

# Resembling Scheme

## OHAS Grower Standard

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

### Requirements of GLOBALG.A.P. IFA v5.2 not covered by OHAS Grower Standard Version 4

Description difference	GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations		OHAS Grower Standard scheme management rules	
	Reference	Text General Regulations	Reference	Text scheme management rules
GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations require all producers to be registered in GLOBALG.A.P. Database. In OHAS Grower Standard this is not a requirement.	GR I 4.1 b)	The applicant must register with an approved CB or farm assurer as the first step towards obtaining a GLOBALG.A.P. Certificate. Unless the applicant has assigned a farm assurer, the CB is by default the Farm assurer and is responsible for registration, data updates, and collection of fees.		Not covered
	GR Annex I.2, 1	The CB shall record the following data and the GLOBALG.A.P. Database needs to be updated accordingly (as required in the current database manual)....		
	GR III, Chapter 3.3	CB Certification Data Communication with GLOBALG.A.P. The objective is to “know at any point in time, instantly and worldwide”: The present status and status history The certified products, per Area / volume, for Each unique producer (legal entity), in All schemes and Options (per product), with Central validation of certificates by market participants (online validation tool), and Audit/inspection and compliance details		

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Description difference	GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations		OHAS Grower Standard scheme management rules	
	Reference	Text General Regulations	Reference	Text scheme management rules
		<p>Therefore the CB data communication with GLOBALG.A.P. shall:</p> <p>Ensure that as soon as the CB has made the certification decision, no certificate is issued before the product status is updated to “certified” in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database.</p> <p>Ensure that as soon as a sanction has been issued, the producer’s status shall be changed in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database to the relevant status (time between issuing the sanction and updating the database shall not exceed more than one working day).</p> <p>Ensure that the status of all other producers shall be sufficiently updated so as to ensure that the status of a producer on the GLOBALG.A.P. Database is up-to-date.</p> <p>Ensure availability of immediately accessible information on all audit and inspection details (including those of the unannounced inspections and audits) as well as details for each certificate.</p>		
	GR III, 4.1 a)	All production sites to be certified shall be registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database. (when available).		
GLOBALG.A.P. allows parallel ownership (=buying non-certified product of the same product grown under certification). Where applicable producers shall register for parallel ownership, this status is shown in GLOBALG.A.P. Database and there are some additional	GR I, 4.3.2.1  GR I, 4.3.2.2	<p>Definitions - Parallel Ownership (PO): PO is a situation where individual producers, producer members or producer groups buy non-certified products of the same products they grow under certified production.</p> <p>Any applicant/certificate holder (individual producer, multisite or producer group) who owns GLOBALG.A.P. and non-GLOBALG.A.P. products (of the same product) at any time needs to register for Parallel Production (PP) or Parallel Ownership (PO).</p>		Not covered

Description difference	GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations		OHAS Grower Standard scheme management rules	
	Reference	Text General Regulations	Reference	Text scheme management rules
<p>requirements to be fulfilled. OHAS allows as well that their certified producers purchase products from non-certified producers. This must be declared to the customer and it must be clearly indicated that the product is from a non-certified source. However, there are no further requirements a certified producer shall comply with.</p>	<p>GR I, 4.3.2.2.1</p>	<p>Registration steps (i) The producer shall inform the respective CB of the application for PP/PO during the registration process. Producer groups shall also include clear identification of their producer members who buy/sell non-certified products of the same products included in the scope of certification (and, therefore, also the products that have to be registered as “with PO” for each producer member). (ii) The CB shall register the producer (per product) in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database for PP and/ or PO. (iii) Producers can register for PP/PO at any time if they start carrying out PP/PO activities, but cannot use the registration as immediate corrective action to avoid sanctions in the case of a non-conformance. If a non-conformance is detected, the producer shall be sanctioned accordingly until effective implementation of the corrective actions for the entire production process has taken place. In case producers want to register for PP/PO during the validity of their certificates (e.g. because they need to purchase non-GLOBALG.A.P. products, which they did not expect at the time of their registration), CBs will have to carry out an extraordinary inspection/audit to check the applicable control points and update the information in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database and the paper certificate. In case producers want to register for Parallel Ownership at the beginning of the season, when they are not sure whether they will buy non-certified products, CBs shall evaluate that the traceability and segregation procedures are available and ready for implementation. When the purchase of products from non-certified sources begins, CBs shall require evidences of implementation (documentation or on-site</p>		

