

CERTIFICATION SCHEME 'ON THE WAY TO PLANETPROOF' FOR PLANT PRODUCTS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

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Certification based on this scheme is possible in countries of Southern Europa as defined by the EU classification, zone South.

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Note to the reader

Certification for primary production companies and trading companies

This certification scheme makes reference to the certificate holder, which could include a number of different companies:

Primary production companies	Growers and cultivators of plant products
Trading companies	Companies that trade in products and, in some cases, that package products but do not change the products. Trading companies also include retail companies.

On the way to PlanetProof certification is **mandatory** for all companies that:

- Produce certified products and sell them under On the way to PlanetProof.
- Process and/or prepare certified products and sell them under On the way to PlanetProof.
- Purchase certified non-prepackaged products and sell them under On the way to PlanetProof.

On the way to PlanetProof certification is **not** mandatory for companies that:

- Only purchase and sell prepackaged On the way to PlanetProof certified products.
- Purchase non-prepackaged On the way to PlanetProof certified products and sell them as non-certified products.
- Provide a service (e.g. packaging, invoicing) but are not the owner of the certified product.

A prepackaged product is defined in this context as a product that is directly suited for preparation/use by the consumer and is packaged in such a manner that the product can only be reached by changing something on the packaging (e.g. damaging or breaking it). An exception applies to On the way to PlanetProof-certified eggs (and their packaging), because consumers must have the opportunity to inspect them before purchase.

The requirements set out in the On the way to PlanetProof scheme 'Prepared and Processed Products' apply to preparers and processors.



Setup of certification scheme

The certification scheme comprises requirements (mandatory) and optional measures divided into 10 different chapters. The table below indicates which chapters are applicable to primary production companies and trading companies:

Relevant chapter(s)	Applicable to:	
	Primary production companies	Trading companies
General certification conditions (separate document)	Yes	Yes
<p>Chapter 1 to 8: criteria for production process</p> <p>*The cultivation system to which the requirement applies is specified for each requirement. A distinction is drawn between open-field/protected and soil-based/substrate cultivation systems. This is indicated in the right-hand columns with crosses (X), in which the following abbreviations are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OC = open-field cultivation system • PC = protected cultivation system • SB = soil-based cultivation system • SS = substrate cultivation system <p>For a description of the cultivation systems, see the Glossary (annex 6).</p>	Yes*	No
<p>Chapter 9: Packaging</p> <p>Chapter 9 applies to companies that package products.</p>	If the company packages products	If the company packages products
<p>Chapter 10: General requirements</p> <p>**In chapter 10 (General requirements), it is specified for each requirement whether or not the requirement applies to primary production companies and/or trading companies. This is indicated in the right-hand columns with crosses (X).</p>	Yes**	Yes** (criteria 10.0 and 10.8 to 10.23)



Requirement level (applies to certificate holders: after issue of the certificate)

The Level/Points column specifies the requirement level. Three levels are distinguished in this regard:

- **Minor:** a nonconformity with a minor effect on the required sustainability level or reliability (six month resolution time)
- **Major:** a nonconformity with a major effect on the required sustainability level or reliability (one month resolution time)
- **Critical major:** an unacceptable nonconformity leading to the revocation of the certificate and, if applicable, exclusion for one year.

Consequences of nonconformities

In the event that the CB observes nonconformities, the consequences depend on the level of the nonconformity will depend on its level:

Minor nonconformity: six month resolution time

- If resolution is possible, but does not take place within six months, the certificate expires. To renew certification, an inspection must take place.
- If, upon observation, resolution is no longer possible, the certificate holder may retain the certificate provided that it submits a plan within one month outlining measures to be taken, on the basis of which it can be reasonably accepted that the requirements will be satisfied in the following cultivation cycle.

Major nonconformity: one month resolution time

- If resolution is possible, but does not take place within one month, the certificate expires.
- If, upon observation, resolution is no longer possible, the certificate holder may retain the certificate provided that it satisfies the following conditions:
 - A maximum of two major nonconformities are observed
 - The nonconformity/nonconformities relate(s) to a requirement over and above the statutory requirements
 - In the event of a nonconformity relating to an official standard, the exceedance is no greater than 15%
 - The certificate holder must submit a plan within one month outlining corrective and preventive measures. The CB must assess the plan and validate its effectiveness in terms of ensuring that the requirements will be met in the following cultivation cycle.
- In the event that the same nonconformity is observed the following year, this leads to a critical major nonconformity.



Critical major nonconformity: revocation of certificate*

- First observation: immediate revocation of the certificate. To renew certification, an inspection must take place. The grower must then demonstrate that in the six months preceding the inspection or from sowing or planting at the company and in the case of crop replacement incl. cleaning, all requirements of the certification scheme have been met.
- Second observation within two years of the same critical major: immediate revocation of the certificate and exclusion from certification for that crop for a period of one year. To renew certification, an inspection must take place. The grower must then demonstrate that in the six months preceding the inspection or from sowing or planting at the company and in the case of crop replacement incl. cleaning, all requirements of the certification scheme have been met.

*In the event that the certificate holder itself reports a nonconformity relating to a requirement with level critical major, it can avoid revocation of the certificate by deregistering part of its production or apply for an exemption using the contingency scheme.

GGAP assessment guideline

In some cases, the assessment guideline column specifies a GlobalGAP requirement (shortened to GGAP). This means that this requirement is consistent with the respective GGAP requirement. The certificate holder is not granted an exemption for the On the way to PlanetProof requirement if it satisfies the GGAP requirement. The GGAP requirements are included in the assessment guideline for the information of certificate holders.

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Goals 'On the way to PlanetProof Plant Products' by category

Energy and climate: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and stimulation of sustainable energy. The ultimate goal is a crop without greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels and minimal emission of greenhouse gasses from other sources (such as the soil and fertilisation).

Crop protection: prevention and limitation of environmental impact due to plant protection product use and reduction of dependence on chemicals. Ultimate goal is crop protection without negative environmental impact.

Biodiversity and landscape: increase biodiversity (of flora and fauna) and improve landscape at the farm. Ultimate goal: functional agrobiodiversity and agriculture in balance with the environment.

Soil fertility: optimisation of long-term soil fertility, stimulating soil resilience. Ultimate goal is resilient, fertile soil.

Fertilisation: prevention of nutrient emissions and efficient use of nutrients. Ultimate goal is sustainable nutrient cycle without negative environmental impact.

Water: improved efficiency of water application and prevention of emissions of nutrients and plant protection products through excessive water application. Ultimate goal is optimal water use.

Light screening: Prevention of light pollution.

Waste and cleaning: waste reduction and waste separation for reuse. Prevention of environmental impact resulting from use of cleansers.

Packaging: limiting waste from packaging material through use of recyclable materials and use of recycled or biodegradable materials.

