

Resembling Scheme

Florverde Sustainable Flowers (FSF)

As a resembling scheme, Florverde Sustainable Flowers 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 V5.1 not covered by Florverde Sustainable Flowers Version 7.0

Description difference	GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations		Florverde Sustainable Flowers scheme management rules	
	Reference	Text General Regulations	Reference	Text scheme management rules
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires all producers to be registered in GLOBALG.A.P. Database. In case of Florverde the decision on a registration in GLOBALG.A.P. Database is taken by the producer.</p> <p>Note: Florverde has got an own database where all their producers shall be registered with an own identification number (Florverde Sustainable Flowers Number).</p>	<p>GR I 4.1 b)</p> <p>GR Annex I.2, 1</p> <p>GR III, Chapter 3.3</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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)....</p> <p>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 Therefore the CB data communication with</p>		Not covered

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	GR III, 4.1 a)	<p>GLOBALG.A.P. shall: 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. 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). 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. 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> <p>All production sites to be certified shall be registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database. (when available).</p>		
<p>One of GLOBALG.A.P. normative documents is the Sublicense and Certification agreement. It is a contract provided by GLOBALG.A.P. and which is concluded between the certification body and the producer. This contract sets the legal framework in order to be granted GLOBALG.A.P. certification. Florverde requires as well that their CBs conclude a certification and sub-licensing contract with their producers however Asocolflores does not provide the agreement,</p>	GR I, 2.a)	<p>GLOBALG.A.P. Certification and Sublicense Agreement: Contract between the Certification Body (CB) and the producer. Sets legal framework in order to be granted the GLOBALG.A.P. Certification.</p>	3. c)	<p>Florverde Certification and Sub-licensing Contract: Contract entered into between the Applicant and the CB that outlines the legal structure for obtaining Florverde Certification and Florverde Sustainable Flowers Mark of Conformity usage rights</p>

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<p>but determines only a minimum content and each CB sets up an own agreement.</p>				
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. defines a production site as a production area (e.g. fields, plots) that is owned or rented and ultimately managed by one legal entity, and where the same input factors (e.g. water supply, workers, equipment, stores, etc.) are used. One site may contain several non-touching areas (areas that do not share a common border, are non-contiguous) and production of more than one product on the same site is possible. Florverde uses in its normative documents the expression 'Unit of Production' which is defined as the location where an applicant carries out processes necessary for the production or retailing of certifiable products. But Florverde does not give a more detailed definition on what is a unit of production as GLOBALG.A.P. does.</p>	<p>GR I, 4.2.1 j)</p>	<p>A production site is defined as a production area (e.g. fields, plots, ponds, ranches) that is owned or rented and ultimately managed by one legal entity, and where the same input factors (e.g. water supply, workers, equipment, stores, etc.) are used. One site may contain several non-touching areas (areas that do not share a common border, are non-contiguous) and production of more than one product on the same site is possible.</p>	<p>2. 6.3 d)</p>	<p>DEFINITION OF TERMS - Unit of Production (UP): the location where an applicant carries out processes necessary for the production or retailing of certifiable products.</p> <p>REGISTERING FOR FLORVERDE SUSTAINABLE FLOWERS CERTIFICATION - A Producer Applicant: 4. Must identify and record all production units for the products produced included in the scope of the certification application.</p>
<p>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,</p>	<p>GR I, 4.3.2.1 GR I, 4.3.2.2</p>	<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. Any applicant/certificate holder (individual producer,</p>		<p>Not covered</p>

<p>this status is shown in GLOBALG.A.P. Database and there are some additional requirements to be fulfilled. Florverde allows mixing of certified and non-certified produce and to sell it as certified as long as the non-certified percentage does not exceed 30 % in intervals of maximum 3 calendar months.</p>	<p>GR I, 4.3.2.2.1</p>	<p>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> <p>Registration steps</p> <p>(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).</p> <p>(ii) The CB shall register the producer (per product) in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database for PP and/ or PO.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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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	<p>GR I, 4.3.2.3</p> <p>GR I, 4.3.2.4</p> <p>GR I Annex 2, 1.3 b)</p> <p>Crops Rules, 3</p>	<p>assessment).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Types of Master Date required - Production information: Parallel production / ownership per product</p> <p>Parallel Ownership (PO): PO is the situation where individual producers, producer members or producer groups buy non-certified products of the same species they grow under certified production.</p>		
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that in case of information (e.g. microbial contamination) about a certificate holder, which could have a potential impact on the certified</p>	<p>GR I, 4.3.3</p>	<p>Burden of Proof</p> <p>a) In the case of information (e.g. MRL exceedance, microbial contamination, etc.) about a GLOBALG.A.P. certificate holder, which could have a potential impact on the certified status/claim being transmitted to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat, it is the responsibility of</p>		<p>Not covered</p>

<p>status/claim being transmitted to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat, it is the responsibility of the certificate holders and the corresponding CBs to refute the claim by verifying and providing evidence of compliance with the GLOBALG.A.P. Standards. Findings and actions taken shall be reported to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat within the defined period of time by the CB. If not, certificate holders and corresponding CBs will be sanctioned according to the sanctioning procedures described in the GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations. In case the evidence includes laboratory analyses, accredited laboratories and independent sampling shall be included. Florverde does not have such requirements.</p>		<p>the certificate holders and the corresponding CBs to refute the claim by verifying and providing evidence of compliance with the GLOBALG.A.P. Standards. b) The findings and actions taken shall be reported to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat within the defined period of time by the CB. c) If the certificate holders and the corresponding CBs do not provide the requested evidence of compliance within the period of time defined by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat, they will be sanctioned according to the sanctioning procedures described in the GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations. d) In case the evidence includes laboratory analyses, accredited laboratories (ISO 17025) and independent sampling (according to the rules as set out in the relevant CPCC) shall be included.</p>		
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the self-assessment as well as the internal inspection in case of producer groups covers all registered production sites, products and processes under the certification scope. Florverde requires that an in-house inspection of all production units must be employed, however does not clearly state that this</p>	<p>GR I, 5.1.1 a) (i) GR I, 5.2.1 a)</p>	<p>The self-assessment shall: Cover all registered production sites, products and processes under the certification scope to verify compliance with the requirements defined in the applicable control points. The applicant shall undertake internal assessments of all producers and/or production sites, covering all products and processes under the certification scope to verify and ensure compliance with the certification requirements.</p>	<p>6.4 FSF Standards</p>	<p>EVALUATION BY A CERTIFICATION BODY a) The Applicant is responsible for ensuring that their units of production comply at all times with the requirements mandated by Florverde Certification. b) The two types of evaluations available for Applicants are: 1. Inspection: this applies to Individual Certification or Group Certification and encompasses all registered products and units of production. Has in-house inspection/auditing been carried out to ensure compliance with the Florverde Standard?</p>

inspection shall cover all products and processes.			1.6	<p>The company must have documented evidence on record to show that the following measures are carried out on an annual basis:</p> <p>a) For individual certification: an in-house inspection of all production units to verify compliance with the Florverde Standard. For in-house inspections, the Florverde Standard Checklist must be employed. All inspections must comply with those requirements set forth in Appendix 3 for the Florverde Sustainable Flowers Certification General Regulations.</p> <p>b) Group certification, as well as individual certification for various Internal Control System (ICS) production units, must comply with the terms of auditing and in-house inspection as set forth in Appendix 2 of the ICS Requirements in the Florverde Sustainable Flowers Certification General Regulations.</p>
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that if an unannounced producer inspection or QMS audit	GR I, 5.1.2.2 (iii)	The CB may inform the producer in advance of the intended visit. This notification will normally not exceed 48 hours (2 working days). In the exceptional case	6.1	<p>Scope of application and certification</p> <p>c) Florverde Certification evaluates flower and ornamental production and retailing processes, as well as the impacts on product quality, the environment and people.</p>
			ICS	<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM, ICS</p> <p>ICS requirements must be evaluated by the applicant, as well as by the CB making use of the ICS Checklist, and thus ensure effectiveness and absolute compliance of the requirements set forth below.</p> <p>ICS Internal Audit</p> <p>Audits on the ICS must be carried out annually. Internal Inspections of Producers and UPs Annual internal inspections must be carried out on all producers and units of production to verify compliance with the Florverde Standards.</p>
			6.4.1.2 c)	<p>Unannounced Follow-up Inspections</p> <p>The CB shall notify the certificate holder of the unannounced audit 48 hours or 2 working days</p>

<p>cannot take place because of justifiable reasons the producer (group) shall receive a written warning and receives one more chance. If it cannot take place because of non-justifiable reasons, a suspension of all products will be issued.</p> <p>Florverde requires that if an unannounced inspection or QMS audit cannot take place because of justifiable reasons the producer (group) shall have another opportunity to be informed of an unannounced inspection, but is not sanctioned. If it cannot take place because of non-justifiable reasons, the producer (group) shall receive a written warning.</p>	<p>GR I, 5.2.2.2 (iii)</p>	<p>where it is impossible for the producer to accept the proposed date (due to medical or other justifiable reasons), the producer will receive one more chance to be informed of an unannounced inspection. The producer shall receive a written warning if the first proposed date has not been accepted. The producer will receive another 48-hour notification of a visit. If the visit cannot take place because of non-justifiable reasons, a suspension of all products will be issued.</p> <p>The CB may inform the certificate holder. This notification will normally not exceed 48 hours (2 working days) in advance of the intended visit. In the exceptional case where it is impossible for the certificate holder to accept the proposed date (due to medical or other justifiable reasons), the certificate holder will receive one more chance to be informed of an unannounced surveillance inspection. The certificate holder shall receive a written warning if the first date has not been accepted. The certificate holder will receive another 48-hour notification of a visit. If the visit cannot take place because of non-justifiable reasons, a complete suspension will be issued.</p>	<p>6.4.2.2 e)</p>	<p>ahead of time. If the certificate holder is unable to be present for said unannounced audit for medical reasons or force majeure deemed acceptable by the CB, said certificate holder shall have another opportunity to be informed of a later unannounced inspection. The certificate holder shall receive a written warning from the CB in case the first unannounced audit was rejected without just cause. After this written warning, the certificate holder shall receive a second notification of the unannounced audit with 48 hours notice. If the unannounced audit is not carried out for not justified reasons, a complete suspension will be applied.</p> <p>Unannounced Follow-up ICS Audits The CB shall notify the certificate holder of the unannounced audit 48 hours or 2 working days ahead of time. If the certificate holder is unable to be present for said unannounced audit for medical reasons or force majeure deemed acceptable by the CB, said certificate holder shall have another opportunity to be informed of a later unannounced audit. The certificate holder shall receive a written warning from the CB in case the first unannounced audit was rejected without just cause. After this written warning, the certificate holder shall receive a second notification of the unannounced audit with 48 hours notice. If the unannounced audit is not carried out for not justified reasons, a complete suspension will be applied.</p>
<p>Under GLOBALG.A.P. the subsequent inspection can be carried out from 4 months before the original expiry date of the certificate.</p> <p>Florverde does not have any requirements on this, but requires only a minimum period of 6 months between recertification inspections.</p>	<p>GR I 5.3.2 b)</p>	<p>The subsequent inspection can be carried out at any time during an “inspection window” that extends over a period of 8 months: from 4 months before the original expiry date of the certificate, and (only if the CB extends the certificate validity in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database) up to 4 months after the original expiry date of the certificate.</p>	<p>6.4.1.1 a) and h) 6.5.3.3 a) and d)</p>	<p>Announced Inspections a) Beginning with the initial inspection, the Applicant shall receive announced inspections once a year. h) A minimum period of 6 months should take place between recertification inspections.</p> <p>Extension of Florverde Certificate Expiration Date The Florverde Certificate expiration date may be extended beyond the standard 12-month period for a maximum period of 4 months and only under the</p>

				<p>following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A CB needs to extend certificates due to resource constraints 2. A CB needs to schedule an inspection or audit after the expiration of a certificate in order to see a new process, a new product, a new PU, or a new member of a group of producers. 3. A CB could not carry out an inspection or audit at a PU or the producer could not receive the inspection or audit due to circumstances of force majeure; for example: a natural disaster, political instability in the region, an epidemic, or unavailability of the producer due to medical reasons. <p>The producer or marketer must re-register before the expiration date of the certificate.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that if a non-conformance is detected during the inspection, the producer shall be served a warning when the inspection is finalized. This is a provisional report that could be overridden by the CB certification authority. Florverde requires one the one hand that at the end of an inspection, the producer or retailer shall receive a written warning from the CB based on the detected non-conformity(ies), by means of a corrective-action request. On the other hand, they require that the CB Certification Committee shall determine all sanctions.</p>	<p>GR I, 6.4.1 b)</p>	<p>If a non-conformance is detected during the inspection, the producer shall be served a warning when the inspection is finalized. This is a provisional report that could be overridden by the CB certification authority.</p>	<p>7.</p> <p>7.1 b)</p>	<p>SANCTIONS APPLICABLE TO PRODUCER OR RETAILER Sanctions arise from non-conformities. The CB Certification Committee or an equivalent department shall determine all sanctions. When non-conformity is detected, the CB shall impose a sanction, in accordance with the procedures set forth below:</p> <p>a) The sanction process has three steps for those who opt for Florverde Certification: warning, suspension and cancelation (Figure 3). These sanctions may involve a ban on any usage of the Florverde Sustainable Flowers Conformity Trademark.</p> <p>WARNING At the end of an inspection, the producer or retailer shall receive a written warning from the CB based on the detected non-conformity(ies), by means of a Corrective-action Request.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that if an individual producer or</p>	<p>GR I, 6.4.1 c)(i)</p>	<p>Initial inspection: If an individual producer or producer group does not comply with 100% of Major Must and</p>	<p>7.1</p>	<p>WARNING c) For certified producers or retailers, the maximum</p>