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	Reference	Text General Regulations	Reference	Text scheme management rules
		assessment).		
	GR I, 4.3.2.3	4.3.2.3 Identification of producers registered for PP/PO The GGN is used to validate the certificate. It is made available via the identification of the final products with the producer's GGN, where the product originates from a certified process (see AF 13.2 Identification of GLOBALG.A.P. products), which is an obligation for all producers registered for PP/PO. PP/PO shall be specified on the paper certificate and is also visible via the online certificate validation in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database.		
	GR I, 4.3.2.4	4.3.2.4 Additional Requirements for producers with PP/PO All products shall be traceable to the respective production site/PHU, and certified and non-certified products shall be fully segregated at all times. Producers shall be able to demonstrate that their traceability and recording system guarantees full traceability and segregation. The handling of certified and non-certified products is possible within the same product handling facility. Parallel production in one production site is not allowed. Exceptions, when possible, are explained in the respective scope-specific rules.		
	Crops Rules, 3	Crops Rules: 3. Parallel Production/Ownership For the Flowers and Ornamentals sub-scope, despite the product list only describing generic categories, parallel production and parallel ownership definitions are as follows: Parallel Ownership (PO): PO is the situation where individual producers, producer members or producer groups buy non-certified products of		

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		the same species they grow under certified production. Example: A producer grows certified roses and buys non-certified roses from other producer(s).		

Description difference	GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria		OHAS Grower Standard G.A.P. rules	
	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the self-assessment covers as well subcontracted activities. OHAS does not require this.	AF 2.2 - Major Must	Does the producer take responsibility to conduct a minimum of one internal self-assessment per year against the GLOBALG.A.P. Standard? There is documented evidence that in Option 1 an internal self-assessment has been completed under the responsibility of the producer (this may be carried out by a person different from the producer). Self-assessments shall include all applicable control points, even when a subcontracted company carries them out. The self-assessment checklist shall contain comments of the evidence observed for all non-applicable and non-compliant control points. This has to be done before the CB inspection (See General Regulations Part I, 5.). No N/A, except for multi-site operations with QMS and producer groups, for which the QMS checklist covers internal inspections.	2.3.1 - Major	There must be a documented process for internal audits with frequency dependent on the level of identified risk, but carried out at least annually and prior to the external audit. The audit must be based on the OHAS Grower Standard and be documented and recorded. Results must be disclosed internally to those affected by the audit. Comments must be made on all non-compliant control points, and justification given for all non-applicable control points. Corrective actions and timescales must be agreed, documented and signed off. No N/A.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that hygiene instructions include notification of product contamination with bodily fluids. OHAS does not require this.	AF 3.2 - Minor Must	Does the farm have a documented hygiene procedure and visibly displayed hygiene instructions for all workers and visitors to the site whose activities might pose a risk to food safety? The farm shall have a hygiene procedure addressing the risks identified in the risk assessment in AF 3.1. The	6.5.2 - Major	The rules must at least include the need for: - hand cleaning; the covering of skin cuts; limitation of smoking, eating and drinking to certain areas; notification of any relevant infections or conditions and

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	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
		<p>farm shall also have hygiene instructions visibly displayed for workers (including subcontractors) and visitors; provided by way of clear signs (pictures) and/or in the predominant language(s) of the workforce. The instructions must also be based on the results of the hygiene risk assessment in AF 3.1 and include at a minimum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The need to wash hands</li> <li>- The need to cover skin cuts</li> <li>- Limitation on smoking, eating and drinking to designated areas</li> <li>- Notification of any relevant infections or conditions. This includes any signs of illness (e.g. vomiting; jaundice, diarrhea), whereby these workers shall be restricted from direct contact with the product and food-contact surfaces</li> <li>- Notification of product contamination with bodily fluids</li> <li>- The use of suitable protective clothing, where the individuals' activities might pose a risk of contamination to the product.</li> </ul>	6.5.3 - Major	<p>use of suitable protective clothing. No N/A.</p> <p>The instructions must be provided by way of clear signs (pictures) and / or in the predominant language(s) of the workforce. No N/A.</p>
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that all workers, including the owners and managers, shall annually participate in the farm's basic hygiene training. OHAS does not require this, but only that new staff shall be trained.	AF 3.3 - Minor Must	<p>Have all persons working on the farm received annual hygiene training appropriate to their activities and according to the hygiene instructions in AF 3.2? An introductory training course for hygiene shall be given in both written and verbal form. All new workers shall receive this training and confirm their participation. This training shall cover all instructions defined in AF 3.2. All workers, including the owners and managers, shall annually participate in the farm's basic hygiene training.</p>	6.5.4 - Major	New staff must be made aware of the rules at induction and training must be provided by qualified persons.