Criteria On the way to PlanetProof Plant Products

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open- field		PC prote- cted	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
Point score							
0.0	<p>Points score for optional measures and malus point compensation: Each category has associated optional measures with which points can be earned. The certificate holder uses these to compensate for any malus points and thus obtain the required score.</p> <p><u>Compensation for malus points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of active substances from list II, annex 2c results in malus points. Certificate holders compensate all malus points with bonus points obtained with optional measures. The first 15 malus points are compensated with bonus points in the categories crop protection and/or soil fertility and/or biodiversity and landscape. For compensation of malus points above this number, bonus points from other categories may also be used. <p><u>Points score for optional measures:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to the compensation for malus points, the certificate holder must attain at least 10 points for open-field crops or at least 7 points for protected cultivation crops through implementation of optional measures. Any of the optional measures count towards this total. The attained score is demonstrated on the basis of the completed 'On the way to PlanetProof' digital checklist (available for download at www.PlanetProof.eu > certification schemes). <p><u>Explanation of bonus/malus points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bonus/malus system applies per crop cycle: the number of malus points per crop is compensated with bonus points. Bonus points for one crop cannot be used to compensate malus points for another crop. Bonus points and malus points are registered per registration unit (plots, section, growth room, etc.). The registration unit must be consistent with the unit used for the crop protection record. Bonus points: Optional measures apply to plot, crop or farm level. This is incorporated into the assessment guideline and the digital checklist. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plot level: The points for the optional measures at plot level apply to the plots where the measure is implemented. Crop level and company level: The points for the optional measures at crop level or farm level apply to all the individual plots of the crop or farm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether the digital checklist has been completed correctly and sufficient points have been attained. For each crop, use one of the following methods to check whether sufficient points have been obtained. Method 1 is the most straightforward method. The certificate holder determines the method used for calculation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method 1: check whether the planting/harvest in the registration unit with the most malus points is compensated with bonus points. Check all optional measures for this registration unit. Method 2: check whether the average number of malus points per hectare per crop is compensated with bonus points. For each crop, check all measures at farm level and crop level and a number of measures at plot level on a random-sample basis. 	Major	x	x	x	x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
1. Energy and climate							
Requirements for energy and climate							
1.1	<p>Registration for calculation of greenhouse gas emissions Crops are excluded from this criterion when no heating and illumination is applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The certificate holder maintains complete records of the energy management. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total incoming supply of individual energy carriers, both fossil (natural gas, diesel, electricity, etc.) and non-fossil (biomass, green electricity, etc.). This includes energy production that takes place at the company itself. Total incoming and outgoing energy in the individual forms: electricity, heat and cold. To the extent possible, the certificate holder demonstrates the incoming and outgoing energy and energy carriers with meter readings and invoices. If no measurement or invoice is present, established indicators are used (i.e. conservatively estimated standard values). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that the records are complete. Check that the incoming and outgoing energy are sufficiently supported with meter readings and invoices or correspond to the energy supplier's standard values. See also: GGAP AF 7.3.1 Minor Heating includes prevention of cold damage. 	Major			x	x
1.2	<p>Calculation of greenhouse gas emissions Crops are excluded from this criterion when no heating and illumination is applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The certificate holder determines the greenhouse gas emissions at the company with the calculation module for greenhouse gas emissions (available for download from the website www.PlanetProof.eu). The calculation module calculates emissions based on CO₂ (carbon dioxide) and CH₄ (methane). Emissions are expressed in kg CO₂ equivalents per crop area (m²). Where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 kg CO₂ = 1 kg CO₂ equivalent. 1 kg CH₄ = 25 kg CO₂ equivalent. In the case of multilayer cultivation, the total area is the combined area of all cultivation layers per square metre. Emissions produced during the energy generation at the company itself and/or third parties are allocated. Emissions can be compensated by energy production that takes place at the company itself and delivered to third parties. The hydrocarbon emission of a combined heat and power (CHP) plant is calculated using a standard value (1500 mg/Nm³). The CO₂ supplied for fertilisation is excluded for the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions. The CO₂ specifically produced for greenhouse horticulture is included. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether the CO₂ calculation module has been correctly used for determination of the greenhouse gas emissions. Check the data used for the CO₂ calculation module Send the checked calculation module to SMK. 	Major			x	x
1.3	<p>Renewable electricity for growth room cultivated crops All electricity used (both purchased and self-produced) for crops cultivated in climate controlled rooms is from renewable sources. For a definition of renewable sources, see the glossary (annex 6).</p>	Check compliance with the established criteria administratively (e.g. using the energy contract or guarantees of origin)	Major				x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
1.4	<p>Heat cooling</p> <p>There are no facilities present for cooling down generated heat, with the exception of emergency coolers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency coolers are deployed only in exceptional cases of excessive heat or shortage of cooling, as a result of which the CHP plant cannot function while its operation is necessary for cultivation or business operations. The owner of the company must demonstrate that this requirement is met, with a maximum of 10% (demonstrable, for example, with a non-resettable hour meter) of the operating hours of the CHP plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check visually for physical presence of emergency coolers. Check administratively the records of CHP plant operating hours and hours of use of emergency coolers. 	Major			x	x
Optional energy and climate measures							
1.5	<p>Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p><u>In the near future:</u> the percentage reduction of greenhouse gas emissions will be rewarded in proportion to the emissions limit (still in development).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be shown with the CO₂ calculation module. Level: crop level (note: the emissions are calculated per crop and not for the entire company) 				x	x
1.6	<p>Use of sustainable energy</p> <p>The certificate holder uses a part renewable energy to meet the total energy demand of the crop (can be calculated using the CO₂ calculation module). The total energy consumption may consist of: electricity, gas, and diesel. This includes both the self-produced and purchased renewable energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 to 10% 10 to 25% 25 to 50% 50 to 75% 75 to 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check administratively whether the established criteria are met. Check the purchased and supplied energy administratively using the year-end billing statement from the energy supplier. Check use of self-generated energy using the calibrated energy meters. Check whether the main meter to the public network of the energy company meets the precision requirements. Check the proportion of sustainable energy in the total consumption. Level: crop level See also: GGAP AF 7.3.3. Recommendation 	2 4 6 8 10	x	x	x	x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
Equipment							
1.7	Electric tractor Use of electric tractor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the presence of the tractor and administratively, using the proof of purchase, whether the established criteria are met. - Level: company level 	3 per tractor	x	x		
1.8	Energy-efficient equipment Use of energy-efficient equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the presence of the corresponding equipment and administratively, using the proof or purchase, whether the established criteria are met. - Level: company level 	2 per item of equipment	x	x		
1.9	Low-revolution PTO Use of a PTO with 750 revolutions. <i>Note: use of an energy-efficient PTO is not possible when carrying out heavy-duty work, but is possible when carrying out light-duty work such as grubbing onions, haulm topping, and rotary cultivating. A saving of 14% can be achieved.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the presence of the energy-efficient PTO - Check administratively whether the tractor meets the specifications - Level: company level 	1	x	x		
Use of manure and compost							
1.10	Ratio of nitrogen from animal manure to fertiliser The certificate holder uses a proportion of nitrogen from animal manure for its crop (see also OM balance) on an annual basis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid manure and organic fertiliser pellets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25 to 50% N - 50 to 75% N - 75 to 100% N • Slurry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25 to 50% N - 50 to 75% N - 75 to 100% N 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check administratively the quantity of N from animal manure and the total N application using the fertilisation accounts and calculate the percentage of animal manure per crop. - Level: company level 	1 3 4 0.5 1.5 2	x	x		



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
1.11	<p>Use of green compost The certificate holder uses a quantity of green compost in the cultivation plan at its company (see also OM balance) on an annual basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-4 tonnes/hectare • 5-8 tonnes/hectare • 9-12 tonnes/hectare • 13-16 tonnes/hectare • >16 tonnes/hectare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check the quantity of green compost used in the fertilisation application records. The points in 4.5 and 4.6 apply in the case of own composting. - Level: company level 	1 2 3 4 5	x	x		
• Lighting in company buildings							
1.12	<p>Energy-efficient light bulbs Use of energy-efficient light bulbs. E.g. an LED lighting system (specific luminous flux of at least 100 lumens per Watt), LED tube system (at least 130 lumens per Watt), or energy-saving elongated fluorescent bulbs, TL5. <i>Explanation: this can help achieve a saving of 30% (source: www.rvo.nl).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the presence of LED light bulbs - Check administratively whether the specifications of the light bulbs meet the criteria - Level: company level 	TL5: 0.5 LED: 1	x	x	x	x
1.13	<p>In- and outdoor lighting Use of a saving system for lighting. A control system for switching (voltage-reduction device) can comprise a light or motion sensor, switch or control unit, dimmer control (if applicable).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the presence of a control system for lighting - Level: company level 	0.5	x	x	x	x
- Storage							
1.14	<p>Lighting switch Use of refrigerator or cold store lighting switch with motion detector or door switch. Also for storage, toilet, and company buildings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the presence of a motion detector or door switch - Level: company level 	0.5	x	x	x	x
1.15	<p>Use of sustainable cooling technology Use of cooling using sustainable cooling technology, e.g. natural refrigerants, systems that draw cold from the surroundings, adiabatic cooling (dew point).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check administratively the specifications of the cooling technology and its correct use using the logbook for the cooling system - Check visually for the presence of the cooling technology - Level: company level 	1	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
1.16	<p>Cooling with sensor pressure control Use of cooling with (condenser) sensor pressure control. <i>Explanation: it is important that the cooling system is properly adjusted. This means that the air-conditioning system delivers the correct quantity of cool air in the correct place and at the correct time. The system must respond adequately to changes in indoor and outdoor temperature. An energy-saving cooling unit must be equipped with condenser pressure control. This can help to reduce the energy consumption of the unit by up to 30% (source: www.rvo.nl).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check administratively the specifications of the sensor pressure control and correct use using the logbook for the cooling system - Check visually for the presence of sensor pressure control - Level: company level 	2	x	x	x	x
1.17	<p>Frequency control Use of frequency control on electric motors. <i>Explanation: frequency control adjusts revolutions according to demand. This prevents an electric motor from using more energy than necessary (e.g. pumps and fans, including air coolers). This can help to reduce energy consumption by up to 30% (source: www.rvo.nl).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the presence of frequency control and whether the established requirements are met - Level: company level 	1	x	x	x	x
1.18	<p>Use of warm air from greenhouse Use of warm air from greenhouse to: 1) dry product(s) 2) warm storage cells</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check visually whether the air from the greenhouse is conveyed to the dryer wall. 2. Check visually whether the ventilation air for the storage cells comes from the greenhouse. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level: company level 	2 3	x	x	x	x
1.19	<p>Energy consultancy The company is advised by an energy expert at least once every two years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check the existence of the advisory report which includes a depiction of the optional measures applied regarding energy - Level: company level 	2	x	x	x	x
1.20	<p>Improvement of system wall Measurement and improvement of system wall by external expert.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check administratively the report or invoice receipt of external expert and implemented adjustments - Level: company level 	2	x	x	x	x
1.21	<p>Use of heat pump Use of heat pump(s) to heat company buildings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the existence of heat pumps and whether the established requirements are met - Check administratively the maintenance receipt or purchase contract of the supplier - Level: company level 	4	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC		PC	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
1.22	Reuse of heat Use of a heat recovery system to recover dry and ventilation air. The air handling cabinet is equipped with a heat exchanger with a minimum efficiency of 78%. The cooling unit, boiler, and air ducts are not taken into account (source: www.rvo.nl).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the existence of a heat recovery system and whether the established requirements are met - Check administratively the maintenance receipt or purchase contract of the supplier - Level: company level 	3	x	x	x	x
1.23	Use of residual heat Use of residual heat from cooling system condenser.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the existence of the construction for reuse of heat and whether the established requirements are met - Check administratively the maintenance receipt or purchase contract of the supplier - Level: company level 	1	x	x	x	x
1.24	Cooling with ground water Cooling with ground water by means of heat/cold storage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the existence of heat/cold storage cooling and whether the established requirements are met - Check administratively the maintenance receipt or purchase contract of the supplier - Level: company level 	3	x	x	x	x
1.25	Use of insulation Insulation is present in all cold stores, storage cells, cooling lines, and thermal bridges, including in- and outlets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the existence of insulation and whether the established requirements are met - Check administratively the maintenance receipt or purchase contract of the supplier - Level: company level 	2	x	x	x	x
1.26	Floor heating Use of floor heating in the working area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the existence of valves/a connection for floor heating and whether the established requirements are met - Check administratively the maintenance receipt or purchase contract of the supplier - Level: company level 	1	x	x	x	x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
2. Crop protection							
Crop protection requirements							
2.1	<p>Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The certificate holder performs the crop protection in accordance with the integrated pest management approach. This approach is described in the 'IPM Action Plan' that is prepared for each crop. For crops/a crop group in which similar diseases and infestations occur and for which the same IPM strategy applies, a single IPM Action Plan will be sufficient. The IPM Action Plan must be prepared in accordance with the prescriptive guidelines given in annex 2a: Guideline IPM Action Plan. If no plant protection products (including biocides and low-risk substances) are applied, requirement 2.1 does not need to be met. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether an IPM Action Plan has been prepared for each crop or group of crops in which the same diseases and infestations occur and whether it meets the established requirements. Check whether all points in the guideline are correctly filled in. 	Major	x	x	x	X
2.2	<p>Crop protection records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The certificate holder maintains up-to-date records of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> purchase, stock and use of plant protection products and biological control agents for all of the company crops. purchase, stock and use of biocidal products (cleaning and disinfection agents) for the company. other non-chemical control measures (e.g. pheromone traps). The records include applications (dosage, date, full product name and registration code), applicator, reason for application, application method, location and surface area. Update logbook records daily. Provide reason for deviation from the IPM Action Plan in logbook. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether crop protection records are present and completed in accordance with the requirements. See also: GGAP CB 8.3.1 – 8.3.10 Major, CB 7.3.1. Major, CB 7.3.2. – 7.3.3. Minor, CB 7.3.5. – 7.3.6. Minor 	Major	x	x	x	X
2.3	<p>Allowed plant protection products and biocides</p> <p><u>A. Legal conditions</u> The use of plant protection products and biocides is in conformity with the national authorisation and restricted to the period of grace for use.</p> <p><u>B. Active substances with additional conditions</u> Additional conditions apply for the soil and foliar (crop) application of a number of active substances:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When plant protection products are applied, check that the legal requirements and additional conditions are met. The proper use of plant protection products is assessed on the basis of an administrative inspection of the crop protection records, a physical inspection of the products present in the product cabinet and by taking residue samples of the crops. Check the number of malus points and whether sufficient points have been achieved for compensation. 	A. Critical major B. Critical major	x	x	x	x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List I: Active substances for which it has been established that a less environmentally harmful alternative is legally permitted, may not be used under On the way to PlanetProof; see list I in annex 2c. List II: Active substances for which it has been identified that an environmentally friendlier alternative is not legally permitted, may be used. For the application of a list II active substance a malus point per application is given; see list II in annex 2c. Other: All legally permitted active substances not included in list I or list II are automatically permitted without the allocation of malus points. <p><u>Flower bulbs and bulb flowers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neonicotinoids (thiacloprid and acetamiprid) are not authorised in autumn-planted flower bulbs and the bulb flowers grown from them. <p><u>C. Malus points</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malus points must be compensated with bonus points (see criterion 0.0). The first 15 malus points are compensated with bonus points obtained through optional measures for crop protection, soil fertility and biodiversity & landscape. Calculation of malus points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malus points are given per application of an active substance for which list II in annex 2c indicates that a malus point applies. If a plant protection product contains multiple active substances, a malus point is given for each active substance appearing in annex 2c, list II. The malus points per application are calculated proportionally for the treated area as a percentage of the total registration unit (plot, section, growth room, etc.) of the crop. The used dose has no impact on the number of malus points. To enable the use of LDS (low dose system) for applications of herbicides, a maximum of one malus point per crop is given per herbicide active substance regardless of the number of applications. 	<p><u>Balance calculation</u> For a stock taking of three plant protection products (excl. glyphosate) the usage is calculated by determining the difference between the initial stock (documented during the previous inspection) plus purchases since the previous inspection, (with the help of invoices) and the stock of the plant protection products actually present in the plant protection products cabinet during the inspection. The calculated usage is compared with the records of the application of the plant protection products. The same calculation is made for all plant protection products containing glyphosate, to determine the total usage of glyphosate (see criteria 2.11)</p> <p><u>Explanation: new authorisations or temporary exemption.</u> For all active substances that are authorised by the national authorities in the country of production, the same additional conditions apply. In this regard, it does not matter if the authorisation is an existing authorisation, a new authorisation, or a temporary exemption.</p> <p>See also: GGAP CB 7.1.2. Major</p>	C. Major				