<p>“valid to” date as before. Florverde does not state anything on if the old cycle can be reinstated when there is a gap in certification of less than 12 months.</p>				
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the certification bodies ask in the framework of registration of producers and producer groups for a previous GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) Florverde does not do so, but asks only for a previous Florverde Sustainable Flowers Number (FSFN).</p>	<p>GR I annex 2, 1.1.1 (xiii)</p>	<p>The following information regarding the company (producer group, producer as individual certificate holder or producer member in a producer group) is necessary to supply each producer in the system with a unique GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN): Previous GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN)</p>	<p>Annex 1, 1.1 k)</p> <p>1.5</p>	<p>REGISTRATION INFORMATION FOR FLORVERDE SUSTAINABLE FLOWERS CERTIFICATION - COMPANY INFORMATION The following information on the company as a legal entity and certificate title-holder is required. This information is mandatory for the assignment of the Florverde Sustainable Flowers Number (FSFN) to a producer or retailer seeking Florverde Sustainable Flowers Certification. Company - Florverde Sustainable Flowers Number (FSFN), previously assigned.</p> <p>Florverde Sustainable Flowers certification release of information and registration acceptance form Publish information related to their certification. The applicant accepts that the CB may inscribe them in the Florverde Sustainable Flowers Certification Register and that the CB may send their information to form part of other databases as it pertains to requirements from certification schemes for Harmonization or Mutual Acknowledgement involving Florverde and other labels or certification schemes.</p>

<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the certification bodies ask in the framework of registration of producers and producer groups for geospatial coordinates with a minimum input accuracy. Florverde requires as well geospatial coordinates however does not define a minimum accuracy level.</p>	<p>GR I annex 2, 1.2.1 (x)</p>	<p>Northern/Southern latitude and Eastern/Western longitude or other form of geospatial coordinate information at field/facility level is obligatory, when available. The minimum input accuracy level shall be +/-10 m. If the producer decides to display this information to market participants and the public, the display accuracy level will be 10 m.</p>	<p>1.2.1 i)</p>	<p>REGISTRATION INFORMATION FOR FLORVERDE SUSTAINABLE FLOWERS CERTIFICATION - INFORMATION ON THE UNIT OF PRODUCTION The following information on the company's unit of production is required, and is mandatory for Individual Certification with Several Units of Production. Unit of Production: Latitudinal and Longitudinal Geographic Coordinates.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that if the addresses of the legal entity and of the site are listed in the certificate. If these are different, and there is only one site, the site address can be included on the certificate or in the annex. Florverde requires to list on the certificate only the address of producer or company if there is only one site, even if the production site has got a different address.</p>	<p>GR I annex 3,</p>	<p>Certificate template Note 9: Company name, address: Name of the certificate holder (legal entity) and the address shall be printed on the paper certificate. The address includes that of the legal entity and of the production site. If these are different, and there is only one site, the site address can be included on the certificate or in the annex. In case of multisite producers, the addresses of the registered production sites shall be listed in the certificate annex.</p>	<p>Annex 4</p>	<p>TEMPLATE AND CONTENT DESCRIPTION OF THE FLORVERDE SUSTAINABLE FLOWERS CERTIFICATE The Florverde Sustainable Flowers certificate issued by the CB must be in Spanish and English and must include the following information according to what is established in the template: 9. The name and address of the producer or company that is the title holder of the certificate must be included.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires to mention on the certificate a date of issue which is the printing date of the paper certificate. Florverde does not do so, but requires only to put the validation start date of the certification cycle.</p>	<p>GR I annex 3,</p>	<p>Certificate template Note 20: Date of issue: Date of issue is the printing date of the paper certificate. It shall be added to the first page of the certificate and to the annex to connect each other. This date may instead be included in the footer of each page of the certificate and annex.</p>	<p>Annex 4</p>	<p>TEMPLATE AND CONTENT DESCRIPTION OF THE FLORVERDE SUSTAINABLE FLOWERS CERTIFICATE The Florverde Sustainable Flowers certificate issued by the CB must be in Spanish and English and must include the following information according to what is established in the template: 21. The validation start date of the certification cycle is included</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that only a legal entity that can be certified under Option 1 can join a group for Option 2 certification. and that if a</p>	<p>GR II, 1.1d)</p>	<p>A single legal entity can only operate one QMS per crop per country. Only a legal entity that can be certified under Option 1 can join a group for Option 2 certification. If a group or multisite joins another group or multisite, the two quality management systems shall</p>	<p>Annex 2, 1.1c)</p>	<p>A single legal entity can only operate one ICS per country.</p>

group or multisite joins another group or multisite, the two quality management systems shall merge into one to be managed by one single legal entity that will be the certificate holder. Florverde does not have such a requirement.		merge into one to be managed by one single legal entity that will be the certificate holder.		
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the producer member register of producer groups contains amongst others for each producer the certification bodies if a producer makes use of more than one CB. Florverde does not do so.	GR II, 1.3.1(i)	The register shall at least contain the following information for each producer: • Certification body(ies) if a producer makes use of more than one CB		Not covered
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that if there are more than one internal auditor or inspector, they shall undergo training and evaluation to ensure consistency in their approach and interpretation of the standard. Florverde does not require this.	GR II 2.2. d)	If there are more than one internal auditor or inspector, they shall undergo training and evaluation to ensure consistency in their approach and interpretation of the standard (e.g. by documented shadow audits/inspections).	Annex 2, 3.2 b) Annex 3, 1a)-c)	The legal entity must ensure that all personnel responsible for complying with the Florverde Standards are duly trained and meet the outlined training requirements defined in Appendix 3 paragraph 1: Qualifications and Responsibilities of Internal Inspectors and Auditors. a) The competencies set forth in this appendix for internal inspectors apply to Individual Certification or Group Certification. b) The competencies set forth in this appendix for internal auditors apply for Group Certification or Individual Certification with Several Units of Production with an ICS. c) Inspections or audits may be carried out by internal or external personnel from the company, as long as said personnel comply with the mandatory qualification requirements.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that when changes are made in documents wherever possible, an explanation of the reason and nature of the changes	GR II, 3.1d)	Document Control Requirements: Any changes in these documents shall be reviewed and approved by authorized personnel prior to their distribution. Wherever possible, an explanation of the reason and nature of the changes shall be given.	Annex 2, 3.3.1c)	Document Control: All said documentation, including its revisions, must be reviewed and approved by authorized personnel prior to its being issued and distributed.

shall be given. Florverde does not require this.				
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the relevant part of the complaint system of the producer groups QMS shall be available to the producer members. Florverde does not do so.	GR II, 4.a)	The applicant shall have a system for effectively managing customer complaints and the relevant part of the complaint system shall be available to the producer members.	Annex 2, 3.4a)	The legal entity that administers the ICS must have a procedure in place for effectively taking care of and processing claims received from clients on Florverde Regulations.
GLOBALG.A.P. allows that the same person who initially developed the QMS undertakes the required internal annual QMS audit, however the person responsible for the day-to-day ongoing management of the QMS is not allowed to undertake the internal QMS audits. Florverde does not have such a requirement.	GR II, 5 c)(i)	It is permitted for the same person to initially develop the QMS and then undertake the required internal annual QMS audit, however the person responsible for the day-to-day ongoing management of the QMS is not allowed to undertake the internal QMS audits.		Not covered
GLOBALG.A.P. defines when external inspections shall take place. These rules apply as well for internal inspections of producer group members. Florverde does not have any rules on inspection timing for producer group members.	GR II, 6.b)	Internal inspections timing shall follow the rules defined in General Requirements and Scope Specific Rules.		Not covered
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the report of internal producer inspections contains amongst others details of any non-compliances identified and period for corrective action as well as the name of internal auditor who approved the checklist. Florverde does not do so, but requires only a procedure to	GR II, 6.g)	The inspection report shall contain the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of any non-compliances identified and period for corrective action • Name of internal auditor who approved the checklist. 	Annex 2, 3.6 a)	There must be a procedure to implement corrective measures on findings uncovered during internal or external inspections/audits, as needed and in accordance with point 1.7 of the Florverde Standards. b) There must be a procedure in place for applying sanctions against producers or UPs for nonconformities in accordance with point 7.0 of the foregoing General Regulations.

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<p>implement corrective actions on findings of internal inspections and a procedure of applying sanctions.</p>				
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that GLOBALG.A.P. certified products shall be handled in a manner that prevents mixing with non-GLOBALG.A.P. products. Effective systems and procedures shall be in place to negate any risk of mislabeling of GLOBALG.A.P. certified and non-GLOBALG.A.P. certified products.</p> <p>In case of parallel production/parallel ownership, the QMS shall ensure that all final ready-to-be-sold products, originating from a certified production process are correctly identified with a GGN.</p> <p>There shall be a final document check to ensure correct product dispatch of certified and non-certified products.</p> <p>Florverde does not have such requirements.</p> <p>Note: Florverde allows mixing of certified and non-certified produce and to sell it as certified as long as the non-certified percentage does not exceed 30 % in intervals of maximum 3 calendar months.</p>	<p>GR II 8 b) – e)</p>	<p>Products meeting the requirements of the GLOBALG.A.P. Standard and marketed as such shall be handled in a manner that prevents mixing them with non-GLOBALG.A.P. approved products. An effective system shall be in place to ensure segregation of certified and non-certified products. This can be done via physical identification or product handling procedures, including the relevant records.</p> <p>Effective systems and procedures shall be in place to negate any risk of mislabeling of GLOBALG.A.P. certified and non-GLOBALG.A.P. certified products. GLOBALG.A.P. products entering the process (either from producer members/production sites or from external sources) shall be immediately identified with the GGN or any other reference that is clearly explained in the company policy and provides a unique reference to the certification status. This reference shall be used on the smallest individually identified unit.</p> <p>In case of parallel production/parallel ownership, the QMS shall ensure that all final ready-to-be-sold products (either from farm level or after product handling), originating from a certified production process are correctly identified with a GGN. In case of Option 2, it can be the GGN of the group, the group member who produced the product, or both GGNs. In case group membes pack and label product, the producer group may require from those members to include the GGN of the group, with or without the GGN of the member producer. In case of Option 1 multisite, it shall be the GGN of the individual producer. The GGN shall be used on the smallest individually packed unit, regardless if it is a final consumer packaging or not.</p> <p>The GGN shall not be used to label non-certified</p>		<p>Not covered</p>

		<p>products. This is not applicable only when there is a written agreement available between the producer and the client not to use the GGN on the ready to be sold product. This can also be a client's own label specification where a GGN is not included.</p> <p>There shall be a final document check to ensure correct product dispatch of certified and non-certified products.</p>		
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that all transaction documentation on producer group level related to sales of certified product shall include the GLOBALG.A.P. number of the certificate holder and a reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status. Florverde does not have such a requirement to include Florverde Sustainable Flowers Number and Florverde certified status on transaction documents.</p>	GR II 8. f)	<p>All transaction documentation (sales invoices, other sales related, dispatch documentation, etc.) related to sales of certified product shall include the GGN of the certificate holder and shall contain a reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status. This is not obligatory in internal documentation. Positive identification is enough (e.g.: "GGN_GLOBALG.A.P. certified <product name>"). Indication of the certified status is obligatory regardless if the certified product is sold as certified or not. (This, however, cannot be checked during the initial (first ever) audit because the producer group/company is not certified yet and cannot make a reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status before the first positive certification decision.)</p>		Not covered
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires procedures for identifying incoming certified and non-certified products as well as records that shall include product list, GLOBALG.A.P. certification status, quantities, supplier details, copies of certificates where applicable, traceability data, purchase orders/invoices, list of approved suppliers. Florverde requires as well procedures and records however does not detail what records shall be kept.</p>	GR II 8. g)	<p>Procedures shall be established, documented and maintained, appropriately to the scale of the operation, for identifying incoming certified and non-certified products from members of the group or sites of the Option 1 multisite producer or purchased from different sources (i.e. other producers or traders). Records shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product description • GLOBALG.A.P. certification status • Quantities of product(s) incoming/purchased • Supplier details • Copy of the GLOBALG.A.P. Certificates, where applicable • Traceability data/codes related to the incoming/purchased products • Purchase orders/invoices received by the 	Annex 2, 3.7a)	<p>There must be a traceability procedure in place for all registered producers, UPs and products that ensures compliance with the traceability requirements as established in point 13 of the Florverde Standards, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having a system to identify and quantify certified and non-certified Florverde products 2. Having procedures and records to identify products that have been purchased from flower and foliage suppliers 3. Having a traceability system that allows tracking the products from where they were shipped through to the immediate customer