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	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that all people working on the farm including subcontractors have received health and safety training. OHAS requires that all staff must be trained, but does not explicitly include subcontractors.	AF 4.1.3 - Minor Must	Have all people working on the farm received health and safety training according to the risk assessment in AF 4.1.1? All workers, including subcontractors, can demonstrate competency in responsibilities and tasks through visual observation (if possible on the day of the inspection). There shall be evidence of instructions in the appropriate language and training records. Producers may conduct the health and safety training themselves if training instructions or other training materials are available (i.e. it need not be an outside individual who conducts the training). No N/A.	9.1.2 - Major  9.1.3 - Major	All staff must be given training, as appropriate, to carry out their tasks and comply with applicable legislation. No N/A.  Formal on-going training must be given to staff operating dangerous or complex equipment or handling hazardous substances, based on risk assessment. Training can be either in-house or external delivered by competent and capable trainers. No N/A.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires producers to have a complaint procedure that shall include the notification of GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat via the certification body in the case that the producer is informed by a competent or local authority that he/she is under investigation and/or has received a sanction in the scope of the certificate. OHAS does not require this as part of the complaint procedure.	AF 8.1 – Major Must	Is there a complaint procedure available relating to both internal and external issues covered by the GLOBALG.A.P. Standard and does this procedure ensure that complaints are adequately recorded, studied, and followed up, including a record of actions taken? A documented complaint procedure is available to facilitate the recording and follow-up of all received complaints relating to issues covered by GLOBALG.A.P. actions taken with respect to such complaints. In the case of producer groups, the members do not need the complete complaint procedure, but only the parts that are relevant to them. The complaint procedure shall include the notification of GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat via the certification body in the case that the producer is informed by a competent or local authority that he/she is under investigation and/or has received a sanction in the scope of the certificate. No N/A.	2.11.1 - Major  2.11.2 - Major  2.11.3 - Minor  2.11.4 - Minor	There must be a written complaints policy and procedure in place, with nominated staff that are responsible for ensuring the policy and procedure are carried out. No N/A.  All complaints, including any deficiencies found in products or services, and actions taken must be recorded. No N/A.  Nominated personnel must be available to deal with verbal or written / electronic queries or complaints. Out-of-hours procedures must be in place.  Complaints / queries must be acknowledged within a specified timeframe.





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	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
			2.11.5 - Major	The business must demonstrate that they regularly discuss the outcome of all complaints received and modify practices, if necessary, to prevent recurrence of the issue. Complaint trends must be monitored, where high levels or an increase is seen an investigation must be carried out and recorded. No N/A.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the withdrawal/recall procedure identifies the mechanism for notifying the certification body. OHAS requires this only if applicable.	AF 9.1 - Major Must	<p>Does the producer have documented procedures on how to manage/initiate the withdrawal/recall of certified products from the marketplace and are these procedures tested annually?</p> <p>The producer shall have a documented procedure that identifies the type of event that may result in a withdrawal/recall, the persons responsible for making decisions on the possible product withdrawal/recall, the mechanism for notifying the next step in the supply chain and the GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification body, and the methods of reconciling stock.</p> <p>The procedures shall be tested annually to ensure that they are effective. This test shall be recorded (e.g. by picking a recently sold batch, identifying the quantity and whereabouts of the product, and verifying whether the next step involved with this batch and the CB can be contacted. Actual communications of the mock recall to the clients are not necessary. A list of phone numbers and emails is sufficient). No N/A.</p>	2.12.1 - Major	There must be a written procedure regarding returns, credits and internal rejects. The procedure must identify the type of event that may result in a product withdrawal / recall (to include any serious incidents involving illegal or unsafe product issues) and the persons responsible for making decisions. The procedure must include identifying full traceability, information for contacting customers, (and if applicable the certification body) and dealing with the withdrawal of product and reconciling stock. The procedure must be tested and recorded annually to check if it is adequate. There must be designated responsibility for returned product, and internal rejects. No N/A.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that transaction documentation includes a reference to the	AF 11.1 - Major Must	Does all transaction documentation include reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. status and the GGN? Sales invoices and, where appropriate, other documentation related to sales of certified		Not covered