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
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2.4	<p>Emission reduction plant protection products</p> <p>When plant protection products are applied in open-field cultivation within a distance of 14m along surface water it is mandatory to take one of the below measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use an approved drift-reducing technique providing at least 90 % drift reduction. To apply a cultivation-free zone along surface water of at least 5 meter or more as indicated on the label of the applied crop protection product(s). In case national/local regulation/legislation requires a wider cultivation-free zone, the law is followed. To have an emission screen or windbreak with year-round closed canopy. <p>This criterion is not applicable for ditches which do not contain water under normal circumstances during the growing season.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check compliance with the requirement administratively based on a review of the crop protection records. Check visually for the presence of low-emission spraying equipment and/or measures. See also: GGAP 7.3.8. Minor 	Major	x	x		
2.5	<p>Prevention farmyard emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A filling and rinsing facility for spraying equipment must be present on the farm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This facility should be in a safe place, not accessible for unauthorised people. In case of rainfall or excess water, run-off water should not get in touch with open water or the sewing system. Transport equipment for disinfected planting material (e.g. flower bulbs) is adequately equipped so that any leaked liquid is collected. Condensate from spaces in which plant protection products are applied, is collected and reused, purified or disposed as chemical waste. <p>Additionally, realize at least two of the below measures to prevent farmyard emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filling and flushing location in combination with collection and processing of waste flows, e.g. phytobac, heliosecc, etc. Remnant water is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> left in the tank and used during the next application or stored in a special storage tank and re-used or processed with a special facility. Sprayer is equipped with a system for automatic and/or continuous cleaning / rinsing. Sprayer is equipped with a spraying computer. Sprayer or filling station is equipped with a special device for cleaning containers. Seals originating from the plant protection container are collected separately or seals are partly left at the container or only containers are used without a seal. There is special material available to bind and absorb spilled plant protection products. The filling hose of the sprayer has a back pressure valve or other device. preventing water running back in case the sprayer is filled from surface water. Spraying machine, planting machine and sowing machine is cleaned at an impermeable washing area, at which the cleaning water is collected and processed. <p>Machines that may be contaminated with plant protection products (field sprayer, orchard sprayer, planting machine, sowing machine) are always stored inside</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check visually and/or administratively whether the action items were performed. 	Major	x	x		



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
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2.6	<p>Decision support systems (DSS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show the standard method which is used for observations and monitoring of pests. For example, crop monitoring, use of information systems on specific disease pressure (see also criterion 2.25), etc. Indicate threshold levels for management decisions. The certificate holder maintains up-to-date records of (according to IPM Action Plan): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> time period of use pest monitoring and/or observations related management decision 	Check the presence of a DSS and the evidence that the timing of spray applications was based on it (based on warnings generated, records and grower's additional remarks).	Major	x	x	x	x
2.7	<p>No chemical soil disinfection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical soil disinfection may not be applied to the registered fields/blocks during the last four years. An exception is possible for recently purchased or rented land in case the certificate holder has not had the opportunity to prevent chemical soil disinfection by the previous owner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check administratively on the basis of records whether soil disinfection has taken place on the on the way to PlanetProof registered fields/blocks. CB has the right to check with the authorities whether a permit for chemical soil disinfection was granted in the last four years (if applicable). 	Critical major	x		x	
2.8	<p>Application of non-chemical control measures against pests</p> <p>In accordance with the IPM system (requirement 2.1), infestation control measures must be based on non-chemical methods. The ultimate aim is to reduce the environmental impact. If needed, chemical control measures may be used, either at the start to begin clean or during cultivation as a correction. The need for chemical control must be properly justified in the crop protection plan and must be evaluated afterwards.</p> <p>This applies in any event to control measures for the following pests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected cultivation fruiting vegetables: for three of the following pests: spider mite, thrips, aphids, leaf-miner flies and whitefly Protected cultivation-fruit: spider mite Protected cultivation ornamentals: spider mite Open-field cultivation blueberry: black vine weevil Open field cultivation citrus: mites, mealy bug, California red scale Open-field cultivation other fruits: European red mite, gall mite, false codling moth/plum moth, Mediterranean fruitfly (ceratitis capitata). <p>'Non-chemical methods' comprise: biological control (including bacterial and virus preparations), pheromone disruption and trapping (see for products Annex 2b).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether the 'IPM Action Plan' and the performed crop protection comply with the established conditions by carrying out an administrative check of packaging/delivery notes, contracts for biological control measures, visitor reports, and visual inspection of the presence of non-chemical control measures. Check whether applied in accordance with the product's instructions for use (time, application method and quantity (per unit of surface area)). 	Critical major	x	x	x	x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
2.9	<p>Weed management The use of herbicides (with the exception of the application of herbicides listed in annex 2b, List Green products, low-risk substances) is not permitted in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On pavements. Around raised structures (such as greenhouses, tunnels, basins, sheds and company halls). Weeds can be kept under control through good management, such as regular mowing, use of gravel or with sheep. Exceptions apply only to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellow nutsedge* may be managed through point-specific application of glyphosate with a backpack sprayer if all legal requirements are met. The first 50 cm around structures, with the aim of preventing damage to films, the anchors of arches, hoses, irrigation pipes, and buried plastic In plot margins. Weed management in the uncultivated zone, in plot margins and in slopes adjacent to plots is to be carried out by mowing. Chemical weed management on ditch/ river banks is completely prohibited, and in uncultivated zones it is only permitted through point-specific application with a shielded spray nozzle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a visual inspection of the specified terrain types to check whether the cleaning of the terrain types was carried out with non-chemical alternatives (mowing, sheep, gravel, etc.) Check visually for the presence of alternatives for chemical control (green products) in the crop protection cabinet. <p>The notification of discovery of yellow nutsedge is demonstrated with written confirmation thereof from the NVWA.</p>	Critical major	x	x	x	x