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		organization being assessed • List of approved suppliers.		
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that sales details of certified and on-certified products shall be recorded as well as quantities of certified and non-certified incoming, outgoing and stored products. Furthermore, a summary shall be maintained to facilitate mass balance verification process. Mass balance verification shall be defined, but shall be done at least annually per product. Documents to demonstrate mass balance shall be clearly identified</p> <p>Florverde requires to have a system to identify and quantify certified and non-certified products. The following shall be identified: the amount of product owned, produced, certified and non-certified; the amount of certified and non-certified products acquired from third parties; the amount of products owned, purchased and discarded as well as the amount of products delivered.</p> <p>Note: Florverde allows mixing of certified and non-certified produce and to sell it as certified as long as the non-certified percentage does not exceed 30 % in intervals of maximum 3 calendar months.</p>	GR II 8. h) – i)	<p>Sales details of certified and non-certified products shall be recorded, with particular attention to quantities delivered/sold as certified and descriptions provided.</p> <p>Quantities (including information on volumes or weight) of certified and non-certified incoming, outgoing and stored products shall be recorded and a summary maintained so as to facilitate the mass balance verification process. The documents shall demonstrate the consistent balance between certified and non-certified input and the output. 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. No N/A.</p>	<p>Annex 2, 3.7 a)</p> <p>Florverde Standards 13.1</p>	<p>There must be a traceability procedure in place for all registered producers, UPs and products that ensures compliance with the traceability requirements as established in point 13 of the Florverde Standards, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having a system to identify and quantify certified and non-certified Florverde products 2. Having procedures and records to identify products that have been purchased from flower and foliage suppliers 3. Having a traceability system that allows tracking the products from where they were shipped through to the immediate customer <p>Do they have a system implemented to identify and quantify the Florverde certified product? There is a registration system for the input and output of the product, grouped into periods of up to three calendar months, which allows to them to identify:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The amount of product owned, produced, certified and non-certified. b) The amount of certified and non-certified products acquired from third parties. c) The amount of products owned, purchased and discarded. d) The amount of products delivered.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that	GR II 8. I)	Product Traceability and Segregation: This section		Not covered

<p>requirements on product traceability and segregation for producer groups shall be audited internally and externally and also at the level of the produce handling unit in operation where produce handling is included. Florverde does not have such a requirement.</p> <p>Note: Florverde allows mixing of certified and non-certified produce and to sell it as certified as long as the non-certified percentage does not exceed 30 % in intervals of maximum 3 calendar months.</p>		<p>shall be audited both internally and externally also at PHU level, while PHUs are in operation.</p>		
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that producer groups shall have documented procedures in place to effectively manage withdrawal of registered products. Procedures shall identify the types of event that may result in a withdrawal, persons responsible for taking decisions on the possible withdrawal of products, the mechanism for notifying customers and the GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification body, and methods of reconciling stock. The procedure shall be capable of being operated at any time and shall be tested in an appropriate manner at least annually to ensure that it is effective and records of the</p>	<p>GR II, 9. a)</p>	<p>Documented procedures shall be in place to effectively manage the withdrawal of registered products. b) Procedures shall identify the types of event that may result in a withdrawal, persons responsible for taking decisions on the possible withdrawal of products, the mechanism for notifying customers and the GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification body, and methods of reconciling stock. c) The procedure shall be capable of being operated at any time. d) The procedure shall be tested in an appropriate manner at least annually to ensure that it is effective and records of the test retained.</p>	<p>Annex 2, 3.9a)</p>	<p>The legal entity administering the ICS must have a documented procedure in place to handle products that are declared non-compliant. b) The procedure put in place to declare a product non-compliant must be set up in accordance with that set forth in Requirement 12.11 of the Florverde Standards. Florverde Standards 12.11 Do they have a procedure to handle non-compliant products? A documented procedure is in place and is met in order to effectively manage non-compliant products. The procedure includes at least the following: - Identify the types of situations under which a product can be declared as non-compliant. - Specify the persons responsible for making decisions and the mechanism for notifying customers. The procedure is operational at any time and is tested at least once a year to ensure its effectiveness, and this test is documented.</p>

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<p>test retained. Florverde does not require procedures that manage the withdrawal of registered products, but requires documented procedures to handle products that are declared non-compliant. The procedure shall include at least the following: Identify the types of situations under which a product can be declared as non-compliant, specify the persons responsible for making decisions and the mechanism for notifying customers. The procedure shall be operational at any time and be tested at least once a year to ensure its effectiveness, and this test shall be documented.</p>				
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that it shall be specified in service level agreements/ contracts that subcontractors shall work in accordance with the group's QMS and relevant procedures. Florverde does not require this, but requires only that subcontractors meet the requirements of the Florverde regulations applicable to the service they provide and throughout their operation.</p>	<p>GR II 10. c)</p>	<p>Subcontractors shall work in accordance with the group's QMS and relevant procedures and this shall be specified in service level agreements or contracts.</p>	<p>Annex 2, 3.10 a) Florverde Standards 2.19</p>	<p>In cases where there are subcontracted activities, the legal entity that administers the ICS must have procedures for contracting third parties according to what is required in requirement 2.19 of the Florverde Standards.</p> <p>Is there a procedure in place for hiring third parties? There is a written procedure on the different modalities for hiring third parties, which defines the selection and evaluation criteria for contractors and a list of those who are considered as priority for the productive process. The production unit demonstrates that priority contractors meet the requirements of the Florverde regulations applicable to the service they provide and throughout their operation.</p>

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<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that if a new product is to be added to the certificate between surveillance and certification audits, inspection shall be carried out to the square root of the producers growing the new product. Florverde does not require this.</p>	<p>GR II 11. d)</p>	<p>Regardless of the number of producers/farm area/number of livestock, if a new product is to be added to the certificate between surveillance and certification audits, inspection shall be carried out to the square root of the producers growing the new product.</p>		<p>Not covered</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that internal inspector and auditors with agricultural education have got as formal qualification a post high school diploma in a discipline related to the scope of certification (Crops); or an agricultural high school qualification with 2 years of experience in the relevant sub-scope after qualification. Florverde requires as minimum education farming or environmental professional or technologist as well as at least one year experience in technical or administrative areas; preferably in the agriculture sector.</p>	<p>GR II, Annex 1, 2.1.1 (i) Annex 1, 2.1.2 (i)</p>	<p>Formal Qualifications Inspectors: A post high school diploma in a discipline related to the scope of certification (Crops and/or Livestock and/or Aquaculture); or an agricultural high school qualification with 2 years of experience in the relevant sub-scope after qualification; or any other high school qualification with 3 years of sector-specific experience (e.g. farm management, including owner operators, in the relevant products, commercial consultant in the relevant product, field experience relevant to specific products) and participation in educational opportunities relevant to their scope of certification.</p> <p>Formal Qualification Auditors: A post high school diploma in a discipline related to the scope of certification (Crops and/or Livestock and/or Aquaculture); or an agricultural high school qualification with 2 years of experience in the relevant sub-scope after qualification; or any other high school qualification with 2 years of experience in quality management systems and 3 years of experience in the relevant sub-scope after qualification.</p>	<p>Annex 3., 1.1 Annex 3, 1.1</p>	<p>Qualification Requirements Chart 3 describes the minimum qualification requirements for inspectors and internal auditors: Minimum Requirements for internal inspectors Education • For Best Social Practices Inspector: Management, Social Sciences, Law or Health professional or technologist. • For Best Agricultural and Environmental Practices Inspector: Farming or Environmental professional or technologist. Experience • For Best Social Practices Inspector: a professional technologist with at least one year of experience in social or administrative areas. • For Best Agricultural and Environmental Practices Inspector: a professional technologist with at least one year of experience in technical or administrative areas; preferably in the agriculture sector.</p> <p>Qualification Requirements Chart 3 describes the minimum qualification requirements for inspectors and internal auditors: Minimum Requirements for internal auditors Education Professional in any of the areas mentioned for internal inspector. Experience • At least 1 year of experience in the described for the internal inspector.</p>

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<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that internal inspectors have participated in a one-day practical inspection course setting out basic principles of inspection. Florverde requires a 16-hour approved course for internal auditors, but does not require a practical inspection course.</p>	<p>GR II, annex 1 2.2.1 (i)</p>	<p>Inspector training (internal inspector): One-day practical inspection course setting out basic principles of inspection</p>	<p>Appendix 3. 1.1</p>	<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR CB AND INTERNAL AUDITORS AND INSPECTORS Qualification Requirements Chart 3 describes the minimum qualification requirements for inspectors and internal auditors: Minimum Requirements for internal inspectors Training - 16-hour approved course for internal auditor Experience - Two inspections as a witness, for internal inspections, for CBs or similar, carried out by a qualified as Florverde inspector or as other similar standards' inspector. - Carry-out an inspection accompanied by a qualified auditor or inspector, or by the CB.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that internal auditors have got practical knowledge of quality management systems, Florverde does not do so. Florverde requires only an inspection (internal inspection, CB inspection or similar) as a witness carried out by a qualified Florverde inspector or someone similar as well as an audit (Florverde audit or similar, or a certification audit from the CB) as a witness.</p>	<p>GR II, Annex 1, 2.2.2 (i)</p>	<p>Auditor training: Practical knowledge of quality management systems.</p>	<p>Annex 3, 1.1</p>	<p>Qualification Requirements Chart 3 describes the minimum qualification requirements for inspectors and internal auditors: Minimum Requirements for internal auditors Training • 16-hour approved course for internal auditor. • A management systems course. Experience • An inspection as a witness, an internal inspection, a CB inspection or similar, carried out by a qualified Florverde inspector or someone similar. • An audit as a witness, a Florverde audit or similar, or a certification audit from the CB.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that internal inspectors and auditors have received training in HACCP principles Florverde does not do so.</p>	<p>GR II, Annex 1, 2.2.3 (i)</p>	<p>Food Safety and G.A.P. Training for Inspectors and Auditors: Training in HACCP principles either as part of formal qualifications or by the successful completion of a formal course based on the principles of Codex Alimentarius or training in ISO 22000.</p>		<p>Not covered</p>

<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that internal inspectors shall have practical knowledge about the products they are inspecting. Florverde requires at least one year of experience in technical or administrative areas, preferably in the agriculture sector.</p>	<p>GR II, annex 1 2.2.3 (v)</p>	<p>Training of internal inspectors: In all cases, internal inspectors shall have practical knowledge about the products they are inspecting.</p>	<p>Appendix 3., 1.1</p>	<p>REQUIREMENTS FOR CB AND INTERNAL AUDITORS AND INSPECTORS Qualification Requirements Chart 3 describes the minimum qualification requirements for inspectors and internal auditors: Minimum Requirements for internal inspectors Education - For Best Agricultural and Environmental Practices Inspector: Farming or Environmental professional or technologist. Training An approved course in the Standards for Sustainable Production of Flowers and Ornamentals, as well as the General Regulations Experience -For Best Agricultural and Environmental Practices Inspector: a professional technologist with at least one year of experience in technical or administrative areas; preferably in the agriculture sector.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that an initial accreditation body assessment requires at least one witness assessment and as well a QMS audit witness assessment where the certification body ask for accreditation of option 2. Florverde does not have such a requirement, but requires that for cases in which a CB would like to grant similar certification between Florverde Sustainable Flowers and another certification scheme, it must have the required accreditation and approval to do so, and proceed in accordance with the rules of harmonization or</p>	<p>GR III 2.3 c) and d)</p>	<p>An initial AB assessment of a GLOBALG.A.P. Scope (Crops or Livestock or Aquaculture) shall require at least one witness assessment (of one sub-scope) within each applied scope. The AB shall only grant the accreditation for Option 2 (including Option 1 multisite operation with QMS) if the AB has completed at least one QMS audit witness assessment regardless of the scope or sub-scope.</p>	<p>8.1.4</p>	<p>Final Approval Note: Mutual Acknowledgement Schemes: For cases in which a CB would like to grant similar certification between Florverde Sustainable Flowers and another certification scheme, it must have the required accreditation and approval to do so, and proceed in accordance with the rules of harmonization or mutual acknowledgment as set forth in both the Florverde Scheme and the other scheme in question.</p>