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	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
GLOBALG.A.P. status as well as the GGN. OHAS does not require this.		<p>material/products shall include the GGN of the certificate holder AND a reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status. This is not obligatory in internal documentation. Where producers own a GLN, this shall replace the GGN issued by GLOBALG.A.P. during the registration process.</p> <p>Positive identification of the certified status is enough on transaction documentation (e.g.: "GLOBALG.A.P. certified &lt;product name&gt;"). Non-certified products do not need to be identified as 'non-certified'.</p> <p>Indication of the certified status is obligatory regardless of whether the certified product was sold as certified or not. This cannot be checked during the initial (first ever) inspection, because the producer is not certified yet and the producer cannot reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status before the first positive certification decision.</p> <p>N/A only when there is a written agreement available between the producer and the client not to identify the GLOBALG.A.P. status of the product and/or the GGN on the transaction documents.</p>		
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, logo or QR code are used according to the GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations. This is not covered by OHAS as their use by resembling producers is not allowed.	AF 12.1 - Major Must	<p>Is the GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, GLOBALG.A.P. QR code or logo and the GGN (GLOBALG.A.P. Number) used according to the GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations and according to the Sublicense and Certification Agreement?</p> <p>The producer/producer group shall use the GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, GLOBALG.A.P. QR code or logo and the GGN (GLOBALG.A.P. Number), GLN or sub-GLN according to the General Regulations Annex 1 and according to the Sublicense and Certification Agreement. The GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark or logo shall never appear on the final</p>		Not covered

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	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
		<p>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.</p> <p>GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark or logo cannot be in use during the initial (first ever) inspection because the producer is not certified yet and the producer cannot reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status before the first positive certification decision.</p> <p>N/A for CFM, PPM, GLOBALG.A.P. Aquaculture ova or seedlings and Livestock, when the certified products are input products, not intended for sale to final consumers and will definitely not appear at the point of sale to final consumers.</p>		
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. has got some specific CPCC for producers who have registered for parallel ownership (=buying non-certified product of the same product grown under certification): a system shall be in place to avoid mixing of certified and non-certified products, final products originating from a certified production process shall be identified with a GGN, there shall be a documented check to show that certified and non-certified products are dispatched correctly, there shall be procedures and</p>	<p>AF 13.1 - 13.4 - Major Musts</p>	<p>Is there an effective system in place to identify and segregate all GLOBALG.A.P. certified and non-certified products?</p> <p>A system shall be in place to avoid mixing of certified and non-certified products. This can be done via physical identification or product handling procedures, including the relevant records.</p> <p>In the case of producers registered for parallel production/ownership (where certified and non-certified products are produced and/or owned by one legal entity), is there a system to ensure that all final products originating from a certified production process are correctly identified?</p> <p>In the case the producer is registered for parallel production/ownership (where certified and non-certified products are produced and/or owned by one legal entity), all product packed in final consumer packaging (either from farm level or after product handling) shall be identified with a GGN where the product originates from</p>	<p>2.4.3 - Major</p>	<p>Where a non-certified source is being used there must be evidence in place to show that the customer receiving these products is aware. Where applicable, this can be on the product transaction documents (sales invoices, other sales related, dispatch documentation, etc.) with the customer, or in a contract and must clearly indicate that the product is from a non-certified source.</p>