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No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
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2.10	<p>Active substance limit For each crop there is an established maximum of active substance per hectare: the active substance limit (see annex 1). The active substance limit applies as the average over the crop or crop group for which a particular active substance limit is specified in annex 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For most open-field crops an active substance limit per hectare per cultivation cycle is applicable, unless stated otherwise. For perennial crops an active substance limit per year is applicable. For most protected cultivation crops an active substance limit per hectare per year is applicable, unless stated otherwise. If different crops/cultivation cycles are alternated in a 12-month period or if no crop is cultivated for part of the period, the limit is calculated per crop on a pro rata basis (of the cultivation duration). <p><u>The following applications are included in the calculation of the active substance limit:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual crops, open-field cultivation: all crop protection applications from the point of sowing/propagation/planting/preparing until harvest of the product. For flower bulbs, the bulb disinfection is included. For other crops, the seed/propagating material and planting material is not included. Perennial crops and protected cultivation: all crop protection applications with the exception of seed and planting material disinfection in a period of 12 months (per calendar year or from harvest in the previous year to harvest in the current cultivation year). If, in protected cultivation, different crops/cultivation rounds are alternated in a 12-month period or if no crop is cultivated for part of the period, the limit is calculated per crop on a pro rata basis (of the cultivation duration). <p><u>The following applications are excluded from the calculation of the active substance limit:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-risk products; see annex 2b for the relevant active substances. Sulphur, paraffin oil, mineral oil and vegetable oil. Glyphosate: this is subject to a limit at company level (see requirement 2.11). Biocidal products (cleansers and disinfectants) and sprout inhibitors (e.g. Royal MH). Growth regulators based on the active substances daminozide and chlormequat (e.g. Alar and CCC). 	Check the amount of active substance after cultivation on the basis of the records and/or invoices from contractors.	Major	x	x	x	x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/points	OC open		PC prot.	
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2.11	<p>Glyphosate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of glyphosate in protected cultivation is not permitted. In open-field cultivation the use of glyphosate is subject to an active substance limit at company level (total of cultivated area of all crops): max. 1.5 kg/ha/yr. All plots are taken into account, including plots of crops not covered by On the way to PlanetProof certification. This is subject to the following amount of malus points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of up to 0.75 kg/ha/yr = 1 malus point Use of 0.75-1.25 kg/ha/yr = 2 malus points Use of 1.25-1.5 kg/ha/yr = 3 malus points Spraying glyphosate to kill green manure crops prior to the cultivation of a product for cultivation is not permitted. This does not apply to grain sown after planting flower bulbs as protection against frost. Pre-harvest application of glyphosate in On the Way to PlanetProof cultivation of grains is not permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the amount of active substance used per calendar year of all crops on the basis of the records and/or invoices from contractors. Check purchase and stock of glyphosate. 	Major	x	x	x	x
2.12	<p>Residue analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the first year of certification one sample per company for residue analysis is obligatory. The aim is to check whether active substances are discovered in the residue analysis that do not appear in the records or that are not authorised in On the way to PlanetProof. If no shortcomings appear in the residue analysis, the frequency of residue analysis is decreased in the following years. The leaf samples are taken unannounced by the CB or on behalf of the CB. The residue analysis is conducted in accordance with the residue analysis protocol (see Annex 3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether the result of the residue analysis matches the crop protection records and authorised products in On the way to PlanetProof. See also: GGAP CB 8.6.4 Major 	Critical major	x	x	x	x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
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2.13	<p>Inspection of spraying equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spraying equipment (own equipment as well as that of a subcontractor) is inspected every two years. For new spraying equipment, the inspection must take place within three years. The spraying equipment is inspected by a certified body. If there is no National Regulation for the inspection of spraying equipment a yearly calibration must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the standard ISO 5682. In the standard, maximum deviation of the nozzle release of 10% of the nominal release is permitted. For the following spraying equipment, the frequency is every four years, instead of every two years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> low volume space treatment equipment granulate and powder spreaders mechanically driven weed wipers and downward oriented spraying devices with a spray beam smaller or equal to three metres. For hand held sprayers, knapsack sprayers and for equipment for which there is no recognised test available, the functioning of the nozzles must be tested annually through self-calibration. A report is produced that shows the nozzle performance is tested. If self-calibration is conducted annually, the frequency set by the National Regulations for spraying equipment testing can be followed. The self-calibration must produce a report that shows the nozzle performance is tested. If the nozzle release deviates more than 10%, a maintenance report is available showing the improved performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check the inspection report by date and result and/or check visually the presence and validity of the sticker on the spraying equipment. - Check the maintenance reports for the self-calibration as justification for adhering to the legally required frequency of the spraying equipment inspection. - Check whether the self-calibration satisfies the GlobalG.A.P. guideline: 'Guideline for visual inspection and functional tests of application equipment' (annex CB.7 of the GlobalG.A.P. certification scheme). - See also: GGAP CB 8.1 Minor 	Minor	x	x	x	x
2.14	<p>Certificate of Competence for application of plant protection products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those applying plant protection products are in possession of the legally required documents. In the case of rodent control products, those applying protection products are in possession of the legally required documents (in NL: a valid Certificate of Competence for Rodent Control). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check if applicators hold a valid Certificate of Competence. - See also GGAP AF 3.3.2 Major 	Major	x	x	x	x
2.15	<p>Work performed by an agricultural contractor</p> <p>When a contractor is engaged for the crop protection in primary production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall be in possession of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a GlobalG.A.P. certificate or a certificate of inspection of the spraying equipment together with a Certificate of Competence for application of plant protection products. The certificate holder must keep daily records of assignments (including plot, dosage, date, product name + approval number) and reason for use for each plot at crop level. The contractor must keep daily records of the applications: dosage, date, product name and approval number, operator name and equipment at crop level. The grower must ensure that at the time of the inspection, all the data for the work performed at the company is available. Records must be kept of deviations from the IPM Action Plan, accompanied by reasons. 	<p>Check whether (mechanised) subcontractor meets the requirements by carrying out an administrative check of the requisite certificates (GGAP, VLK, SKL, competence of user(s)), the maintenance receipts of the subcontractor, plant protection products registration. This concerns only the crop protection activities relating to primary production, not the processing or storage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See also: GGAP AF 4.2 Minor, AF 5.1 Major 	Major	x	x		



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
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2.16	Company hygiene In the case of exchange of machinery and equipment and/or outsourcing of work, care must be taken to ensure cleaning before use of the machines (run until empty and swept clean), primarily to prevent the introduction of soilborne diseases.	Ask in the case of exchange of machinery and equipment and/or outsourcing of work whether the grower has made agreements concerning the cleaning of the machines.	Minor	x			
2.17	Handling of empty chemical containers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empty containers shall be triple rinsed, perforated to prevent re-use and stored until removal for recycling or disposal. The water from washing the empty containers is returned to the application tank or collected and processed. Empty packaging or containers are removed by official acknowledged waste disposal companies. 	Visually (presence of packaging) and administratively (check removal receipts) check if packaging is handled and disposed of according to the established criteria. - See also: GGAP CB 8.10.1 Minor, CB 7.9.1. Major	Major	x	x	x	x
2.18	Paint/Dye Painting/dyeing, waxing and application of glitter or artificial snow to products is not permitted. Adding dye to the irrigation water of flowers (pre- or postharvest) is not permitted either.	Check visually that there are no treated products or provisions for dyeing flowers present at the company.	Critical major	x	x	x	x
Optional crop protection measures							
Cultivar selection and propagation material							
2.19	Resistant cultivars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivation of demonstrably resistant or highly tolerant cultivars to diseases and pests (<i>level: plot level</i>). Fruit cultivation: resistant or highly tolerant cultivars (resistant to diseases) are tested on at least 0.1 hectare at the company (<i>level: crop level</i>). 	- Check for demonstrable qualification of resistance(s) or tolerance (e.g. cultivar list or breeders' website) - Level: see criterion	3 2	x	x	x	x
2.20	Certified propagation material Max. 1 of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of the propagation material used (own grown or purchased) is On the way to PlanetProof or Organic certified. 100% of the propagation material used (own grown or purchased) is On the way to PlanetProof or Organic certified. At least 80% of the propagation material used (own grown or purchased) for chicory cultivation or bulb flower cultivation is PlanetProof or Organic certified. 	- Check administratively whether the purchase receipts specify the propagation material and certification or whether the established criteria are met. - Level: crop level	2 4 6	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
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Non-chemical control measures							
2.21	<p>Non-chemical control of above-ground diseases and infestations</p> <p>Application of one or more of the following measures for non-chemical control of airborne diseases and infestations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use insect mesh (open-field cultivation: crop level/protected cultivation: company level). • Shelters for earwigs on the plot (at least 50 per hectare) (plot level). • Sap traps to catch glass wing butterfly (at least 10 per hectare) (plot level). • Alcohol or pheromone traps to catch beetles (minimum 5 per hectare) (plot level). • Control of black vine weevil larvae with insect-parasitic nematodes (roundworms) (plot level). • Controlled management of onion fly using the sterile male insect technique (plot level). • Implementation of predators (biological control) (3 points per predator) (plot level). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met. - Check presence of bug mesh. - Check whether the employed crop protection complies with the established conditions and was applied in accordance with the product's instructions for use (time, application method and quantity (per unit of surface area)). - If measures have been applied as part of requirement 2.8, points are also given for 2.21. - Level: see criterion 	5 3 2 2 2 3 3 per predator	x	x	x	x
2.22	<p>Non-chemical control of nematodes and other soil-related diseases and infestations</p> <p>Use of one or more of the following measures for non-chemical control of nematodes and other soil-related diseases and infestations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivation frequency 1 in 4 or lower. • Use of resistant green manure crops against present/ relevant diseases and pests. • Cultivation of Tagetes against lesion nematodes (<i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i>). • Cultivation of Japanese oats against lesion nematodes (<i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i>). • Soil disinfection by: inundation (flooding), biofumigation or solarisation. • Controlled management of wireworms (plot level) through use of pheromones in a cash crop. • Monitoring of any nematode contamination in planting material and plot. Important actions are sampling the plot, investigating aberrant plants in the field, critically examining miscellaneous impurities and, in case of doubt, consulting an expert. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met. - Check purchase receipts for products such as green manure crops. - Level: plot level 	3 per measure	x		x	
2.23	<p>Non-chemical weed management measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no use of chemical weed management products in the cultivation (this does not include the list of Annex 2b, low-risk active substances). • Instead of soil herbicides, one or more of the following measures are applied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hoeing in combination with row spraying - Mechanical weed management in combination with LDS (no use of soil herbicides before germination) - False seedbed (no use of soil herbicide before sowing/planting) - Warm water or warm water with froth - Brushing - Covering, e.g. with compost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check crop protection records and residue monitoring. - Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met. - Level: plot level 	4 2	x	x	x	