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mutual acknowledgment as set forth in both the Florverde Scheme and the other scheme in question.				
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that inspectors/auditors do not inspect/audit for more than 4 consecutive years (except for producer group members). Florverde does not do so.	GR III, 3.4 b) GR III, Annex 1 and 2, 3.6 a)-c)	<p>The CB shall have procedures in place to ensure that the same inspector does not inspect a producer (Option 1) for 4 consecutive years (regardless of whether it is an announced or unannounced inspection/audit). Under Option 2, the auditor in the audit team shall rotate (no more than 4 consecutive years to audit the same group QMS). However, the inspectors in the audit team may remain the same.</p> <p>The CB shall have procedures in place to ensure that the same inspector/auditor does not inspect a producer (Option 1) for 4 consecutive years (regardless of whether it is an announced or an unannounced inspection/audit). Under Option 2 and Option 1 multisite with QMS, the auditor in the audit team shall rotate (no more than 4 consecutive years to audit the same QMS). However, the inspector(s) in the audit team may remain the same. When the CB has only one inspector/auditor in a given country/region, exceptions may be given case-by-case. The exemption period shall last for 12 months.</p>		Not covered
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the CB establishes measures and procedures to prevent bribery and corruption at all levels of its organization. Florverde does not do so.	GR III, 3.4 d) GR III, Annex 1, 4.3 a) and annex 2, 4.4 b)	<p>The CB shall establish measures and procedures to prevent bribery and corruption at all levels of its organization.</p> <p>Inspectors/Auditors are not permitted to carry out any activities that may affect their independence or impartiality, and specifically are not permitted to accept bribes and to have carried out consultancy activities in the last two years for the producers they are performing inspections on. Training is not considered to be consultancy, provided that, where the course relates to management systems or auditing, it is confined to the provision of generic information that is</p>	Appendix 3., 2.2.3 b)	Requirements for internal and CB's Auditors and inspectors - Independence and Confidentiality Inspectors and auditors may not carry out any activity that may influence their independence or impartiality, especially any consulting 2 years prior with the producers and retailers they must now inspect or audit. Educational and training activities are not considered to be consultations, as long as training on management or auditing systems is conducted by an instructor who limits him/herself to imparting general information that is accessible to the public and refrains from providing solutions that apply specifically to the company in question.

		freely available in the public domain, i.e. the trainer cannot provide company-specific solutions.		
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the GLOBALG.A.P. certification granting procedure shall be clearly identified in the certification body's operational documentation, and shall follow the GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations. Florverde does not have a similar requirement concerning General Regulations for Florverde Sustainable Flowers Certification.	GR III, 4.	The GLOBALG.A.P. Certification granting procedure shall be clearly identified in the CB operational documentation, and shall follow the GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations.		Not covered
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that a certificate and Sublicense are issued to the registered producer, for production sites where the products are produced (and packed or handled if applicable) and for the products declared. Florverde does not have such a requirement, but states only that the certificate holder is responsible for all the registered production, including the distribution of the product on the market.	GR III, 4.1 d)	A certificate and Sublicense are issued to the registered producer, for production sites where the products are produced (and packed or handled if applicable) and for the products declared.	6.3	<p>Registering for Florverde sustainable flowers certification</p> <p>a) The producer or retailer must fill out the Florverde Sustainable Flowers Certification registration form in the presence of the CB. Figure 1 shows the flow diagram of the registration process for the Florverde Sustainable Flowers certification.</p> <p>b) The required information for Florverde Sustainable Flowers Certification registration form is set forth in APPENDIX I.</p> <p>c) When registering the applicant commits to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complying with certification requirements on an on-going basis. 2. Passing along all revisions of their information to their CB. <p>d) A Producer Applicant:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Must identify and record all production units for the products produced included in the scope of the certification application. 5. All production units must be owned or leased and must be under the direct control of the legal entity. In the case of leased production units, there must be written and signed contracts between the site

<p>management system takes at least 6 to 8 hours and shall include amongst others a review of mass balance exercise. Florverde does neither set a minimum duration for QMS audits nor require a review of mass balance exercise. However, in the QMS checklist there is a requirement on traceability that requires the producer group to have a system to identify and quantify certified and non-certified Florverde products as well as to have procedures and records to identify products that have been purchased from flower and foliage suppliers</p>		<p>hours, depending on the size of the producer group/multisite company and shall include: (v) Review of mass balance exercise</p>	<p>Annex 2, 3.7</p>	<p>evaluations shall allow the CB's inspector or auditor to carry out the following accordingly: 3. Evaluation: includes a visit to work sites, interviews, review of documents and records. The Florverde Sustainable Flowers Standard, or the ICS checklist is filled out (or both, if applicable).</p> <p>Traceability a) There must be a traceability procedure in place for all registered producers, UPs and products that ensure compliance with the traceability requirements in point 14.0 of the Florverde Standards, such as: 1. Having a system to identify and quantify certified and non-certified Florverde products 2. Having procedures and records to identify products that have been purchased from flower and foliage suppliers 3. Having a traceability system that allows tracking the products from where they were shipped through to the immediate customer</p> <p>b) The traceability procedure must encompass all producers and all Ups.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the notification on the final selection of which producers/sites to inspect shall normally not exceed 48 hours (2 working days) per producer, this applies to announced as well as to unannounced inspections of producer group members/production sites. In Florverde it is as well 48 hours, but not per producer.</p>	<p>GR III, 5.4.2.1 a)</p> <p>GR III, 5.4.2.2 b)</p>	<p>Annual inspection: The final selection and communication to the QMS of which producers/sites to inspect shall normally be carried out by the CB after the QMS audit (both off-site and on-site modules), using criteria based on the group/company structure and defined in a sampling procedure, which is risk-based. The notification shall normally not exceed 48 hours (two working days) per producer.</p> <p>Surveillance inspections: The final selection and communication to the QMS of which producers/sites to inspect shall normally not exceed 48 hours (two working days) per producer.</p>	<p>6.4.2.1 e)</p> <p>6.4.1.2</p>	<p>Announced ICS Audits Upon completion of an ICS audit, the CB's ICS auditor shall inform the producer of the precise sampling of producers or units of production to be inspected. This notification must not exceed 48 hours (two business days).</p> <p>Unannounced Follow-up Inspections b) The CB shall carry out unannounced inspections on 50% of the square root of those producers or units of production that have been certified under the Group Certification and Individual Certification with Several Units of Production with an ICS. This percentage shall be taken from the sampling selected during the unannounced audit (see</p>

				<p>Section 6.4.2.2).</p> <p>c) The CB shall notify the certificate holder of the unannounced audit 48 hours or 2 working days ahead of time. If the certificate holder is unable to be present for said unannounced audit for medical reasons or force majeure deemed acceptable by the CB, said certificate holder shall have another opportunity to be informed of a later unannounced audit. The certificate holder shall receive a written warning from the CB in case the first unannounced audit was rejected without just cause. After this written warning, the certificate holder shall receive a second notification of the unannounced audit with 48 hours notice. If the CB is again prevented from carrying out the 2nd unannounced audit, the certificate holder shall be sanctioned and their certificate suspended.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. allows to certification bodies to increase the verification rate of the number of registered producer group members (production sites) and lists as reasons for an increase amongst others customer complaints, the need to determine if the non-compliance is structural or not and the number of products. Florverde allows as well to increase the verification rate and lists possible reasons, but the ones mentioned in the former sentence are not listed.</p>	<p>GR III, 5.4.2.1 b)</p>	<p>Certification bodies may, based on justifiable criteria, increase the verification rate of the total numbers of registered producers/production sites. The producer group/company has the right to appeal such a decision. Reasons for an increase could arise from any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Customer complaints; e.g.: illegal pesticide residue detection (iv) The possible need to determine if the NC is structural or not (v) Number of products 	<p>6.4.1.1</p>	<p>Announced Inspections</p> <p>g) For group certification option and individual certification option with several UPs with ICS, the CB can increase the sample of producers or UPs to inspect with justifiable criteria; the applicant has the right appeal this decision. The reasons for such an increase may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure to comply with all the ICS. 2. A producer or UP does not meet the requirements of Florverde Standards. 3. Contradictions between the internal inspection reports and inspections carried out by the CB.

<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that producer group members shall be classified by production type when calculating the sample of producers to be inspected externally. Production types may include: Open-field crops, covered crops, perennial crops. Florverde does not do so.</p>	<p>GR III 5.4.2.1 c)</p>	<p>Producers shall be classified by production type, within the respective sub-scope. These may include, but are not limited to the following examples: (ii) Open-field livestock or crops (iii) Covered/protected crops (iv) Perennial crops</p>		<p>Not covered</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that during the inspection of each of the selected producers/sites, all the products shall be inspected, Florverde does not do so.</p>	<p>GR III, 5.4.2.1 d)</p>	<p>The minimum sample size is the square root of registered producers per sub-scope and production type. The square root shall be rounded upwards to the next whole number if there are any decimals. During the inspection of each of these selected producers/sites, all the products shall be inspected.</p>	<p>6.4.1.1</p>	<p>Announced Inspections d) For the Group Certification and Individual Certification with Several Units of Production with an ICS, the CB will inspect a sampling of producers or units of production. It is the responsibility of the producer, and not the CB, to determine the internal level of compliance of each of their own sub-producers or units of production. The CB must assess whether an Applicant's internal compliance controls are approved or not approved for ensuring that all members of its group are able to meet the terms. e) The sampling taken by the CB during announced inspections for the options of Group Certification and Individual Certification with Several Units of Production with an ICS, shall be at least the square root of the total number of registered producers or units of production (Or next whole number rounded upwards if there are any decimals). For example, if group "X" has 35 registered producers, the CB takes the square root of that number for its sampling. Therefore, 6 producers ($\sqrt{35}$) must be inspected in this case.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires for producer group and multisite with QMS inspections that producer selection shall aim to cover all producer members/sites of the producer</p>	<p>GR III 5.4.2.1 e)</p>	<p>The producer selection shall aim to cover all producer members/sites of the producer group/company throughout the years, taking into consideration risk factors, new producers and random selection. Unless there is a particular reason (higher risk, special status of the member, number of products, previous</p>	<p>6.4.1.1 d) and e)</p>	<p>Announced Inspections d) For the Group Certification and Individual Certification with Multiple Units of Production with an ICS, the CB will inspect a sampling of producers or units of production. It is the responsibility of the producer, and not the CB, to determine the internal</p>

group/ company throughout the years, the subsequent assessment shall normally not include producers/sites already sampled during previous assessments. Producers that move from one group to another shall have a higher possibility of being included in the sample of producers chosen by the CB. Florverde does not have such requirements.		inspection results, multisite member, etc.) the subsequent assessment shall normally not include producers/sites already sampled during previous assessments. Producers that move from one group to another shall have a higher possibility of being included in the sample of producers chosen by the CB.		level of compliance of each of their own sub-producers or units of production. The CB must assess whether an Applicant's internal compliance controls are approved or not approved for ensuring that all members of its group are able to meet the terms. e) The sampling taken by the CB during announced inspections for the options of Group Certification and Individual Certification with Several Units of Production with an ICS, shall be at least the square root of the total number of registered producers or units of production (Or next whole number rounded upwards if there are any decimals). For example, if group "X" has 35 registered producers, the CB takes the square root of that number for its sampling. Therefore, 6 producers ($\sqrt{35}$) must be inspected in this case.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires for producer group and multisite with QMS inspections that the scope of the inspection is complete and covers all products registered for certification as well as all types of production. Florverde does not have such a requirement.	GR III 5.4.2.1 f)	The scope of the inspection of the producers selected in the sample shall be complete. This shall cover: • All products registered for certification that they grow • All types of production (see "d") Inspections carried out on members/sites in which more than one production type or sub-scope is evaluated count as one inspection for each sub-scope or production type.		Not covered
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that all production sites are inspected before the certificate can be issued, Florverde does not do so.	GR III, 6.1 c)	In case of an Option 1 multisite with no QMS, all production sites where a registered product is produced shall be inspected before the certificate can be issued (if not, it is parallel production). In case of an Option 1 multisite with QMS implemented, rules for adding new sites are explained in Part II, 1.11 Registration of Additional Producers or Production Sites to the Certificate.	8.1.4	Final Approval Note: Mutual Acknowledgement Schemes: For cases in which a CB would like to grant similar certification between Florverde Sustainable Flowers and another certification scheme, it must have the required accreditation and approval to do so, and proceed in accordance with the rules of harmonization or mutual acknowledgment as set forth in both the Florverde Scheme and the other scheme in question.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the CB report (documentation)	GR III, 6.1 i)	6.1 i) The CB report shall contain the following: (i) All points listed in the "inspection notes" section of	8.3.3	Evaluation report (Inspection/Audit) a) For the final evaluation report (inspection/audit),