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	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
<p>records to identify certified and non-certified purchased products.</p> <p>OHAS allows as well that OHAS certified producers purchase products from non-certified producers. This must be declared to the customer and it must be clearly indicated that the product is from a non-certified source. However there are on further requirements a producer shall comply with.</p>		<p>a certified process.</p> <p>It can be the GGN of the (Option 2) group, the GGN of the group member, both GGNs, or the GGN of the individual (Option 1) producer. The GGN shall not be used to label non-certified products.</p> <p>N/A only when the producer only owns GLOBALG.A.P. products (no PP/PO), or when there is a written agreement available between the producer and the client not to use the GGN, GLN or sub-GLN on the ready to be sold product. This can also be the client's own label specifications where the GGN is not included.</p> <p>Is there a final check to ensure the correct product dispatch of certified and non-certified products? The check shall be documented to show that the certified and non-certified products are dispatched correctly.</p> <p>Are appropriate identification procedures in place and records for identifying products purchased from different sources available for all registered products? Procedures shall be established, documented and maintained, appropriately to the scale of the operation, for identifying certified and, when applicable, non-certified quantities purchased from different sources (i.e. other producers or traders) for all registered products. Records shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Product description</li> <li>- GLOBALG.A.P. certified status</li> <li>- Quantities of product(s) purchased</li> <li>- Supplier details</li> <li>- Copy of the GLOBALG.A.P. Certificates where applicable</li> </ul>		

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	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traceability data/codes related to the purchased products</li> <li>- Purchase orders/invoices received by the organization being assessed</li> <li>- List of approved suppliers</li> </ul>		
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires as a Major Must CPCC that sales records on sold quantities are available for certified and where applicable non-certified products. Documents shall demonstrate the consistent balance between the certified and non-certified input and the output. OHAS requires as a Minor that each delivery must be accompanied by a delivery note. This must include amongst others details on the numbers of trolleys, containers. As Major it is required that where a non-certified source is being used there must be evidence in place to show that the customer receiving these products is aware. However records on sold quantities for certified and where applicable non-certified products as well as</p>	AF 14.1 - Major Must	<p>Are sales records available for all quantities sold and all registered products? Sales details of certified and, when applicable, non-certified quantities shall be recorded for all registered products, with particular attention to quantities sold and descriptions provided. The documents shall demonstrate the consistent balance between the certified and non-certified input and the output. No N/A.</p>	<p>7.3.2 - Minor</p> <p>2.4.3 - Major</p>	<p>Each delivery must be accompanied by a delivery note. This must include a detailed description of the product and transport used, along with details on the times of loading and delivery and numbers of trolleys, containers etc., and where applicable vehicle temperature on loading and delivery. There must be space on the form for the driver and the customer to write any comments.</p> <p>Where a non-certified source is being used there must be evidence in place to show that the customer receiving these products is aware. Where applicable, this can be on the product transaction documents (sales invoices, other sales related, dispatch documentation, etc.) with the customer, or in a contract and must clearly indicate that the product is from a non-certified source.</p>

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documents that shall demonstrate the consistent balance between the certified and non-certified input and the output are not required.				
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that quantities of incoming, outgoing and stored products are recorded and that a summary shall be maintained. This applies for certified and, when applicable as well non-certified product. OHAS does not require this, but requires only that customers shall be aware when receiving products from a non-certified source.	AF 14.2 - Major Must	<p>Are quantities (produced, stored and/or purchased) recorded and summarized for all products? Quantities (including information on volumes or weight) of certified, and when applicable non-certified, incoming (including purchased products), outgoing and stored products shall be recorded and a summary maintained for all registered products, so as to facilitate the mass balance verification process.</p> <p>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 per product. Documents to demonstrate mass balance shall be clearly identified. This control point applies to all GLOBALG.A.P. producers. No N/A.</p>	2.4.3 - Major	Where a non-certified source is being used there must be evidence in place to show that the customer receiving these products is aware. Where applicable, this can be on the product transaction documents (sales invoices, other sales related, dispatch documentation, etc.) with the customer, or in a contract and must clearly indicate that the product is from a non-certified source.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that conversion ratios and/or loss are calculated and that waste quantities are estimated or recorded. OHAS does not have such a requirement.	AF 14.3 - Major Must	<p>Are conversion ratios and/or loss (input-output calculations of a given production process) during handling calculated and controlled? Conversion ratios shall be calculated and available for each relevant handling process. All generated product waste quantities shall be estimated and/or recorded. No N/A.</p>		Not covered
GLOBALG.A.P. does not allow the use of human sewage sludge for the production of registered	CB 4.4.1 - Major Must	<p>Does the producer prevent the use of human sewage sludge on the farm? No treated or untreated human sewage sludge is used on the farm for the production of GLOBALG.A.P.</p>	3.2.10 - Major	Untreated or treated human sewage or untreated or treated sewage water must not be used anywhere on site. No N/A.