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
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2.24	No use of chemical plant protection products There is no use of chemical plant protection products in the cultivation (this does not include the list of Annex 2b, low-risk active substances).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check administratively the presence and application of chemical crop protection, using crop protection records and residue monitoring. - In the case of multiple plantings of the crop, the number of points is proportionate to the number of plantings that comply with the requirement. - Level: plot level 	10	x	x	x	x
Monitoring							
2.25	Decision support systems (DSS) Use of one or more decision support systems or tools as part of the IPM strategy, according to the criteria mentioned in 2.6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check the presence of a DSS and the evidence that the application times are based on it (based on generated warnings, records and explanation by the grower). - Level: crop level 	2 per method or system	x	x	x	x
2.26	Registration software Presence and verifiable use of a specific software tool for the registration of diseases and infestations with location specification, which can be reviewed going back at least 1 year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check whether the software tool is installed on the computer. - Check unselective (questioning, computer printouts) whether it is plausible that the tool is used in practice. - Level: crop level 	1	x	x	x	x
Other							
2.27	Emission reduction measures Points are granted for emission reduction measures taken beyond the mandatory measures to comply to criterion 2.4 and 2.5 and for the measures in the list below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infiltration trench along water-carrying ditches • Plots green through the winter until 15 February. 'Green through the winter' means covered with a crop. Cultivation is only allowed after 15 February. Exception is only allowed for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plant/seed preparation of plot for crops sown/planted early in the year. • Barriers for crops on ridges or beds • Tree nursery: Grass strips between trees • Tree nursery: Use leaf compost, regular compost or other mulch layers • Fruit cultivation: Black strip not more than 50 cm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the crop protection records to administratively check whether or not drift reduction is used. - Check visually for the presence of emission-reducing spraying equipment and/or measures. - Level: company or crop level 	3 per measure	x	x		
2.28	GPS Automatic section/nozzle control with GPS to prevent overlap in spraying.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the presence of GPS equipment and whether spray equipment can be GPS controlled. - Level: company level 	2	x			

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
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2.29	<p>Low-risk products When green products, low-risk substances from the list in annex 2b 'Green products, low-risk active substances' are used, one bonus point is granted for each active substance (note: not per application), provided that those substances are applied in accordance with the instructions for use. For the definition of green products, low-risk substances, see Annex 6 Glossary.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the presence of green products in the plant protection product cabinet and using the crop protection record, check administratively whether products have been applied from list 2b that receive a bonus point and whether application has taken place in accordance with the products instructions for use (i.e. may entail multiple applications). - Level: plot level 	1 point per applied product	x	x	x	X
2.30	<p>Cleansers and disinfectants without hazard statement Throughout the company (greenhouse, sorting and packaging department, bathrooms, canteen, etc.) no cleanser or disinfectant is used that has a logo with an environmental hazard statement (H400 codes). See also: https://chemicalsinourlife.echa.europa.eu/pictograms-infographic.</p> <p>New (regulation EG 1272/2008):  Old (regulation 67/548/EEG): </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for the presence of environmental logos on cleaning and disinfection products. - Check administratively current purchasing, inventory and usage records for use of cleansers and disinfectants. - Level: company level 	3	x	x	x	x
2.31	<p>Lower active substance use Lower use of an active substance than the maximum permitted quantity for the crop concerned (per hectare per year):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total quantity of active substance used is less than 50% of the limit. • The total quantity of active substance used is between 50% and 75% of the limit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check administratively (see criterion 2.10) - Level: crop level 	2 1	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
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2.32	<p>Disinfection of drain water or used irrigation water</p> <p>A. Selective disinfection of drain/drainage water or used irrigating water for pathogenic bacteria and fungi based on one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating, minimum 2 minutes at 60 °C. • Treatment with UV-C light (high or low pressure): radiation dose 100 mJ/cm² (calibrated annually and verifiably maintained). • Oxidative products based on low-risk active substances (see annex 2b). <p>B. Complete disinfection of drain/drainage water or used irrigation water for pathogenic bacteria, fungi, viruses and nematodes based on one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating: at least 30 seconds at 95 °C or 180 seconds at 85 °C. • Treatment with UV-C light (high or low pressure): radiation dose 250 mJ/cm² (calibrated annually and verifiably maintained). • Oxidative products based on low-risk active substances (see annex 2b). <p>C. A combination of cleaning techniques. Based on biological or physical techniques, which may be complemented by a chemical technique.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A biological treatment technique (e.g. marsh filter) must have a demonstrable disinfection effect on fungi with motile spores, which rapidly spread in water (Oomycetes/Peronosporomycetes, such as Pythium and Phytophthora). • New disinfectant devices combining two or more techniques (e.g. included in the BZG-list for assessment of purification plants in horticulture, see www.planetproof-international.eu, certification scheme plant products, 'downloads other documents'), must verifiably kill more than 99.9% of pathogens. <p>At least once a year an external laboratory must test the inlet and outlet water to assess whether the disinfection equipment is still working optimally. This must include a DNA analysis that tests the presence of pathogenic bacteria and fungi. In order to test the effectiveness against nematodes and viruses, additional tests are required.</p> <p>The capacity of the disinfecting equipment must be such that all the drain/drainage water that is recirculated can be disinfected in a time period ending when the drain/drainage water is reused for water application.</p> <p>The points for A, B and C may not be added together.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually whether the physical means are present to meet the requirement. - Check on a sampling basis (questioning, traces of use, inspection of an annual report of maintenance and calibration) whether it is plausible that the device in question is used in daily practice. - Based on the analysis results, determine whether equipment is still working optimally. - Level: company level 	A = 2 B = 2 C = 5		x	x	x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
3. Biodiversity and landscape							
Optional biodiversity and landscape measures							
<i>The points apply only for the nature and landscape management of land under own management (including leased land). For example, ditches that are maintained by third parties (e.g. water board) do not count. All optional biodiversity and landscape measures are at company level.</i>							
General							
3.1	Farm Nature plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm nature plan (max. 3 years old) for the whole farm area, designed by a national or regional organization for nature and landscape, recognised by SMK Membership of an agricultural environmental association or a farm nature plan that encompasses a number of farms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check administratively compliance with the established criteria, using documentation of membership and/or date of the plan. See also: GGAP AF 7.1.1. Minor, AF 7.1.2. Recommendation 	1 4 1	x	x	x	x
3.2	Nature conservation agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valid agreements/contracts for the conservation of birds on agricultural land (via contract with agrarian nature organisation). Valid agreement/contracts for the conservation of flora (via contract with agrarian nature organisation). 	Check administratively whether the criteria set in the agreement are met.	1 per agreement	x	x	x	x
3.3	Unmown grass border or grain border Unmown grass border (on cropland) or grain border (along crops other than grain) with minimum width of 1.5 metres and minimum length of one side of an On the way to PlanetProof plot. The grass border or grain border remains until the start of the next growing season.	Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met.	2	x	x	x	x
3.4	Flowering herb and/or flower border Flowering herb and/or flower border with minimum width of 1.5 metres and minimum length of one side of an On the way to PlanetProof plot or one side of a greenhouse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The border is present during the growing season of the crop/crops. OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The border remains all year round. The points may not be added together.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check administratively (purchase receipt) for purchase of flower mix. Check visually for the presence of and specification of the flower border. Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met. 	3 4	x	x	x	x
3.5	Corners Area of minimum 100m2 exists with a variety of herbs that naturally/spontaneously develops or is mown in phases. Phased mowing means that annually a maximum of half (+ or - 10%) of the surface is mown.	Check visually for the presence of corners with the variety of herbs.	2	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
3.6	Grass strips mowed every other row Grass strips between the rows are mowed every other row. Between mowings a resting period of 14 days should be maintained so that grasses and herbs have the chance to bloom.	Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met.	2	x	x	x	x
3.7	Nest and shelter sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least three man-made nesting sites for birds (e.g. nesting boxes for songbirds, floating mats for black terns or duck nesting baskets). A nest pole for storks or one or more nest boxes/a perch for birds of prey. Open water reservoirs are accessible to birds. Beehive(s) or nesting opportunities for wasps (incl. digger wasps). At least three insect hotels or comparable facilities in a wind-sheltered, sunny location. Shelter(s) for bats. Minimum of two man-made branch piles from wood, grass clippings or dead reeds with a minimum height of one metre as a shelter for amphibians and small mammals such as grass snakes, hedgehogs, etc. Minimum of two man-made heaps of stones as shelter for amphibians and small mammals (e.g. stone martens), etc. The heap of stones must have openings and be at least one metre high. If building debris is used to make the heaps of stones, this must be reported to the relevant municipality. 	Check visually for the presence of the nest and/or shelter sites and whether they meet the established criteria.	1 per measure	x	x	x	x
3.8	Unploughed field During the off-season, a field of at least 1 ha is left unploughed, optionally sown with a green manure crop.	Check administratively and/or visually, using the plot records (cultivation plan), whether the established criteria are met.	1	x	x	x	x
Wet environment							
3.9	Environmentally friendly ditch bank management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phased mowing of ditch banks, no more than half ($\pm 10\%$) the length of the ditch and 1-3 metres from the waterline is mown annually. Dredging of the ditch with dredging equipment; the dredge may not be deposited on the ditch banks. Use of environmentally friendly equipment (mowing bucket, open bucket or mowing/raking combination). A bucket without drainage provisions may not be used. Fencing of banks of ditch along its full length at a minimum of 1 metre from the bank if livestock is present for more than two months per year. 	Using a visual inspection of ditch bank management and presence of equipment, check visually whether the established criteria are met.	1 per measure	x	x	x	x
3.10	Reed bed or pond <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reed borders or reed bed present with a total minimum area of 20 m². Pond present with depth of at least one metre and a min. surface area of 20 m². 	Check visually for the presence of the reed bed and pond.	1 2	x	x	x	x
3.11	Wetland management Agreement in place for wetland management of a plot with a minimum area of one hectare. Water is pumped onto the plot. The plot remains flooded for at least one month outside the growing period. This water-flooded area serves as a feeding area for birds.	Check visually for the presence and check administratively (wetland management agreement) whether the established criteria are met.	4	x	x	x	x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
Woody environment							
3.12	Wooded banks, shelter belts, dikes, mounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wooded banks, shelter belts, dikes, mounds or taluses along sunken roads at your company with a minimum width of 1.5 metres and a minimum length of 10 metres. These wooded banks (shelter belts, dikes or mounds) are planted with indigenous trees and/or shrubs at least 2 metres tall and with a closed undergrowth of at least 0.5 metres high. The presence of trees at least 8 metres tall on these wooded banks (shelter belts, dikes, mounds or taluses). 	Check visually whether the established criteria are met.	1 per measure	x	x	x	x
3.13	Thickets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of thickets with a minimal width of 1.5 metres, a minimum height of 1 metre and a minimum length of 10 metres. These thickets are planted with indigenous shrubs or brambles, a minimum of 2 metres high and have a closed undergrowth at least 0.5 metres high. Fencing of thickets against grazing and fertilisation. 	Check visually whether the established criteria are met.	1 0.5 0.5	x	x	x	x
3.14	Hedgerows and hedges Hedgerows and hedges exist with a minimum length of 10 metres and a border of grasses and/or herbs at least 0.5 metres wide.	Check visually whether the established criteria are met.	1	x	x	x	x
3.15	Woods Woods(s) present with a minimum area of 100 m ² .	Check visually whether the established criteria are met.	2	x	x	x	x
3.16	LEAF Marque The farm is certified LEAF Marque	Check certificate	4	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
4. Soil fertility							
Soil fertility requirements							
4.1	<p>Organic matter balance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An organic matter (OM) balance is calculated at company level. The company aims at realizing a positive balance. This is demonstrated by an organic matter balance calculation. The company aims at realizing a positive effective organic matter (EOM) balance. The NMI organic matter balance calculation tool (see https://os-balans.nl) can be used for calculation of the OM balance. It is also possible to calculate the organic matter balance using a different calculation tool. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the organic matter balance calculation. Check whether the entered OM input is plausible based on the fertilisation accounts and plot registration. <p><u>Clarification:</u> The calculation of the organic matter (OM) balance consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the supply of organic matter with crop residues, green manure crops, organic fertilisers and soil improvers (such as compost). The tool converts this to supply of Effective Organic Matter (EOM). the decomposition of organic matter in the soil. the difference between the supply and decomposition of OM forms the OM balance. <p>All main and intermediate crops (green manure crops, etc.) must be included in the calculation, along with the total supply of compost and manure.</p>	Major	x		x	