<p>contains amongst others information on the following: if a consultant was used, if inspection/audit took place in combination with other standards, if harvest was observed, if produce is bought from external sources, the name of the certifier/reviewer, the stage of the report and the date of certification decision. Florverde does not require this information.</p>		<p>the official GLOBALG.A.P. checklist. (vi) Certifier/reviewer(s) name. (vii) Stage of the report, e.g.: preliminary or final. The CB may further define different report stages. k) Date of certification decision may be recorded in other places/system of the CB, not necessary in the report.</p>		<p>the CB must use the report model established in these Regulations for the Florverde certification. In this report, the following information must be completed: 4. Evaluation results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample of producers/PUs inspected. • Compliance with the Florverde Standards. • Summary of the inspection findings. • Detailed results of the inspection findings. In this item the CB must attach the Florverde Standard checklist where all the inspection results are recorded (the requirements that are met and those which are not met, and the respective evidence in the findings). • Summary of the findings of the ICS audit. • Detailed results of the audit findings. In this item the CB must attach the SCI checklist where all the audit results are recorded (the requirements that are met those which are not met and the respective evidence in the findings). 5. Corrective Actions Requests - CAR. The CARs given to the producer are presented for monitoring and closing the nonconformities. These are an integral part of the report; they must be attached and contain the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of the findings. • Requirement number and level. • Description of the findings and objective evidence. • Closing date. • Analysis of the causes of non-conformity. • Action plan for the causes of non-conformity. • Verification and closure of the findings. </p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the paper certificate can only be issued based on the information available at that time in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database for the respective GLOBALG.A.P. Number. Florverde does not do so, but</p>	<p>GR III, 6.4 b)</p>	<p>The paper certificate may only be issued based on the information available at that time in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database for that unique GGN.</p>	<p>6.5.3.2</p>	<p>Florverde Certificate Information a) The official granting of certification shall include a certificate issued by the CB including all the information specified on the form provided by Appendix 4 of these General Regulations, which contains at least the following information: 1. Name and address of the producer whose products are being certified.</p>

<p>requires that when a certificate is issued within the framework of Harmonization or Mutual Acknowledgement, it must also comply with conditions defined within its equivalent scheme.</p>			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The certified products; these may be identified by product type. 3. Certification category. 4. Reference to the current applicable version of the Florverde Standard. 5. The date certification goes into effect. 6. The certification expiration date. 7. Certificate number. 8. Logo of Florverde Sustainable Flowers. 9. Florverde Sustainable Flowers Name (NFSF) 10. Name or logo of the conferring CB. 11. Name or logo of the AB. 12. AB number assigned to the CB. 13. Full name and signature of the person authorizing the certificate. 14. CB contact information. 15. List of the names, addresses and products from each member of a Group Certification. 16. List of the names, addresses and products from each unit of production within an Individual Certification with Several Units of Production with ICS. <p>b) When a certificate is issued within the framework of Harmonization or Mutual Acknowledgement, it must also comply with conditions defined within its equivalent scheme.</p> <p>Annex 1, 1.5 Florverde Sustainable Flowers certification release of information and registration acceptance form. At this point in the registration, the applicant gives the CB permission to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Use their registration data for internal procedures and sanctioning.
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. allows certification bodies (or their subcontracted parties) to issue communications other than the certificate related to the producer status (registered, audited, etc.) as long as it is clear that it is not</p>	<p>GR III, 6.4 d)</p>	<p>GLOBALG.A.P. CBs or their subcontracted parties may issue communications other than the certificate related to the producer status (registered, audited, etc.) as long as it is clear that it is not a certificate and it contains the sentence: The actual GLOBALG.A.P. status of this producer is always displayed at: www.globalgap.org/search.</p>	<p>Not covered</p>

<p>a certificate and it contains a sentence that the actual status is displayed in GLOBALG.A.P. Database. Florverde does not have any rules on this.</p>				
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. allows to shorten the certificate when a producer changes the CB. If date of signing the agreement and date of audit by the new CB are after the expiry date of the certificate of the former CB there will be a period when the producer does not have a valid certificate. If mentioned dates are before the expiry date of the certificate certification decision can only take effect as soon as the former certificate expires and the certification cycle will remain the same. If, during the validity of the certificate issued by the outgoing CB, the accepting CB detects non-conformities that are not closed after 28 days, the accepting CB shall inform the outgoing CB about the non-conformities detected so that it can take appropriate follow-up actions. Florverde does not have any rules on this.</p>	<p>GR III, 7. g)-i), k)</p>	<p>Transfer between certification bodies g) The outgoing CB may shorten the validity of the issued certificate. h) If the Date of Acceptance (signing of Sublicense and Certification Agreement) and Date of Audit are after the outgoing CB's certificate expiry date, there will be a period when the producer does not have a valid certificate. i) If, however, the Date of Acceptance (signing of Sublicense and Certification Agreement) and perhaps also the Date of Audit are before the outgoing CB's certificate expiry date, the certification decision can only take effect as soon as the certificate expires. In this case, the certification cycle of the producer will remain the same as before. k) If, during the validity of the certificate issued by the outgoing CB, the accepting CB detects non-conformities that are not closed after 28 days, the accepting CB shall inform the outgoing CB about the non-conformities detected so that it can take appropriate follow-up actions.</p>		<p>Not covered</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that CB inspectors and auditors have training in HACCP principles. Florverde does not do so.</p>	<p>GR III, annex I and II 3.2 a)</p>	<p>Training in HACCP principles either as part of formal qualifications or through the successful completion of a formal course based on the principles of Codex Alimentarius (the formal course may be an internal training by the CB). The minimum training duration shall be 8 hours. Duration and content shall be</p>		<p>Not covered</p>

		indicated on the evidence available for this requirement (course certificate, evidence of training included in formal qualifications, etc.). The course duration for inspectors only approved for Flower and Ornamentals and/or Plant Propagation material may be shorter.		
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that for new inspectors/auditors certification bodies shall put a training program in place that is customized to the candidate/trainee, Florverde does not do so.	GR III, annex 1 and 2, 3.4 a)	The CB shall put a training program in place that is customized to the candidate/trainee.		Not covered
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that only auditors (but no inspectors) can witness audits. Florverde does not have such a requirement.	GR III, annex 2, 3.4 c)	The CB shall witness a minimum of one inspection of an Option 1 producer or an Option 2 producer group member and 1 QMS audit by the applicant auditor. An inspector or auditor can witness the inspection, but only an auditor can witness the audit. In case of CFM auditors, being witnessed during a QMS audit is not applicable.	Annex 3, 2.1	Requirements for internal and CB's Auditors and inspectors Qualification Requirements Chart 4 describes the minimum qualification requirements for CB inspectors and auditors. Minimum Requirements for CB Auditors Experience • The CB shall carry out at least one chaperoned inspection with the auditor-candidate during either an Individual Certification inspection or a Florverde Group Certification inspection and one ICS audit.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires the certification body to verify as part of the approval process of new inspectors or auditors the following topics: Technical knowledge in a given sub-scope, ability to evaluate HACCP system and identify/challenge critical control points, up-to-date knowledge of plant protection products, fertilizer applications and IPM principles, ability to carry out traceability checks and mass balance analyses. Florverde does not do so	GR III, annex 1 3.4 f) and annex 2 3.4 g)	As a minimum requirement, the CB shall verify competence in the following topics: • Technical knowledge in a given sub-scope • Ability to evaluate the HACCP system and identify/challenge critical control points • Up-to-date knowledge of plant protection products, fertilizer applications and IPM principles (for Crops) • Ability to carry out traceability checks and mass balance analyses	Annex 3., 2.	QUALIFICATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CB INSPECTORS AND AUDITORS a) The competencies set forth in this appendix for CB Inspectors apply to Individual Certification or Group Certification. c) Inspectors and auditors may carry out inspections or audits once their qualification and know-how testing, as described below, has been verified by the CB. Qualification Requirements: Chart 4 describes the minimum qualification requirements for CB inspectors and auditors Training: An approved course in the Standards for Sustainable Production of Flowers and Ornamentals, as well as the General Regulations for the Florverde Certification.

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			8.2.2	<p>Best Farming Practices, BFP course, (does not apply to the Best Social Practices Inspector). 2.2 Responsibilities - 2.2.1 Inspector d) To know and keep up-to-date in regards to developments, events, and changes in local legislation related to the floriculture sector which are applicable in the places where the activity is developed, as well as in the socio-labor, technical and environmental issues on which the inspections are being carried out.</p> <p>CB Personnel Training and Qualification b) During Florverde inspections and audits, the CB may only employ or hire the services of inspectors and auditors who fulfill the mandatory Florverde Certification Scheme training requirements and have up-to-date approval from the Florverde Sustainable Flowers Technical and Administrative Secretariat. f) The CB must verify documents and oversee all requirements established for inspector/auditor qualification including requirements for initial training and Continuing Education. g) The CB must implement a Continuing Education and On-going Assessment system for its inspectors and auditors, in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Florverde Certification.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. allows inspectors and auditors to carry out any other tasks the CB may assign outside the GLOBALG.A.P. scope so long as these activities do not contradict EN 45011 or ISO/IEC Guide 17065 principles or any stipulation set down by General Regulations. Florverde does not have a similar clause.</p>	<p>GR III annex 1 and 2, 4.3 c)</p>	<p>Inspector/Auditor requirements - To carry out any other tasks the CB may assign outside the scope of GLOBALG.A.P. so long as these activities do not contradict EN 45011 or ISO/IEC Guide 17065 principles or any stipulation set down by GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations.</p>	<p>APPENDIX 3. 2.2.2 b)</p>	<p>Requirements for internal and CB's Responsibilities Auditor b) Draw up audit reports in accordance with the ISO 17065 standard and Florverde Sustainable Flowers Certification Scheme requirements.</p> <p>Not covered for inspectors</p>

<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that initial inspection covers harvesting activities of each product and that inspection shall take place as close to harvest as possible. If inspection is made before harvest, either a follow-up visit will be required, or proof of compliance shall be sent by fax, photos or other acceptable means. If harvest takes place before the inspection, the producer shall retain evidence for compliance of control points related to that harvest. The CB shall make sure that in the sampling for unannounced visits, those producers that did not receive a first inspection or the subsequent inspection during harvest have a greater chance of getting an unannounced inspection during the next harvest. Where the producer seeks certification for more than one crop these requirements are applicable to crop groupings based on similarities in production and harvest processes. Florverde does not have such requirements.</p>	<p>Crops Rules 4.1.1</p>	<p>(i) The initial inspection shall cover harvesting activities of each product to be included for certification, as well as produce handling if it is included. Other field work can be checked at a different time where feasible, but this is not obligatory. (ii) The inspection shall take place as close to harvest as possible for the inspector to verify as many control points as possible. (iii) If the inspection is made before harvest, it will not be possible to inspect certain control points. As a result, either a follow-up visit will be required, or proof of compliance shall be sent by fax, photos or other acceptable means. No certificate will be issued until all control points have been verified and all non-conformances have been closed. (iv) If harvest takes place before the inspection, the producer shall retain evidence for compliance of control points related to that harvest, otherwise some control points may not be able to be checked and certification will not be possible until the following harvest. (v) The CB shall make sure that in the sampling for unannounced visits, those producers that did not receive a first inspection or the subsequent inspection during harvest have a greater chance of getting an unannounced inspection during the next harvest (this needs to be conveyed to the producer when discussing inspection timing). Additionally, the CB shall make every effort to carry out the subsequent inspection during harvest. (vi) Multiple Crops: The producer may be seeking certification for more than one crop and the crops may not all have the same seasonal timing, i.e. harvest of one crop does not necessarily coincide with the harvest of other crops. The requirements above are applicable to crop groupings based on similarities in production and harvest processes and their risks. The CB shall verify all control points of these groupings, before the product(s) can be added to the certificate.</p>		<p>Not covered</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that subsequent inspections are</p>	<p>Crops Rules 4.1.2</p>	<p>Subsequent inspections (i) The inspection shall be carried out at a time when</p>		<p>Not covered</p>

