from soil testing kits and/or soil cartography/soil map by CSRI-Soil Research Institute.	
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.	Regional soil maps or detailed soil map of the farm shall be available.	

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FV-Smart 28.01.03	Crop rotation for annual crops is implemented, where feasible.	When rotations of annual crops to improve soil structure and minimize soil-borne pests and diseases are carried out, this shall be verifiable from planting dates or crop or field records. Records shall exist for the previous two-year rotation.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 28.01.04	Techniques have been used to improve or maintain soil structure and avoid soil compaction.	There shall be evidence of the application of techniques (use of deep-rooting green crops, drainage, subsoiling, use of low-pressure tires, tramlines, permanent row marking, etc.) that are suitable for use on the land and, where possible, minimize, isolate, or eliminate soil compaction.	Minor Must	Techniques applied are suitable for use on the land. There must be no evidence of soil compaction. Techniques such as addition of organic matter, legume fallows, use of no tillage technique, avoiding working of wet soils, mulching with pruning, reduction in number of tractor passes, use of rippers to break hard pan etc are recommended	
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.*	

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				Although there might be evidence of earlier soil erosion, the auditor must see efforts being made to control further erosion. Observation of erosion control measures in the field, such as contour planting, barriers, use of stones, sandbags, grass waterways. Cultivation of vetiver grass etc to reduce flow velocity of water.	
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	N/A Ghana is a signatory to the Montreal Protocol so no Methyl Bromide is used. If other fumigants are used, they must be justified or approved for use. Nematicide used must be justified in writing.	
FV-Smart 28.02.02	The preplanting interval is complied with.	The preplanting interval shall be recorded.	Minor Must	If nematicides are used the date of use and first planting is noted	

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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.	Substrates are not used in Ghana for field crops is not applicable, however in Green House, they are applicable	
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	Sterilization of substrates is NOT practiced in Ghana hence this control point is N/A for all field crops	

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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	Although Peat is not used as substrate, other substrate such as carbonated rice husk(biochar), saw dust, coconut coir, may be used as a substrate in some nurseries. These materials are by - products of agro-processing and both sustainable and environmentally safe.	
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		
FV-Smart 29.01.04	The records of all fertilizer applications shall include:	Name and type	Minor Must		

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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**				
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.	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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		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.			
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. 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.	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 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 quality and content may be substituted for a risk assessment.	Major Must		
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	Major Must	-	

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		interval, while adhering to the following minimum requirements: - For tree crops (i.e., trees with the lowest fruit suspended well above the ground, so that the fruit does not come into contact with the soil, and excluding low bushes): Raw manure shall be applied prior to bud burst or on a shorter interval based on the risk assessment, but never shorter than 60 days prior to harvest. - Leafy greens: Raw manure shall never be applied after planting, regardless of any harvest interval. - For other crops: Raw manure shall be applied at least 60 days prior to harvest.			
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.* Effluent from septic tanks must not be used for irrigation.	

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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	-	
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.	Analysis is done at the point of entry into Ghana, therefore labels on the bags are sufficient documentary evidence. Any product not meeting requirements would not be allowed onto the market.	
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	Major Must		

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		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 - 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.			

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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 - Assess the need for maintenance of irrigation and other water delivery equipment - Identify worker training required to support maintenance and repairs - Be either an individual or a regional plan if participation in a community irrigation system is documented - Include reference to water analysis - Include corrective actions taken related to water quality	Major Must		

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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 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	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* LI 1692 of 2001. This is enforced by the Water Resources Commission	

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FV-Smart 30.02.02	Restrictions indicated in water permits/licenses are complied with.	It is not unusual for specific conditions to be set in the permits/licenses, such as hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly extraction volumes or usage rates. Equipment used for monitoring extraction volumes shall be in the correct location to provide accurate readings. Records shall be maintained and available to demonstrate that these conditions are being met.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* Refer to regulations of Water Resources Commission	
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 maximum water availability.	Where the farm is located in areas of seasonal water availability, there should be water storage facilities for water use during periods when water availability is low. These should be in a good state of repair and appropriately fenced/secured to prevent accidents.	Recom.		