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
4.2	<p>Prevention of soil erosion In fields prone to erosion, at least 2 of the below measures are taken to reduce water and wind erosion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of cover crops on bare land. Cover crops should consist of endemic species • mulches • re-vegetation of steep areas • contours are followed during operations for soil preparation • minimum tillage • terracing • infiltration strips • stone bunds • placing wind breaks (trees and bushes on borders of sites) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess if the farmer is aware of areas at risk of soil erosion. These areas can be identified on land maps or topographical maps. - Visual and/or documented evidence shows these techniques are implemented. - Level: plot level <p>See also: GGAP CB 3.5 Minor</p>	Major	x	x		
Optional soil fertility measures							
4.3	<p>Positive organic matter balance Positive organic matter balance (shown with the organic matter balance calculation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for every extra 100 kg Effective Organic Matter/ha- (EOM) supply beyond the required equilibrium amount or maximum EOM level 1 point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check the organic matter balance calculation and determine whether the established criteria are met. - Level: company level 	1 per 100 kg EOM Max. 5 points	x		x	
4.4	<p>Visual soil assessment Soil quality monitoring through a visual assessment of the physical properties of the soil. Various methods may be used for the monitoring, such as the Soil Scan (from the Louis Bolk Institute), Soil Condition Score, Spade Test or profile pit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the assessment is performed at least once every three years on a 'good' and 'bad' plot, where the physical condition of the soil is determined. • the condition found is recorded by means of a photograph of the profile pit in which the various soil layers are visible and a standardised form containing at least the chemical soil analysis and assessment of root formation, structure and interfering layers at three soil depths. • preferably the assessment is performed by the owner of the company and an independent, certified advisor. • additional soil measures are based on the established soil condition in consultation with the advisor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check administratively on the basis of the photograph (incl. date of photograph), form, etc. whether the monitoring was performed, and the established criteria are met. - Level: company level - See also: GGAP CB 3.1 Minor, CB 3.2 Recommendation 	2	x		x	
4.5	<p>Analysis of soil life Analysis of soil life (organisms living within the soil) through soil analysis, at least once every 4 years per plot.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check whether analyses are present in the administrative records. - No requirements concerning analysis method. - Level: plot level 	1	x		x	



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
4.6	Crop/processing residues Demonstrably return crop residues/processing residues to plot or compost for own use. (No points are awarded for leaving crop residues on the plot)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check administratively whether residue flows are processed based on disposal receipts or invoices. - For own composting, points under 4.5 and 4.6 apply. - Level: company level - See also: GGAP CB 6.2.4 Recommendation 	1	x		x	
4.7	Manure – compost Use of solid manure and/or compost.	Check administratively on the basis of fertilisation accounts. For own composting, points under 4.5 and 4.6 apply. Level: company level	1	x		x	
4.8	Green manure crops Cultivation of green manure crops at least 65% of the total area belonging to the company, taking into account the presence of plant pathogenic nematodes. Max. 1 of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single green manure crops (no mixtures). • Mixture of at least three green manure crops. For perennial crops, a minimum of 65% of the harvested land must be sown with green manure crops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check administratively compliance with criteria administratively based on plot records and purchase receipts for green manure crops. - Level: company level - See also: GGAP CB 3.5 Minor 	2 3	x		x	
4.9	Rest crops Use of one of the following measures to improve soil structure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 25% of the main crops in the cultivation plan consist of rest crops. • Up to 50% of the main crops in the cultivation plan are root crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check compliance with criteria for cultivation plan administratively based on plot records. - Check administratively the purchase for seeds/planting material of rest crops. - Level: company level 	3	x		x	
4.10	On-land ploughing Use of on-land ploughing as main tillage operation. In case of on-land ploughing the plough is placed straight behind the tractor. The tractor does not have to drive on the furrows anymore (as opposed to in-furrow ploughing). This technique maintains and improves the soil structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visual presence of on-land plough at the company (e.g. eco-plough) and check administratively the specifications. - In case of contractor: check administrative specification of on-land ploughing on the contractor's invoice. - Level: company level 	1	x		x	
4.11	No-till farming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of no-till farming (soil is not turned over and is mixed to a depth of no more than 12 cm) on at least 65% of the production area. • No-till and non-mixing seedbed preparation to prevent soil compaction and interfering layers is permitted. 	Check the following points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 65% of the area is not ploughed. - After the germination, the seedbed contains visually recognisable remnants of green manure crops or previous crops in the top layer. - Level: company level 	4	x		x	



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
4.12	<p>Controlled traffic farming Use controlled traffic farming for annual crops, established with GPS (e.g. RTK, real-time kinematics). In controlled traffic farming, the cultivation systems are standardised (track widths, seeding/planting spacing, working widths) and wheels always run over the same tracks. The track lines must be in the same place year after year.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually during a field inspection and for the presence of equipment. - Level: company level 	2	x		x	
4.13	<p>Tyres with low ground pressure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tyre inflation pressure control system present on tractor or other equipment for adjusting the tyre pressure, on both own equipment and that of contractors. • Use of tractors and equipment with low pressure tyres (not in combination with the former optional measure). • Use of tractors and equipment fitted with tracks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for presence of tyre inflation pressure control system and/or presence of tracks. - Check administratively the declaration of tyre pressure on the maintenance receipt or tractor testing report. - Level: company level 	2 1 1	x		x	
4.14	<p>System for exchange of plot information Use of a system for exchange of plot information between farmers (e.g. general soil fertility information, crop history, soil-born diseases, presence of weeds etc.), whereby the certificate holder actively contributes information to this system. Included are both owned and rented land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check administratively whether the tool is filled in and whether the certificate holders have updated it with plot information in the past year. - Level: company level 	1	x		x	