<p>carried out at a time when relevant agronomic activities and/or handling are being carried out. If produce handling is excluded from the certification scope, inspection has to be scheduled during harvest season at least every two years. In the respective year, the harvest season of at least one registered product per product grouping has to be inspected. If the producer does not commit to continue with the certification for the next cycle, the CB shall make sufficient provisions to avoid situations where one certificate could be used to cover more than one harvest and growing cycle of the same annually harvested crop. During the inspection, the production process of all crops included in the certification scope shall be assessed on farm. In the years during which there is no requirement to carry out the inspection during harvest season and where crops do not have the same seasonal timing, the CB shall select a date where relevant agronomic activities can be seen on farm for at least one of the products. Florverde does not have such requirements.</p>		<p>relevant agronomic activities and/or handling (but not only storage) are being carried out. Inspection timing shall allow the CB to gain assurance that all registered crops, even if not present at the time of inspection, are handled in compliance with the certification requirements. Inspections off-season or when the farming activities are minimal shall be avoided.</p> <p>(iii) If produce handling is excluded from the certification scope, inspection has to be scheduled during harvest season at least every two years. In the respective year, the harvest season of at least one registered product per product grouping has to be inspected. Crop groupings are based on similarities in production and harvest processes and their risks. The CB shall keep justification of the reason for the chosen inspection timing and the crop groupings used on record.</p> <p>(iv) If the producer does not commit to continue with the certification for the next cycle, the CB shall make sufficient provisions to avoid situations where one certificate could be used to cover more than one harvest and growing cycle of the same annually harvested crop, e.g. by shortening the certificate validity. The CB can set the deadline for reconfirmation according to the harvest period of the crop.</p> <p>(v) Multiple consecutive crops: During the inspection, the production process of all crops included in the certification scope shall be assessed on farm via site visits, interviews with the producer and workers, review of documents, records etc. The producer shall keep evidence of compliance with the applicable control points for all registered crops.</p> <p>In the years during which there is no requirement to carry out the inspection during harvest season and where crops do not have the same seasonal timing, the CB shall select a date where relevant agronomic activities can be seen on farm for at least one of the products.</p>		
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that if during a producer transfer the</p>	<p>Crops Rules 4.1.3</p>	<p>If during a producer transfer the incoming CB has not seen the harvest season of all products included in the</p>		<p>Not covered</p>

<p>incoming CB has not seen the harvest season of all products included in the certification scope, an unannounced inspection shall be scheduled during the following 12 months, in order to inspect the harvest process of products not seen. Florverde does not have such a requirement.</p>		<p>certification scope, an unannounced inspection (within the 10% rule) shall be scheduled during the following 12 months, in order to inspect the harvest process of products not seen.</p>		
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that inspection duration allows for an opening meeting with the farm management, a complete evaluation of all standard requirements, completion of the applicable checklist and the presentation of the results to the producer. Usual inspection duration is between 3 and 8 hours, minimum of 3 hours shall apply to the simplest circumstances. Option 2 producer group members might have inspections of shorter time duration. Florverde does not have any requirements on inspection duration.</p>	<p>Crops Rules 4.3 a) - e)</p>	<p>a) The inspection duration shall allow for an opening meeting with the farm management, a complete evaluation of all standard requirements, completion of the applicable checklist and the presentation of the results to the producer. b) The usual GLOBALG.A.P. production site inspection duration for GLOBALG.A.P. IFA Crops is between 3 and 8 hours (Option 1 producer). c) The minimum of 3 hours duration shall apply to the simplest circumstances (one location, one or few crops, simple machinery, few workers, no produce handling, subsequent inspection, documentation is well organized, etc.). d) Option 2 producer group members might have inspections of shorter time duration depending on the complexity of the farming situation. e) Factors that will increase the minimum of 3 hours (the list is not exhaustive and is applicable for Option 1 and for Option 2 members) are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial inspection • Addition of new crops during subsequent inspections • Addition of new locations during subsequent inspections • Storage included • Produce handling included • Different types of products (product groups) • Different types of harvests (harvesting methods) • Multiple sites and locations • More sub-scopes • Subcontractors used (not checked by third party). 		<p>Not covered</p>

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Description difference	GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria		Florverde Sustainable Flowers G.A.P. rules	
	Reference - Level	Text CPCC	Reference - Level	Text G.A.P. rules
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires a written risk assessment for all sites registered for certification that shows that the site in question is suitable for production with regards to food safety and environment. It shall be maintained updated and reviewed when new sites enter in production and when risks for existing ones have changed, or at least annually. Based on the risk assessment a management plan shall be developed and implemented that addresses the identified risks.</p> <p>Florverde requires this risk assessment only for production units registered for certification for the first time, but not when farming area is extended. Also, the management plan to address the identified risks is required only for production units registered for certification for the first time.</p>	AF 1.2.1 - Major Must	<p>Is there a risk assessment available for all sites registered for certification (this includes rented land, structures and equipment) and does this risk assessment show that the site in question is suitable for production, with regards to food safety, the environment, and health and welfare of animals in the scope of the livestock and aquaculture certification where applicable?</p> <p>A written risk assessment to determine whether the sites are appropriate for production shall be available for all sites. It shall be ready for the initial inspection and maintained updated and reviewed when new sites enter in production and when risks for existing ones have changed, or at least annually, whichever is shorter. The risk assessment may be based on a generic one but shall be customized to the farm situation.</p> <p>Risk assessments shall take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential physical, chemical (including allergens) and biological hazards - Site history (for sites that are new to agricultural production, history of five years is advised and a minimum of one year shall be known) - Impact of proposed enterprises on adjacent stock/crops/ environment, and the health and safety of animals in the scope of the livestock and aquaculture certification. <p>(See AF Annex 1 and AF Annex 2 for guidance on risk assessments. FV Annex 1 includes guidance regarding flooding)</p>	9.7 - level 1	<p>Are risk assessments for all production units registered for certification for the first time carried out? All production units registered for certification for the first time have risk assessments carried out, contemplating the possible physical, chemical, and biological hazards, and taking into account at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Soil type b) Actual or potential erosion levels c) Depth of the water table according to the topography of the land d) Availability of water sources e) Previous use of the land f) Soil pests g) Current use of adjacent areas h) Environmental impact on adjacent areas <p>This requirement does not apply to extensions of already established farm areas.</p>
	AF 1.2.2 - Major Must	<p>Has a management plan that establishes strategies to minimize the risks identified in the risk assessment (AF 1.2.1) been developed and implemented?</p>	9.8 - level 1	<p>Is there a management plan that establishes the ways to minimize the risks identified in all production units registered for certification for the first time? There is a management plan with corrective measures to prevent, control or mitigate each risk identified in all production units registered for certification for the first time. There is evidence of its implementation and effectiveness.</p>

<p>assessment for hygiene that covers the production environment. Florverde requires that the work environment is safe and hygienic, and has had a risk assessment which is documented and updated to take into account any significant changes in the procedures or the intake of new inputs, equipment or machinery.</p>		<p>The written risk assessment for hygiene issues covers the production environment. The risks depend on the products produced and/or supplied. The risk assessment can be a generic one, but it shall be appropriate for conditions on the farm and shall be reviewed annually and updated when changes (e.g. other activities) occur. No N/A.</p>		<p>as to allow their prioritization and the planning and establishment of the required control measures? The work environment is safe and hygienic, and has had a risk assessment which is documented and updated to take into account any significant changes in the procedures or the intake of new inputs, equipment or machinery. The document must reflect at least the following items: a) Identification, assessment and prioritization of safety and hygiene risks entailed in both direct tasks and contracted ones. b) Definition of existing risk control mechanisms in the production unit. c) An annual implementation plan for the recommended control mechanisms, based on risk prioritization and available budget or resources. Field work demonstrates that existing risk control mechanisms are adequate and working.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the farm has documented hygiene instructions. Florverde requires hygiene and safety norms, but does not clearly state what is meant by 'norms'.</p>	<p>AF 3.2 - Minor Must</p>	<p>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 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 - The need to wash hands - The need to cover skin cuts - Limitation on smoking, eating and drinking to designated areas - 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</p>	<p>4.22 -level 1</p>	<p>Are there established hygiene and safety norms and do workers know them? Hygiene and safety norms are disseminated among workers through signs or notifications posted in visible areas such as restrooms, canteens, locker rooms, parking lots, buses and recreational areas where available. The norms include at least the following topics: - Hand washing - Drinking water - Limitations to smoking, eating and drinking in work areas - How to advise about accidents - Handling of personal protection equipment - Safety norms for handling machinery There is evidence that workers observe the above norms.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notification of product contamination with bodily fluids - The use of suitable protective clothing, where the individuals' activities might pose a risk of contamination to the product. 		
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that all persons working on the farm received annual hygiene training appropriate to their activities and according to the hygiene instructions. Florverde does not do so, but requires only health and safety education.</p>	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>	4.10 - level 1	<p>Is there a health and safety education, training, induction and re-induction program in the workplace? There is a structured and documented training program on how to identify hazards and control work-related risks in every level of the organization, including staff members, contractors, third party workers and workers hired for a specific mission. The company can demonstrate that the training program is given by qualified personnel, with due regard to current local and applicable legislation. The training program is reviewed at least once a year, with involvement from the joint committee or the inspector for health and safety in the workplace, as well as top management of the production unit.</p> <p>The company keeps relevant records to demonstrate that workers have been trained per the established training program and that they apply the rules and procedures learned during the training program. [Cross reference: with requirement 3.1 of Training]</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the risk assessment for hazards to workers' health and safety shall be reviewed annually, Florverde does not do so.</p>	AF 4.1.1 - Minor Must	<p>Does the producer have a written risk assessment for hazards to workers' health and safety? The written risk assessment can be a generic one but it shall be appropriate to conditions on the farm, including the entire production process in the scope of certification. The risk assessment shall be reviewed and updated annually and when changes that could impact workers health and safety (e.g. new machinery, new buildings, new plant protection products, modified cultivation practices, etc.) occur. Examples of hazards include but are not limited to: moving machine parts, power take-off (PTO), electricity, farm machinery and vehicle traffic, fires in farm buildings, applications of organic fertilizer, excessive noise, dust, vibrations, extreme temperatures, ladders, fuel storage, slurry tanks, etc. No N/A.</p>	4.7 - level 1	<p>Have the risks entailed in carrying out tasks or following procedures in the company been identified so as to allow their prioritization and the planning and establishment of the required control measures? The work environment is safe and hygienic, and has had a risk assessment which is documented and updated to take into account any significant changes in the procedures or the intake of new inputs, equipment or machinery. The document must reflect at least the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification, assessment and prioritization of safety and hygiene risks entailed in both direct tasks and contracted ones. b) Definition of existing risk control mechanisms in the production unit. c) An annual implementation plan for the recommended control mechanisms, based on risk

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				prioritization and available budget or resources. Field work demonstrates that existing risk control mechanisms are adequate and working.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that health and safety procedures are reviewed annually and updated when the risk assessment changes. Florverde does not require this explicitly.	AF 4.1.2 - Minor Must	<p>Does the farm have written health and safety procedures addressing issues identified in the risk assessment of AF 4.1.1?</p> <p>The health and safety procedures shall address the points identified in the risk assessment (AF 4.1.1) and shall be appropriate for the farming operations. They shall also include accident and emergency procedures as well as contingency plans that deal with any identified risks in the working situation, etc. The procedures shall be reviewed annually and updated when the risk assessment changes.</p> <p>The farm infrastructure, facilities and equipment shall be constructed and maintained in such a way as to minimize health and safety hazards for the workers to the extent practical.</p>	4.7 - level 1	<p>Have the risks entailed in carrying out tasks or following procedures in the company been identified so as to allow their prioritization and the planning and establishment of the required control measures? The work environment is safe and hygienic, and has had a risk assessment which is documented and updated to take into account any significant changes in the procedures or the intake of new inputs, equipment or machinery. The document must reflect at least the following items:</p> <p>c) An annual implementation plan for the recommended control mechanisms, based on risk prioritization and available budget or resources.</p> <p>4.9 (level 1) Is there an action plan that fits in with the health diagnosis, the risk assessment and the self-assessment in the workplace?</p> <p>There is an action plan signed by the employer and the person responsible for the workplace health and safety management system. The plan is executed on an annual basis and aims to implement measures aimed at the prevention and control of risks or key hazards that may affect the health of workers. As a minimum, the plan must include:</p> <p>a) Goals, target population, activities, accountability and indicators</p> <p>b) Timeline</p> <p>c) Resources</p> <p>4.22 (level 1) Are there established hygiene and safety norms and do workers know them?</p> <p>Hygiene and safety norms are disseminated among workers through signs or notifications posted in visible areas such as restrooms, canteens, locker rooms, parking lots, buses and recreational areas where available. The norms include at least the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hand washing - Drinking water

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limitations to smoking, eating and drinking in work areas - How to advise about accidents - Handling of personal protection equipment - Safety norms for handling machinery <p>There is evidence that workers observe the above norms.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that there is always an appropriate number of persons (at least one) trained in first aid within the last 5 years present of the farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out. As a guideline, there shall be one trained person per 50 workers.</p> <p>Florverde requires training given to emergency brigade members on topics including first aid, but does neither state that training shall have been given within the last 5 years nor give a guideline on the number of staff trained in first aid.</p>	AF 4.3.5 - Minor Must	<p>Are there always an appropriate number of persons (at least one person) trained in first aid present on each farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out?</p> <p>There is always at least one person trained in first aid (i.e. within the last 5 years) present on the farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out. As a guideline: one trained person per 50 workers. On-farm activities include all activities mentioned in the relevant modules of this Standard.</p>	4.14 - level 1	<p>Is there an emergency response plan in place?</p> <p>The production unit has an emergency response plan which contains at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A vulnerability analysis, which is updated and prioritized taking into account the specific features of the production unit b) A written inventory of the human and physical resources available in the event of an emergency. c) Written information on the location of the resources available for an emergency response. d) Field inspections of fire extinguishers, alarms, stretchers, eye washers, emergency exits, water sources to extinguish fires, and location of the power circuit breakers and gas cut-off valves. e) Location of fire extinguishers in different areas of the production unit depending on the identified risks. f) Evacuation plan. g) Publication in visible areas of telephone numbers for the Police, ambulance service, hospitals and firefighters. h) An operational emergency brigade. i) Training given to emergency brigade members on topics including first aid, fire fighting and emergency evacuation. j) Evidence that emergency drills have been carried out in the last year, and that all workers have been involved. k) A first aid kit permanently available in order to guarantee quick assistance to workers who suffer accidents. l) Emergency exits that allow the fast and safe evacuation of personnel in case of emergency, with appropriate signaling and emergency lights.