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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 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,	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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		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 - Laboratory analyzing the samples - Location sampled Records of all analysis shall be maintained.			
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	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* Corrective actions and the decisions on the risk analysis shall be documented	

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		- 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.		Water analysis shall include microbial contaminants The laboratories which are capable of performing microbiological analyses shall be labs approved for water testing by central Government or local authorities.	
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 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	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* Treated sewage water is not used in Ghana, effluent from septic tanks is not to be used for irrigation	

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		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 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.			

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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	The national standards GSA 175-1 (2013) shall be used The WHO shall apply when necessary to compliment the National Standard	
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 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.	Major Must		

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FV-Smart 30.06	**Irrigation predictions and record keeping**				
FV-Smart 30.06.01	Tools are routinely used to calculate and optimize crop irrigation.	The producer shall be able to demonstrate that crop irrigation requirements are calculated based on data (local agricultural institute data, farm rain gauges, drainage trays for substrate growing, evaporation meters, water tension meters for the percentage of soil moisture content, etc.). Where on-farm tools are in place, these shall be maintained to ensure that they are effective and in a good state of repair. "N/A" only for rain-fed crops.	Minor Must		
FV-Smart 30.06.02	Measures are taken to understand the amount of water used and actions identified for how to increase water use efficiency.	Records of the use of crop irrigation/fertigation water shall be kept, offering estimates of the amount of water needed to support their production. Where possible, ways to increase water efficiency shall be identified. In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.	Major Must		
FV-Smart 30.06.03	Management of water is supported with metrics.	Acceptable metrics allow calculating the following: At minimum the total monthly amount of water used on the farm in agricultural production (in m3/site/month). The amount of water abstracted from specific sources should also be listed. Additional metrics may include, for example: - 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	Recom.		

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		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	For group certification, advice could be from qualified Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Extension Staff with relevant qualifications. Farmers need to show evidence of IPM training as indicated in their training records (e.g. Farmer Passport). Where formal training has not been done, farmers' training their workers can be assessed through an interview with the workers.	

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FV-Smart 31.02	The producer is informed about the relevant pests, diseases, and weeds that affect their registered crops.	The producer shall offer a verbal demonstration of their knowledge on identifying the presence and potential damage of the relevant pests, diseases, and weeds that affect the registered crops. This demonstration can take place in the field, or the producer can explain how they train the corresponding workers on the relevant pests, diseases, and weeds that affect the main registered crop(s). In Option 2 producer groups, evidence at quality management system (QMS) level is acceptable.	Major Must		
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		

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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	The producer is able to give or show or mention examples of practices (such as crop rotation, intercropping, selection of disease free and/or disease resistant planting material, farm sanitation, pruning of dead or moribund branches or ridges) used to prevent or reduce pest and disease incidence	
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	The producer is able to give or show or mention examples of scouting practices in the farm (pest management decision-making). Local names of pests and the ability to explain the damage they cause is acceptable for producers/farmers who cannot read and write English. Scouting records must be made available. Decisions to use chemical control	

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				measures must be based on evidence from crop scouting (pest & disease thresholds). The producer should be able to identify and document some farmer friends (Natural Enemies) as part of their crop scouting procedures.	
FV-Smart 31.06	The producer makes interventions to manage pests.	The producer shall show evidence for situations in which specific interventions were made against pests adversely affecting the economic value of a crop. The producer may elect to take no action against the pest and incur the economic loss. Where possible, nonchemical approaches shall be considered. “N/A” if the producer did not intervene.	Major Must	The producer is able to give or show or mention examples of practices such as rouging out diseased plants or pruning or hoeing weeds or disposal of sources of infection etc as intervention measures (spraying as last resort).	
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,	Minor Must		

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		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.			
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	Major Must	These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements. A list is available for the	

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		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.		commercial brand names of plant protection products (including their active ingredient composition or beneficial organisms) that are authorized on crops being, or which have been, grown on the farm under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 12 months. There is an approval/use recommendation by MoFA or Crop Association protocol as per the EPA registration list if label does not mention the crop (unless EU buyer has disallowed use). For Option 2 growers, the group must keep the list of PPP and communicate the contents to the farmers in the group. Where a product has been registered but not updated on the registered list of Environmental Protection	