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.		
				SB	SS	SB	SS	
5. Fertilisation								
Fertilisation requirements								
5.1	Nutrient management plan A nutrient management plan for the entire company is present, demonstrating that the requirements concerning fertilisation and soil fertility can be met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check that the nutrient management plan meets the established criteria. - See also: GGAP CB 4.1.1 Minor, CB 3.1 Minor 	Major	x		x		
5.2	Fertilisation records <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register all purchases, inventory and application of fertilisers (artificial and organic fertilisers). • Register daily use (dosage, date, full name of fertiliser, operator name) of fertilisers per plot/greenhouse section. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check that registration is present and in accordance with the guidelines. - See also: GGAP BC 4.3.1 – 4.3.6 Minor, CB 4.3.7 Minor 	Major	x	x	x	x	
5.3	Fertilisation in substrate protected cultivation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently no extra legal requirements for the fertilisation in substrate protected cultivation have to be met, as water and fertilizers have to be collected and reused (criterion 6.1). 	Not applicable.	Not applicable				x	
5.4	Soil-based open-field cultivation: Application limits for nitrogen (N) and phosphate (P) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complies at company level with application limits for nitrogen defined by crop as presented in annex 4. • If N application limits in the national legislation are stricter than the limits described in annex 4 then comply to the maximum N application levels as described in the law. • Comply at company level with application limits for phosphate based on the phosphate status (Pw) of the soil (see annex 4). • The necessary soil analysis (sampling and analysis) must be performed by an accredited agency in accordance with NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025 and is valid for four years. Copies of the results of the full soil analysis must be provided. • If phosphate application limits in the national legislation are stricter than the limits described in annex 4 then comply to the maximum phosphate application levels as described in the law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check whether the required limits are met and whether the used amount of P was based on soil analysis. - See also GGAP CB 4.1.1 Minor. 	Major	x				

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
5.5	<p>Soil-based protected cultivation: Application limits for nitrogen (N) and phosphate (P)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annex 5 describes the application limits for nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P). If PAL number is higher than 120, phosphate fertilisation with artificial fertiliser is prohibited. Excluded are ornamental crops that start as young plants in a plug or compressed clod. In this case, the use of liquid, mineral fertilisation is permitted only in the first two weeks of cultivation (with monopotassium phosphate or mono ammonium phosphate, MKP/MAP) to a maximum of 2 grams of MKP/MAP per square metre of crop. The phosphate reserves (PAL number) in the soil must be determined regularly, with the following frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For PAL number <50: once a year. For PAL number >50 and <100: once every two years. For PAL number >100: once every five years. <p>Soil analysis (sampling and analysis) must be performed by an accredited agency in accordance with NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether soil analyses meet the established criteria Check registration/purchase receipts fertiliser suppliers Check records N and P See also: GGAP CB 4.1.1 Minor 	Major			x	
5.6	<p>Open-field container cultivation: tree nursery</p> <p>Depending on the soil (permeable or non-permeable), the following requirements are valid per situation.</p> <p><u>Closed-system container field with recirculation basin of at least 1200 m3/ha:</u> Legal requirements are met.</p> <p><u>Closed-system container field with recirculation basin of at least 500 m3/ha and supplemental use of irrigation water with a sodium content equivalent to that of rainwater:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certificate holders use a start dose of slow release fertilisers (coated fertilisers or organic granular fertilisers) for at least 75% of the crop requirement. Soluble fertilisers may be used in addition. The crop requirement is determined from the dosage charts provided by fertiliser suppliers, which show the required fertiliser dosage. The dosage charts are present at the company. <p><u>Open-system container field without recirculation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only slow release fertilisers may be used. In addition, an input limit of 300 kg nitrogen per hectare per year and 85 kg phosphorus per hectare per year (or 195 kg of phosphate) applies. 	Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met.	Major		x		
5.7	<p>Other open-field container cultivation</p> <p>For container cultivation where fertilisation takes place via a drip irrigation system, the water and fertiliser application must be adapted to the needs of the crop, taking into account the relevant specific cultivation conditions.</p>	Check whether it is plausible that the fertiliser and water application are adapted to the needs of the crop.	Major		x		

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.																	
				SB	SS	SB	SS																
5.8	<p>Adjustment of nitrogen fertilisation based on measurements Adjustment of the nitrogen fertilisation based on measurements: take soil, crop and/or water samples prior to or during cultivation at least once per crop cycle and at least once per year for adjustment of fertilisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For soil-based open-field cultivation: an analysis for each combination of main crop and pre-crop is required. For arboriculture: this applies per crop group. For soil-based protected cultivation: in the case of cultivation time longer than 3 months, a soil sample must be taken for supplemental fertilisation. Analysis using Nitratecheck is allowed. Analysis results must be documented. Growers of malting barley are granted an exemption from this criterion (in view of the self-regulating nature of its cultivation: an excess of N fertiliser is detrimental to the quality of the malting barley). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check administratively whether the nitrogen is administered on the basis of the analysis results. Check whether a sample for supplemental fertilisation must be performed/has been properly performed. 	Major	x	x	x	x																
5.9	<p>Inspection of fertiliser spreader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of the fertiliser spreader is not more than 4 years old and has been carried out in accordance with the NEN-EN 13739 guidelines. For new fertiliser spreaders, the inspection must take place within four years. The mandatory inspection does not apply to fertiliser spreaders with a working width of less than 12 metres. 	Check whether inspection report meets the prescribed criteria.	Minor	x																			
5.10	<p>Cadmium content of phosphate fertilisers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cadmium content of the applied phosphate fertilisers may not exceed 20 mg/kg phosphate. Certificate or written declaration (signed and dated) from the supplier that shows the cadmium content of the phosphate fertilisers used. 	Check administratively whether the cadmium content is in compliance (specification/fertiliser declaration).	Minor	x	x	x	x																
5.11	<p>Heavy metal content of compost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compost that is purchased from outside the company must meet the following requirements regarding the heavy metal content. Show this with a certificate or analysis report prepared by an ISO 5682 accredited laboratory. A transport certificate signed by producer and supplier that refers to the analysis report also fulfils this requirement. <table border="1" data-bbox="392 1104 1182 1216"> <tbody> <tr> <td>• Arsenic</td> <td>< 15 mg/kg dm</td> <td>• Mercury</td> <td>< 0.3 mg/kg dm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Cadmium</td> <td>< 1 mg/kg dm</td> <td>• Lead</td> <td>< 100 mg/kg dm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Chrome</td> <td>< 50 mg/kg dm</td> <td>• Nickel</td> <td>< 20 mg/kg dm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Copper</td> <td>< 90 mg/kg dm</td> <td>• Zinc</td> <td>< 290 mg/kg dm</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	• Arsenic	< 15 mg/kg dm	• Mercury	< 0.3 mg/kg dm	• Cadmium	< 1 mg/kg dm	• Lead	< 100 mg/kg dm	• Chrome	< 50 mg/kg dm	• Nickel	< 20 mg/kg dm	• Copper	< 90 mg/kg dm	• Zinc	< 290 mg/kg dm	Check on the basis of analysis report or transport certificate whether the compost composition is in compliance.	Major	x	x	x	x
• Arsenic	< 15 mg/kg dm	• Mercury	< 0.3 mg/kg dm																				
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No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
5.12	Mushrooms – use of compost If compost is used in the cultivation of mushrooms, then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The full-grown and/or compost ready for inoculation comes from a tunnel company at which the process air for phase 2 compost and the air above storage areas for phase 1 compost is disinfected. • The phase 1 compost used by the tunnel company comes from a composting company where all activities take place indoors. The process air and the air above loading, unloading and storage areas has been disinfected. 	Check declaration from composting company.	Major				x
5.13	Sludge Use of sludge from outside the farm is not permitted.	Check fertilisation records to determine whether supplied sludge has been used.	Major	x			
Optional fertilisation measures							
5.14	Precision fertilisation Precision fertilisation (time and place specific) based on+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plant sensors, the leafstalks method (monitoring the nitrate content in leafstalks), dry matter analysis, plant sap measurements and non-invasive chlorophyll fluorescence measurement. • soil scans and crop scans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check for presence of results of the measurement concerned, e.g. analysis reports, zone/job cards, etc. - Level: crop level 	1 1	x	x	x	x
5.15	Precision fertilisation equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of precision fertilisation equipment based on pneumatic injection, cam wheel, row control or fertigation (application of soluble fertilizer to plants through irrigation water) (<i>level: crop level</i>). • Use of GPS to prevent overlap in the application of artificial fertiliser (<i>level: company level</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check administratively and/or visually for presence equipment. - Check presence of GPS equipment and whether equipment can be GPS controlled. - Level: see criterion 	1 2	x			
5.16	Nitrogen catch crop Nitrogen catch crop after last crop.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for presence of the nitrogen sequestering crop and/or check administratively based on the purchase receipt/specifications and plot information (cultivation plant). - Level: plot level 	2	x		x	
5.17	Reduced heavy metal content in compost Use of compost with heavy metal content <70% of legal limit. See requirement 5.11 for limits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check administratively (analyses) whether the content of each of the heavy metals is below 70% of the legal limit. - Level: company level 	2	x	x	x	x
5.18	Yield charts The design and analysis of yield charts using sensors on harvesting machinery and/or remote sensing).	Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met.	1	x		x	