<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that when the producer makes use of subcontractors, evidence of compliance with the applicable control points shall be available on the farm during the external inspection. Florverde does not require this.</p>	<p>AF 5.1 - Major Must</p>	<p>When the producer makes use of subcontractors, does he/she oversee their activities in order to ensure that those activities relevant to GLOBALG.A.P. CPCCs comply with the corresponding requirements? The producer is responsible for observing the control points applicable to the tasks performed by the subcontractors who carry out activities covered in the GLOBALG.A.P. Standard, by checking and signing the assessment of the subcontractor for each task and season contracted. Evidence of compliance with the applicable control points shall be available on the farm during the external inspection. i) The producer can perform the assessment and shall keep the evidence of compliance of the control points assessed. The subcontractor shall agree that GLOBALG.A.P. approved certifiers are allowed to verify the assessments through a physical inspection; or ii) A third-party certification body, which is GLOBALG.A.P. approved, can inspect the subcontractor. The subcontractor shall receive a letter of conformance from the certification body with the following info: 1) Date of assessment, 2) Name of the certification body, 3) Inspector name, 4) Details of the subcontractor, and 5) List of the inspected Control Points and Compliance Criteria. Certificates issued to subcontractors against standards that are not officially approved by GLOBALG.A.P. are not valid evidence of compliance with GLOBALG.A.P.</p>	<p>2.19 - level 1 2.20 - level 1</p>	<p>Is there a procedure in place for hiring contractors? There are written procedures for hiring third parties or contractors, which cover at least the following points: a) Criteria to select and evaluate contractors. b) A list that identifies those contractors considered to be a priority for the productive process. The employer demonstrates that priority contractors meet the requirements established by Florverde rules for the services they provide and throughout their work period. Does the production unit have written contracts for hired third parties? There are current written contracts between the company and the contractors (who can in turn be individual contractors or companies.) Contracts with third parties must include at least the following clauses: type of work; duration and form of payment; type of work relationship between the contractor and the workers; responsibility in terms of social security payments; provision of work clothes; compliance with hygiene and safety internal regulations; and a clause on occupational health management which includes the provision of PPE for contractors or subcontractors.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that producer's complaint procedure includes 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</p>	<p>AF 8.1 - Major Must</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>1.8 - level 1</p>	<p>Is there a mechanism for dealing with complaints and claims from stakeholders? There is a documented procedure to handle and manage the complaints and claims of interested parties related to compliance with the Florverde regulations. It demonstrates that effective action has been taken in order to resolve and respond to the complaints and claims received.</p>

<p>scope of the certificate. Florverde does not do so.</p>		<p>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.</p>		
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that producers have documented procedures on how to manage/initiate the withdrawal/recall of certified products and that these procedures are tested annually. Florverde does not require this.</p>	<p>AF 9.1 - Major Must</p>	<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? 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. 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>	<p>12.11 - level 1</p>	<p>Do they have a procedure to handle non-compliant products? A documented procedure is in place and is met in order to effectively manage non-compliant products. The procedure includes at least the following: - Identify the types of situations under which a product can be declared as non-compliant. - Specify the persons responsible for making decisions and the mechanism for notifying customers. The procedure is operational at any time and is tested at least once a year to ensure its effectiveness, and this test is documented.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that all transaction documents include a reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. status (GLOBALG.A.P. certified) and the GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN). Florverde does not do so, but requires that producers communicate to their direct customers about the implementation of best practices for traceability and</p>	<p>AF 11.1 - Major Must</p>	<p>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 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. Positive identification of the certified status is enough</p>	<p>14.2 - level 1</p>	<p>Do they communicate the proper use of the Florverde® Sustainable Flowers' mark of conformity to their direct customers? They communicate to their direct customers about the implementation of best practices for traceability and use of the Florverde® Sustainable Flowers' mark of conformity, as well as the fact of being certified and not using the seal when mixture percentages are not met.</p>

<p>use of the Florverde® Sustainable Flowers' mark of conformity, as well as the fact of being certified and not using the seal when mixture percentages are not met.</p>		<p>on transaction documentation (e.g.: "GLOBALG.A.P. certified <product name>"). Non-certified products do not need to be identified as 'non-certified'. 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. 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>		
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires to have a system in place to avoid mixing of certified and non-certified products. FSF allows mixing of certified and non-certified products provided that the ratio of non-certified product does not exceed 30 % in intervals of maximum 3 calendar months.</p>	<p>AF 13.1 - Major Must</p>	<p>Is there an effective system in place to identify and segregate all GLOBALG.A.P. certified and non-certified products? 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>13.1 - level 1</p>	<p>Do they have a system implemented to identify and quantify the Florverde® certified product? There is a registration system for the input and output of the product, grouped into periods of up to three calendar months, which allows to them to identify: a) The amount of product owned, produced, certified and non-certified. b) The amount of certified and non-certified products acquired from third parties. c) The amount of products owned, purchased and discarded. d) The amount of products delivered. Note: Florverde Sustainable Flowers Certification allows the combination of certified and uncertified products, the latter without exceeding 30% of total content. Thus there is no need for segregation of products. The company must have a system for registration of product entry and egress, in intervals of maximum 3 calendar months, demonstrating that at least 70% of product sold is certified product.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires in case of parallel production/parallel ownership an identification of final certified produce with the</p>	<p>AF 13.2 - Major Must</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</p>	<p>13.2 - level 1</p>	<p>Are there procedures in place and records to identify products that have been purchased from flower and foliage suppliers? There are established procedures that identify and quantify products that are Florverde® certified and non-</p>

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<p>GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN). Florverde does not do so, but allows the combination of certified and uncertified products, the latter without exceeding 30% of total content.</p>		<p>are correctly identified? 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 a certified process. 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. 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>certified and which have been purchased from suppliers, including at least the following: a) List of flower and foliage suppliers that are Florverde® certified and non-certified. b) Type of flower and foliage purchased from each supplier. c) Copy of current Florverde® certificate from each supplier. d) Purchase invoices.</p> <p>Note: Florverde Sustainable Flowers Certification allows the combination of certified and uncertified products, the latter without exceeding 30% of total content. Thus there is no need for segregation of products. The company must have a system for registration of product entry and egress, in intervals of maximum 3 calendar months, demonstrating that at least 70% of product sold is certified product.</p>
<p>Both GLOBALG.A.P. and Florverde require availability of procedures and records for identifying products purchased from different sources. Florverde however does not ask for records on the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status, quantities of products purchased as well as traceability data/codes related to the purchased products.</p>	<p>AF 13.4 - Major Must</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: - Product description - GLOBALG.A.P. certified 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/invoices received by the organization being assessed - List of approved suppliers</p>	<p>13.2 - level 1</p>	<p>Are there procedures in place and records to identify products that have been purchased from flower and foliage suppliers? There are established procedures that identify and quantify products that are Florverde® certified and non-certified and which have been purchased from suppliers, including at least the following: a) List of flower and foliage suppliers that are Florverde® certified and non-certified. b) Type of flower and foliage purchased from each supplier. c) Copy of current Florverde® certificate from each supplier. d) Purchase invoices.</p>

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<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that where feasible there are crop rotations of annual crops what shall be proved bases on records, Florverde does not do so.</p>	<p>CB 3.3 - Minor Must</p>	<p>Is there, where feasible, crop rotation for annual crops? When rotations of annual crops to improve soil structure and minimize soil borne pests and diseases are done, this can be verified from planting date and/or plant protection product application records. Records shall exist for the previous 2-year rotation.</p>		<p>Not covered</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the fertilizer stock inventory is updated within a month after there is a movement of the stock. Florverde requires an updated inventory however it is not specified what 'updated' means.</p>	<p>CB 4.3.7 - Minor Must</p>	<p>Is there an up-to-date fertilizer stock inventory or stock calculation listing incoming fertilizer and records of use available? The stock inventory (type and amount of fertilizers stored) shall be updated within a month after there is a movement of the stock (in and out). A stock update can be calculated by registration of supply (invoices or other records of incoming fertilizers) and use (treatments/applications), but there shall be regular checks of the actual content so as to avoid deviations with calculations.</p>	<p>6.15 - level 2</p>	<p>They have information available about the consumption and chemical composition of the fertilizers used? An updated inventory of fertilizers is provided, with the names and quantities of the products purchased, consumed and available in storage. Additionally, labels, technical specifications and other information provided by suppliers of the products is also provided, so that the chemical content of the fertilizers applied to the crop over the last twelve (12) months is known.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that documented evidence on the content of major nutrients is available for all fertilizers used on crops grown within the last 24 months. Florverde requires as well to keep documented evidence however only for all fertilizers used within the last 12 months.</p>	<p>CB 4.5.1 - Minor Must</p>	<p>Is the content of major nutrients (NPK) of applied fertilizers known? Documented evidence/labels detailing major nutrient content (or recognized standard values) is available for all fertilizers used on crops grown under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 24-month period.</p>	<p>6.15 - level 2</p>	<p>They have information available about the consumption and chemical composition of the fertilizers used? An updated inventory of fertilizers is provided, with the names and quantities of the products purchased, consumed and available in storage. Additionally, labels, technical specifications and other information provided by suppliers of the products is also provided, so that the chemical content of the fertilizers applied to the crop over the last twelve (12) months is known. 13.4 (level 1) Are the necessary records that support the compliance with the requirements of the Florverde® standards archived and made available for a minimum period of two years? Physical or digital records related to compliance with the requirements of the Florverde® standards are archived and made available for a minimum period of two years. When they first apply for the Florverde® certification, there are records available of at least three (3) months prior to the certification inspection.</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that purchased inorganic fertilizers are accompanied by</p>	<p>CB 4.5.2 - Recom.</p>	<p>Are purchased inorganic fertilizers accompanied by documented evidence of chemical content, which includes heavy metals?</p>	<p>6.15 - level 2</p>	<p>They have information available about the consumption and chemical composition of the fertilizers used? An updated inventory of fertilizers is provided, with the</p>

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documented evidence of chemical content including heavy metals. Florverde requires as well information about the chemical composition of fertilizers however does not explicitly require information on heavy metal content.		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.		names and quantities of the products purchased, consumed and available in storage. Additionally, labels, technical specifications and other information provided by suppliers of the products is also provided, so that the chemical content of the fertilizers applied to the crop over the last twelve (12) months is known.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that where on-farm tools are in place to calculate crop irrigation requirements these tools should be maintained to ensure that they are effective and in a good state of repair. Florverde does not require this.	CB 5.1.1 - Minor Must	Are tools used routinely to calculate and optimize the crop irrigation requirements? The producer can demonstrate that crop irrigation requirements are calculated based on data (e.g. local agricultural institute data, farm rain gauges, drainage trays for substrate growing, evaporation meters, water tension meters for the percentage of soil moisture content). Where on-farm tools are in place, these should be maintained to ensure that they are effective and in a good state of repair. N/A only for rain-fed crops.	5.3 - level 2	Are amounts of irrigation water determined in accordance with actual crop watering needs? Calculations of irrigation water volumes are based on crop characteristics, as well as measurements of climate, and soil or substrate, as applicable. Records of such calculations are made available. This requirement does not apply to production units that do not have irrigation systems, but rely solely on rain water
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the risk assessment that evaluates environmental issues for water management on the farm is reviewed annually. Florverde does not do so, but requires a schedule that demonstrates annually the compliance of the implementation of the program's actions and the allocated resources.	CB 5.2.1 - Major Must	Has a risk assessment been undertaken that evaluates environmental issues for water management on the farm and has it been reviewed by the management within the previous 12 months? There is a documented risk assessment that identifies environmental impacts of the water sources, distribution system and irrigation and crop washing usages. In addition, the risk assessment shall take into consideration the impact of own farming activities on off-farm environments, where information is known to be available. The risk assessment shall be completed, fully implemented and it shall be reviewed and approved annually by the management. See Annex AF.1 (General Guideline for Risk Assessments) and Annex CB.1 (Guideline for On-farm Water Management) for further guidance. No N/A.	5.6 - level 1	Do they have a five-year program for the efficient use and saving of water? They must have documented and implemented a five-year program for efficient water use and saving which contains at least the following information: a) A diagnosis of the water resources' supply and demand. b) Objectives, goals and actions to reduce the catchment of water from the supply sources or optimize consumption in previously identified production processes. c) A schedule that demonstrates annually the compliance of the implementation of the program's actions and the allocated resources. d) Indicators that demonstrate the fulfillment of the objectives and targets, showing improvement every year. This requirement does not apply to production units that rely solely on rain water, unless required by the relevant environmental authority.