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crops. OHAS prohibits the use of sewage, but not the use of sewage sludge.		registered crops. No N/A.		
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that for all purchased inorganic fertilizers documented evidence is available on chemical content including heavy metals. OHAS does not ask for heavy metal content.	CB 4.5.2 - Recom.	Are purchased inorganic fertilizers accompanied by documented evidence of chemical content, which includes heavy metals? Documented evidence detailing chemical content, including heavy metals, is available for all inorganic fertilizers used on crops grown under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 12-month period.	3.2.12 - Minor	There must be documentary evidence detailing nutrient and chemical content, for all inorganic fertilisers used on crops grown within the last 12-month period.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that a transition period has been completed in the case propagation material was sourced from suppliers who are not certified according to GLOBALG.A.P. Plant Propagation Material or IFA Flowers and Ornamentals. OHAS does not have such a requirement, but requires only that customers shall be aware when receiving products from a non-certified source.	FO 1.3.1 - Major Must	In the case propagation material was sourced from suppliers who are not certified according to GLOBALG.A.P. Plant Propagation Material or IFA Flowers and Ornamentals, has the transition period been completed? Crops shall be grown under the ownership of the Flowers and Ornamentals (FO) certified/applicant producer at least 3 months before being sold as certified. In the case the growing cycle is shorter than 3 months, at least two thirds of the growing cycle shall be done by the FO producer, and in the case of flowers, growing under GLOBALG.A.P. Standard conditions shall also start before the flower has opened. The beginning of the growing period counts from sowing or when the cuttings are planted. The supplier of the non-certified material shall be an authorized supplier, e.g. propagation material license/authorization according to the national scheme shall be available. In any other case (e.g. tulip bulbs), the propagation	2.4.3 - Major  2.5.15 - Major	Where a non-certified source is being used there must be evidence in place to show that the customer receiving these products is aware. Where applicable, this can be on the product transaction documents (sales invoices, other sales related, dispatch documentation, etc.) with the customer, or in a contract and must clearly indicate that the product is from a non-certified source.  Where spot buying is practised the business must take full responsibility for the product under certification procedures.

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	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
		material is required to be certified (against GLOBALG.A.P. or an equivalent benchmarked scheme or checklist) to sell the product as GLOBALG.A.P. certified. Note: This situation is not considered as parallel production or ownership, and so producers do not need to register for it in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database.		
GLOBALG.A.P. requires producers to keep records of substrate recycling with quantities recycled and dates. OHAS requires as well records of quantities, but no dates.	FO 2.2.1 - Minor	Does the producer participate in recycling programs for substrates, where available? The producer keeps records of substrate recycling with quantities recycled and dates. Invoices/loading dockets are acceptable. If no participation in a recycling program is available, this shall be justified. Not applicable to potted plants that are sold together with the substrate.	11.7.2 - Minor  11.7.3 - Minor	The quantities of material recycled, including substrates must be recorded. Waste material e.g. plastic (hard plastics and films), cardboard and metal must be recycled, wherever possible.  Recycled and recyclable materials must be used where possible, provided this does not increase pest and disease risk.

If you have any further questions on the differences between GLOBALG.A.P. IFA v5.2 and OHAS Grower Standard Version 4 please contact the scheme owner Ornamental Horticulture Assurance Scheme (OHAS) ([enquiries@OHAS.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@OHAS.org.uk)) or GLOBALG.A.P. Benchmarking Administration ([benchmarking@globalgap.org](mailto:benchmarking@globalgap.org)).

OHAS = Ornamental Horticulture Assurance Scheme

CPCC = Control Points and Compliance Criteria

G.A.P. = Good Agricultural Practice

IFA = Integrated Farm Assurance