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				Agency (EPA), evidence of registration from EPA may be accepted.	
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	The producer must provide a current list of pesticides which is being used in the farm. Evidence of approval for the use of the PPP must be from the EPA, or MoFA, A list of pesticides from the importer or pesticides listed on the proposed pesticide usage form sent to the importer could be used as evidence	
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		

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FV-Smart 32.01.04	The producer takes active measures to prevent plant protection product (PPP) drift from neighboring plots.	The producer should take active measures to avoid the risk of PPP drift from adjacent plots e.g., by making agreements and organizing communication with producers from neighboring plots in order to eliminate the risk of undesired PPP drift, by planting vegetative buffers at the edges of cropped fields, and by increasing PPP sampling on such fields.	Recom.		
FV-Smart 32.02	**Application records**				
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.* For each record book, the crop and variety, application location, date and end time of application, product trade name and active ingredient and pre-harvest interval may be written once provided the producer is handling only one crop and variety.	

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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)		Only change and write again if variety changes. All records must be controlled.	
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. 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 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.* Farmers must be encouraged to establish a visual system of markings (on the plot markings and labels applied to harvest containers) to show that PHI is being complied with; this shall link to the farm and pack-house records	
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	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* All empty containers must be triple rinsed	

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		into the application equipment tank when mixing or disposed of in a manner that compromises neither food safety nor the environment.		then returned to the store and records kept of that. Where pressure rinsing equipment does not exist, containers can also be triple rinsed manually and drained into the sprayer or mixing tank	
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.* All empty containers must be triple rinsed then returned to the store and records kept of that. The containers must be returned/recycled or crushed, pierced and buried in special disposal pits (FAO/CropLife recommendation).	

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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.* Containers are to be returned to the chemical store, records of the empty containers kept and disposed of appropriately. As much as practicable, all empty containers are to be registered and returned to official collection agencies (e.g. Clean Farm Ghana) where this exist, and records kept of container returns.	
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.*	

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				All empty containers must be triple rinsed then returned to the store and records kept of that. The containers must be returned or recycled, pierced and incinerated or buried in special disposal pits (according to FAO/CropLife recommendations). The producer needs to demonstrate that the disposal policy or activities are environmentally sound (i.e. burial sites on farm are properly constructed away from water courses.	
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.*	

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				Since this collection system is at the inception stage coverage of the collection service is still limited, hence piercing & crushing of empty containers to prevent re-use will be accepted by the auditors.	
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.* Although there is no regulation on this, farmers are encouraged to register and return empty containers to official collection agencies (where available), and records kept in the form of receipts for return of empty containers.	

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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 pesticides must be clearly marked as such and kept on a separate labeled shelf away from current products. If obsolete products are disposed of there must be evidence in the form of a completed obsolete pesticide booking form for all pesticides sent to the official collection agencies (e.g. Clean Farms Ghana, MOFA or EPA office (Tel 0302 939031, 0289553592, info@cleanfarmsghana.net	

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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.*	
FV-Smart 32.07	**Residue analysis**				
FV-Smart 32.07.01	Information regarding maximum residue levels (MRLs) is available for the destination markets in which products will be traded.	The producer or the producer's customer shall have a list of currently applicable MRLs for all markets in which products are intended to be traded (domestic and/or international). The MRLs shall be identified by either demonstrating communication with clients confirming the intended markets or by selecting the specific country or countries in which products are intended to be traded.	Major Must	Producer shall provide lists of customer approved pesticides with MRL's for each destination market. For Option 2 group certifications the groups GLOBALG.A.P. coordinator or other authorized person (named in the QMS) can provide current lists of customer approved pesticides for all markets.	