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			5.9 - level 2	<p>Is there a risk assessment of the water resources used in the production unit?</p> <p>There is a risk assessment that considers the availability and contamination of the water resources at a local level, conflicts related to the water, regulatory constraints, and climate change, among other possible risks. This assessment also considers the impact of the production unit on the water resources in its environment, as long as publicly available information has been attained.</p> <p>This risk assessment is used for the efficient use and water saving program [Cross Reference Requirement 5.6].</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that the risk assessment on physical and chemical pollution of water used on pre-harvest activities is reviewed annually. Florverde does not do so, but requires that managerial reviews are carried out annually, but does not explicitly state to cross-reference this requirement with the requirement concerning the he risk assessment on physical and chemical pollution of water used on pre-harvest activities.</p>	<p>CB 5.3.2 - Minor Must</p>	<p>Has a risk assessment on physical and chemical pollution of water used on pre-harvest activities (e.g. irrigation/fertigation, washings, spraying) been completed and has it been reviewed by the management within the last 12 months?</p> <p>A risk assessment that takes into consideration, at a minimum, the following shall be performed and documented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of the water sources and their historical testing results (if applicable). - Method(s) of application (see CB Annex 1 for examples). - Timing of water use (during crop growth stage). - Contact of water with the crop. - Characteristics of the crop and the growth stage. - Purity of the water used for PPP applications. PPP must be mixed in water whose quality does not compromise the effectiveness of the application. Any dissolved soil, organic matter or minerals in the water can neutralize the chemicals. For guidance, producers must obtain the required water standards from the product label, the literature provided by the chemical manufacturers, or seek advice from a qualified agronomist. <p>The risk assessment shall be reviewed by the management every year and updated any time there is</p>	<p>5.12 - level 2</p> <p>1.5 - level 1</p>	<p>Has a risk assessment of the water used in the crop been carried out?</p> <p>They have results of a risk assessment based on a physiochemical analysis of the water used in irrigation, focusing on the potential risks for the crop. The frequency of the analysis should be defined according to the characteristics of the crop and the origin of the water used for irrigation or fertigation. The samples must be taken at the point where the water that is used for irrigation or fertigation is captured.</p> <p>Are managerial reviews carried out?</p> <p>Senior management conducts annual planned reviews, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Results of internal or external inspections / audits and corrective actions taken, as applicable. b) The degree of fulfillment of the objectives, goals and programs. c) The results of the analysis of the indicators referenced in the different social and environmental requirements of the standard. d) The compliance grading of the occupational health and safety management system. e) The advances of the programs of efficient use and saving of water, landscape and biodiversity, and

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		a change made to the system or a situation occurs that could introduce an opportunity to contaminate the system. The risk assessment shall address potential physical (e.g. excessive sediment load, rubbish, plastic bags, bottles) and chemical hazards and hazard control procedures for the water distribution system.		energy efficiency. f) The results of the actions taken in order to resolve the complaints and claims of the interested parties. Evidence is shown of the managerial reviews that are carried out. [Cross reference: with requirements 4.28, 4.32, 5.5, 5.6, 7.15, 9.10, 10.1, 10.2, 10.7]
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that where legally required there are valid permits/licenses available for all farm water extraction, water storage infrastructure, on-farm usage and, where appropriate, any subsequent water discharge. Florverde requires that producers either have a permission or have filed an application before the pertinent environmental authority.	CB 5.4.1 - Minor Must	Where legally required, are there valid permits/licenses available for all farm water extraction, water storage infrastructure, on-farm usage and, where appropriate, any subsequent water discharge? There are valid permits/licenses available issued by the competent authority for all farm water extraction; water storage infrastructure; all on-farm water usage including but not restricted to irrigation, product washing or flotation processes; and where legally required, for water discharge into river courses or other environmentally sensitive areas. These permits/licenses shall be available for inspection and have valid dates.	5.1 - level 1	Do they have inventoried the sources of water that they use and permission for its catchment from the competent authority? They have inventoried the sources of water that they use on the crops and have permission or have filed an application before the pertinent environmental authority.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires that where the water permits/licenses indicate specific restrictions, the water usage and discharge records shall confirm that the management has complied with these. Florverde does not require this.	CB 5.4.2 - Major Must	Where the water permits/licenses indicate specific restrictions, do the water usage and discharge records confirm that the management has complied with these? 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. Records shall be maintained and available to demonstrate that these conditions are being met.	5.1 - level 1	Do they have inventoried the sources of water that they use and permission for its catchment from the pertinent authority? They have inventoried the sources of water that they use on the crops and have permission or have filed an application before the appropriate environmental authority.
GLOBALG.A.P. requires records on disposal of surplus application mix or tank washings. Florverde does not do so.	CB 7.5.1 - Minor Must	Is surplus application mix or tank washings disposed of in a way that does not compromise food safety and the environment? Applying surplus spray and tank washings to the crop is a first priority under the condition that the overall label dose rate is not exceeded. Surplus mix or tank washings shall be disposed of in a manner that does not compromise neither food safety nor the environment. Records are kept. No N/A.	8.10 - level 2	Are measures in place for handling liquid waste generated by the use of pesticides? In case of generating surplus in the different stages of pesticide use, such as the dosing, mixing, application (including post-harvest) and the washing of the application equipment and PPE, it is collected and reused on the crop, or treated before being discharged into natural bodies of water or soil. If the option is treatment, the treated effluent must meet the maximum permissible limits for pesticides, as established by the

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<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that application of other substances that are not fertilizers or plant protection products shall be recorded including home-made substances and for purchased products also the trade name. Furthermore, the crop shall be recorded. Florverde does not explicitly require this.</p>	<p>CB 7.11.1 – Minor Must</p>	<p>Are records available for all other substances, including those that are made on-farm, used on crops and/or soil that are not covered under the Fertilizer and Plant Protection Products sections? If preparations, such as plant strengtheners, soil conditioners, or any other such substances are used on certified crops, be they home-made or purchased, records shall be available. These records shall include the name of the substance (e.g. plant from which it derives), the crop, the field, the date, and the amount applied. In case of purchased products, also the trade or commercial name, if applicable, and the active substance or ingredient, or the main source (e.g. plants, algae, mineral, etc.) shall be recorded. If in the country of production a registration scheme for this substance(s) exists, it has to be approved. Where the substances do not require registration for use in the country of production, the producer shall make sure that the use does not compromise food safety. Records of these materials must contain information about the ingredients where available, and if there is a risk of exceeding MRLs, CB 7.6.2 must be met.</p>	<p>7.16 – level 1</p>	<p>current and applicable local laws.</p> <p>When using substances different to pesticides, bioinputs and fertilizers in the production unit, are records regarding the application of these substances available? When using substances different from pesticides, bioinputs and fertilizers in the production unit, records that indicate the name of the substance used, the site, date and amount applied are available.</p> <p>When these substances do not require official registration issued by the appropriate local authority, precautions are taken so that human health and the environment are not affected.</p> <p>[Cross reference: list of substances used in post-harvest requirement 12.4]</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that equipment sensitive to the environment and other equipment used on the farming activities (e.g. fertilizer spreaders, equipment used for weighing and temperature control) is routinely verified and, where applicable, calibrated at least annually. Florverde does not require routinely verification and where applicable routinely calibration for all equipment, but only for measuring instruments.</p>	<p>CB 8.2 - Minor Must</p>	<p>Is equipment sensitive to the environment and other equipment used on the farming activities (e.g. fertilizer spreaders, equipment used for weighing and temperature control) routinely verified and, where applicable, calibrated at least annually? The equipment used is kept in a good state of repair with documented evidence of up-to-date maintenance sheets for all repairs, oil changes, etc. undertaken. E.g.: Fertilizer spreader: There shall exist, as a minimum, records stating that the verification of calibration has been carried out by a specialized company, supplier of fertilization equipment or by the technically responsible person of the farm within the last 12 months. If small handheld measures not individually identifiable are used, then their average capacity has been verified</p>	<p>10.4 - level 2</p>	<p>Is preventive maintenance performed on equipment and machines? An inventory and technical specifications of the equipment and machines operating in the production unit is available. A schedule of preventive maintenance performed on equipment and machines is established and there are records of this. Priority should be given to the maintenance of equipment and machines that have a high security risk assessment or may have an impact on energy consumption and the environment. In addition to the demonstrated preventive maintenance, for the following equipment the subsequent requirements are taken into account: a) For pesticide and fertigation equipment, there are maintenance</p>

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		and documented, with all such items in use having been compared to a standard measure at least annually.		<p>records and evidence that there are no leaks.</p> <p>b) For refrigeration equipment, there are records of maintenance and refrigerant gas refills, and it is clear that they are in good working order. Moreover, persons responsible for the maintenance of the equipment are trained in good management practices for substances that deplete the ozone layer.</p> <p>c) For boilers, there are records regarding maintenance and operation hours, as well as the consumption and quality of the fuel used. If legal local regulations for the operation of boilers exist, they must be complied with.</p> <p>10.5 (level 2) Are the measuring instruments checked and adjusted? There are records showing the verification and adjustments made to the measuring instruments during the past year by specialized companies or by competent internal staff. If small manual measuring instruments are used, their measuring capacity is checked and adjusted annually, comparing them with the standard measurement patterns.</p>
GLOBALG.A.P. requires written evidence by the producer of the varieties degree of susceptibility to pests and diseases to show awareness. Florverde does not have such a requirement.	FO 1.2.1 – Recom.	Is the producer aware of the varieties' degree of susceptibility to pest and diseases? There is written evidence of the varieties' degree of susceptibility to pests and diseases.		Not covered

<p>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. Florverde does not have such a requirement.</p>	<p>FO 1.3.1 - Major Must</p>	<p>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 material is required to be certified 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.</p>		<p>Not covered</p>
<p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that producers participate in recycling programs for substrates where available. Florverde requires that substrates are reused, if not the reason must be justified. GLOBALG.A.P. defines 'substrate' as follows: any growing medium used for holding plants in place of soil, and that has been imported to the site, and can be removed</p>	<p>FO 2.2.1 - Minor Must</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>6.2 - level 2</p>	<p>Are substrates reused? If substrates are reused it is necessary to provide evidence that details the amounts used and date of use. If substrates are not reused, the reason for this must be justified.</p>

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<p>after use.</p> <p>GLOBALG.A.P. requires that workers have access to toilets in a reasonable proximity, e.g. 500 m or 7 minutes, Florverde does not do so.</p>	<p>FO 4.1.1 - Minor Must</p>	<p>Do workers have access to clean toilet and hand-washing facilities in the vicinity of their work? Field sanitation units shall be designed, constructed, and located in a manner that minimizes the potential risk for product contamination and allows direct accessibility for servicing. Fixed or mobile toilets (including pit latrines) are constructed of materials that are easy to clean and they are in a good state of hygiene. Toilets are expected to be in a reasonable proximity (e.g. 500m or 7 minutes) to the place of work. Failure point = no or insufficient toilets in reasonable proximity to the place of work. Not applicable is only possible when harvest workers don't come into contact with marketable produce during harvesting (e.g. mechanical harvesting). Toilets shall be appropriately maintained and stocked. (For guidance, see Annex FV 1, 5.4.1)</p>	<p>5.23 - level 1</p>	<p>Do workers have adequate hygiene services? The production unit offers workers hygiene services and sanitary facilities in good condition, and these are separated by sex. The units are equipped with toilet paper, basins, hand soap and drying equipment or elements, as well as toilet paper dispensers.</p> <p>There is one toilet available for every 15 (fifteen) workers. In men's restrooms, there may be a combination of toilets and urinals, as long as the mentioned ratio is kept. When the number of workers in the production unit is less than 15 (fifteen), there is no need to have the sanitary units separated by sex.</p>
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If you have any further questions on the differences between GLOBALG.A.P. IFA v5.1 and Florverde Sustainable Flowers Version 7.0 please contact the scheme owner Asocolflores (florverde@florverde.org) or GLOBALG.A.P. Benchmarking Administration (benchmarking@globalgap.org).

CB = Certification Body
 CPCC = Control Points and Compliance Criteria
 G.A.P. = Good Agricultural Practice
 IFA = Integrated Farm Assurance
 Recom. = Recommendation

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