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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, 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.	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* A risk assessment is available, indicating for each of the GLOBALG.A.P. registered crops the frequency of analysis (at least once a year) and the active ingredients (plant protection products) to be tested for during analysis. The risk assessment should consider all the active ingredients (crop protection products) applied to the crops. Should specific active ingredients be excluded from the residue analysis, the motivation (justification) for exclusion are to be included in the risk	

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		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.		assessment (e.g., there is no risk of finding residues for those active ingredients due to time of use and/or no a history.	
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	Sampling shall be carried out by the Laboratory staff or the producer under the direction of the Lab.	
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	For Option 2 certifications there is a procedure/action plan at group level tested back from retailer. Where traceability stops at group level the group as a whole will be sanctioned if the individual concerned cannot be identified. Refer to QMS for details of group procedure and action plan for MRL violation.	

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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	For Option 2 certifications there is a procedure/action plan at group level tested back from retailer. Where traceability stops at group level the group as a whole will be sanctioned if the individual concerned cannot be identified. Refer to QMS for details of group procedure and action plan for MRL violation.	
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	Minor Must		

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		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.			
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 associated risks are managed.	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 - 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.)	Major Must	*These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.* As per basic rules of risk-less storage of pesticide poster (MOFA, USAID and GIZ). Pesticide store must be risk based. For small holders, see GLOBALG.A.P. Smallholder Manual.	

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		- 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.)			
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	Use of metal trunk, drum or discarded old refrigerator with locks and key is acceptable for storage of small quantities of pesticides.	
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	Plant protection products and other materials shall be separated by a physical barrier (wall, sheeting, etc.	
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	If a converted metal storage drum type store is used (see GLOBALG.A.P. Smallholder Manual) the drum must be located in a shaded location away from direct sunlight to avoid excessive heating of the storage container.	

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				It must have enough vents to ensure adequate aeration. The Ghanaian drum type store is not airtight around the large access door and this would provide sufficient ventilation. It is modified to include ventilation holes in the sides near the top of the drum	
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 be any leakage, seepage, or contamination to the exterior of the storage. Materials and tools such as sand, floor brush and dustpan, and plastic bags shall be available and in a fixed location to be used exclusively in case of spillage of PPPs.	Minor Must		

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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. Annual health checks may be done in the nearest health facility. A CHOLINESTERASE Test may be accepted.	
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		
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	Pictorial Posters of accident procedures must be displayed close to chemical storage and mixing areas. These posters shall be only in a folder and kept by the farmer and can be shown when requested if there are no hired	

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				workers but only the farmer working on the farm. Otherwise, it has to be displayed visually to the workers	
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 reference to these legal requirements.* Potable bottled / sachet water for eye wash and a bowl of potable water with soap for wider contamination is sufficient for farms using knapsack sprayers. First aid kits and emergency water must be kept where the plant protection product is handled, weighed or mixed but NOT inside the chemical store to avoid contamination of first aid supplies.	

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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.* All transport of PPPs shall be done with the use of well covered plastic containers to prevent risk of spillage and labeled (danger), or with the danger sign.	
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	This must be based on label instructions but where it does not exist, the re-entry shall be for 24 hours. Sprayed fields must be flagged (red flag) or any suitable warning sign	

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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		
FV-Smart 33	**POSTHARVEST HANDLING**				
FV-Smart 33.01	**Packing (in-field or facility) and storage areas**				
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		

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FV-Smart 33.01.03	Packaging materials are appropriate for their intended use and stored under conditions that protect the materials from contamination.	Packaging materials (including reusable crates) shall be appropriate for their intended use and stored under conditions that protect the materials from contamination and deterioration. Packaging materials may be stored outside, providing risks of contamination have been addressed (e.g., packaging materials sealed in plastic covers).	Minor Must		
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.* The Food and Drug Authority of Ghana as per the Public Health Act No 851 of 2012.will also apply	
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		

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

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Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	**LANGUAGE OF TARGET COUNTRY**
				CRITERIA	**CRITERIA**
				reference to these legal requirements. The Ghana Standards Authority (Certification Mark) (Amendment) Rules, 1970 LI 662 and the General Labelling Rules, 1992 (L.I. 1541) will also apply	
FV-Smart 33.06	**Environmental monitoring program**				
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
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261029_IFA_Smart_PCs_FV_v6_0_Sep23_NIG_Ghana_en.docx

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