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
6. Water							
Water requirements							
6.1	<p>Useful reuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For protected cultivation on substrate, the useful reuse of drain water or irrigation water is mandatory. Options for useful reuse are recirculation, use for another crop and heat recovery <p><u>Clarification of useful reuse</u> Useful reuse of drain/drainage water for another crop is defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drain water is used as irrigation water or feed water for the same or another crop at the same company. The drain water is used as irrigation water when this other crop needs it, The volume of water administered for this other crop corresponds to the need of this other crop. The composition (fertiliser content) of the drain water is in accordance with the needs of this other crop, possibly after addition of fresh water and/or fresh fertilisers. The drain water arising from this application of reuse meets the legal requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check administratively based on disposal receipts, invoices, zero-discharge declaration, BZG list (see 2.32), and/or water analyses whether the established criteria are met. See also: GGAP AF 7.4.1. Recommendation 	Major				x
6.2	<p>Water use records</p> <p>The certificate holder draws up a water plan. This should contain at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimation of water consumption for the entire company, for crop cultivation and other water uses (packaging/glass/system cleaning/drain water/filter flushing water, etc.). Estimation of the water source(s) and types used (tap water, rainwater, surface water and groundwater/well water, central irrigation project, condensed water, other). Sprinkling or irrigation technique used. Use of decision support systems (sprinkling planner, measuring instruments). Registration of actual amount of water used per season per water source (including possibly recirculation water). Presence of water measuring instruments on irrigation device. <p>The water plan (see example on the www.PlanetProof.eu website) is updated at least once a year and kept for 5 years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check administratively whether the water plan meets the established requirements. Check if all water sources are legal Check visually for the presence of water storage. See also: CB 5.2.2. Major, CB 5.2.3 Minor 	Minor	x	x	x	x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
6.3	Sampling and analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation water (main and trace elements) is sampled prior to cultivation. Drain/drainage water is analysed during cultivation for nitrogen, phosphorus and sodium: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil-based cultivation with drainage water collection: drainage water is analysed at least once per three months. Substrate cultivation: drain water is analysed once per four weeks. For ornamental cultivation, analysis of the potting soil may be used instead of drain water analyses. This is subject to the condition that the analysis examines the same nutrients and with at least the same frequency as stated above. For potted plants, an analysis may be carried out once per eight weeks. Growth room crops, in which no fertilisation is applied are excluded from this criterion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of analysis reports from analyses conducted by NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory for relevant/required combination of material or product and operation/analysis method. See also: GGAP CB 5.3.2. – CB 5.3.4 Minor 	Major			x	x
6.4	Management of water reservoirs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open water reservoirs have a stable submerged aquatic vegetation. Use of copper sulphate for disinfection and/or the prevention of growth of algae is forbidden. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check in case of open water reservoirs if the requirements are met Check if no copper sulphate is used 	Major	x	x	x	x
6.5	Irrigation requirement monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All irrigation scheduling is monitored with sensors to monitor the water requirements of the crop, such as tensiometers, to determine the irrigation requirements. Scheduling is based on this information. Daily records of monitoring /measurements and scheduling must be kept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check visually based on the presence of equipment for moisture measurements, sprinkling planner, and/or software whether the established criteria are met. See also: GGAP CB 5.1.1. Minor 	Minor	x	x		
6.6	Discharge records In the case of discharge of water to sewer and/or surface water (drain, drain water, filter flushing water): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of the discharge per 4-week period are present, specifying number of litres or m³, date of discharge and amount of N and P. For the calculation of N and P discharges, the most recent analysis of drain water is used. Growth room crops without fertilisation are excluded from this requirement. Not applicable to companies with verifiable zero-discharge from the cultivation area to the surface water or sewage. 	Check discharge records, most recent analysis from accredited laboratory, purchase receipts for N and P fertilisers and net area of crops, administration and/or calculated discharge percentage. Determination of discharge percentage to sewer and/or surface water per period: Discharge percentage = (drain water + filter flushing water) / total water application.	Major				x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
6.7	Reverse Osmosis (RO) installations If the company uses RO installations for desalination of water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only the anti-scalant carboxymethyl inulin (CMI) may be added. • Released process water is not discharged to the surface water (unless an exemption has been granted by the competent authority). • Competent authority must have been notified of or have issued a permit for the installation. 	Check use of anti-scalant through questioning and purchase invoice and written notification of or permit for equipment.	Major			x	x
6.8	Cooling No groundwater may be used for cooling, except in closed systems.	Check for presence and use of physical installations and valid permit.	Major			x	x
6.9	Residual water flows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge to the surface water of wastewater containing biocides or plant protection products is not permitted. • The water from pesticide applications, shall be managed by appropriate companies or, if allowed by national legislation, applied to crops ensuring that the recommended dose is not exceeded. Wastewater from cleaning products or packaging must be processed at the company itself, unless an exemption has been granted by the competent authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met. - Visually assess whether drained condensate is not being discharged to a sewer or surface water. - Check administratively the waterboard/management report - See also: GGAP CB 5.4.1. Minor 	Major	x	x	x	x
Optional water measures							
6.10	Useful reuse The useful reuse of drain water or irrigation water (see 6.1), including recirculation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for remnants of discharge. - Level: company level 	5		x	x	x
6.11	Rainwater The proposed cultivation plan covers at least 80% of the water requirement with rainwater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check presence of sufficient storage capacity. - Level: crop level 	2			x	x
6.12	Filter flushing water A year-round 100% reuse of filter flushing water is realised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually for presence of installation and records. - Level: company level 	4		x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
6.13	<p>Improved water use efficiency Water application for both soil-based and substrate cultivation is adapted to water need of the crop. The water applications are controlled by a system with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A model that calculates the evaporation from the crop and/or • Use of irrigation tubes (fertigation) in soil-based cultivation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check presence and operation of physical means (sensors) and software. - Level: crop level - See also: GGAP CB 5.1.1. Minor 	31	x	x	x	x
6.14	<p>Treatment techniques physical/organic contamination of drain water or used irrigation water Certificate holder uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A biological treatment technique for 100% to make reuse of drainage water possible. • Chemical treatment techniques to make reuse of drainage water possible. • Use of a combination of cleaning techniques. Based on biological or physical techniques, which may be complemented by a chemical technique to allow for reuse of drainage water. <p>At least once a year an external laboratory tests the cleaned water to assess whether the equipment is still working properly to remove contamination and plant protection products.</p> <p>The capacity of the equipment must be such that all the drain/drainage water that is recirculated can be treated in a time period ending when the drain/drainage water is reused for water application.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check the presence of technique and use - Level: company level 	4 1 3	x	x	x	x
6.15	<p>Locating leaks To locate unwanted and unnecessary leaks in the water system, a certificate holder must carry out periodic (monthly) measurements in EC in the groundwater lowering well and nearest ditch. Deviating values indicate the presence of leaks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check in monthly EC measurement in groundwater lowering well and ditch. - Level: company level 	1			x	
6.16	<p>Rainwater collection In greenhouse production: recollection and storage of rainwater for use in irrigation.</p>	The greenhouses should be equipped with a system to collect the rainwater from the roof.	2			x	x
6.17	<p>Rainwater storage Rainwater is stored in a separate reservoir. At least 500 m3 per hectare crop area.</p>	Check the presence of a separate reservoir for rainwater.	1			x	x
6.18	<p>Water reservoirs Water reservoirs are covered with dark cover, preventing light to enter. This prevents the growth of algae and reduces evaporation losses from the water reservoir.</p>	Check whether the water reservoirs are covered.	1	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
7. Light emission							
Requirements to prevent light emission							
7.1	<p>Prevention of light emission: For companies which use artificial lightning, the following applies to the equipment of the greenhouse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabled lamps are not visible from outside the facility. In case of assimilation lighting of at least 15000 lux, light emission from the upper side of the greenhouse between sunset and sunrise is blocked with at least 98%. In case of assimilation lighting of less than 15000 lux, the light emission from the upper side of the greenhouse is during the first period of the night at least 98%. <p>In addition, the following additional requirements apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The light screening at the gable ends of the greenhouse is at least 98.0% from sunset to sunrise. For assimilation lighting of less than 15000 lux, the light screening at the top of the greenhouse is at least 95% during the latter period of the night. Specially agreed requirements between company and legal authority are also permitted provided that a minimum light screening of 74% on the top of the greenhouse and 98% on the side of the greenhouse is used from sunset to sunrise. If the competent authority (municipality) prescribes stricter requirements than the aforementioned criteria for use of light screening, those legal requirements apply. <p>Definition: First period of the night:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 November-1 April: 6:00 p.m.-12:00 a.m. 1 April-1 November: 30 minutes after sunset till 2:00 a.m. <p>Latter period of the night:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Nov-1 April: 12:00 a.m. till sunset 1 April-1 November: from 2:00 a.m. till sunset 	<p>Check whether there is compliance with the stipulated criteria for presence and use of light screening</p> <p>The percentage of blocked light emission is calculated with the following formula:</p> $LA\% = (1-K\%) - ((1 - DA\%) * (1 - K\%))$ <p>In which: LA% = percentage blocked light emission (in%) K% = percentage gap (as % of total surface) DA% = percentage light blocked by the specific screen (in %)</p> <p>The percentage of blocked light emission should have an accuracy of one decimal.</p> <p>Example: K% = 3% and DA% = 98% $LA\% = (1-3\%=97\%) - ((1-98\%=2\%) * (1-3\%=97\%))$ $= 97\% - (2\% * 97\%)$ $= 95.1\%$</p>	Major			x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
8. Waste and cleaning							
Requirements for waste and cleaning							
8.1	Waste management practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste separation and separated disposal of substrate, cardboard/paper, plastics, glass, crop residues/green waste, residual waste, chemical waste. A declaration from a waste processor that waste is separated later in the process is also satisfactory. All plastic (non-biodegradable and biodegradable) used to cover the soil has to be removed from the field after the growing season and recycled. Burning of any kind of residue is forbidden. Dumping of residues outside the company's property is forbidden. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check administratively invoices from recycling company/residues/waste processor. Check visually the waste streams See also: GGAP AF 6.2.1. Minor 	Major	x	x	x	x
8.2	Registration of waste flows Quantities, type and destination of waste flows are recorded and there is a company waste management plan for reducing the amount of waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check administratively whether the registration and waste reduction plan meet the established criteria. See also: GGAP AF 6.2.1. Minor 	Minor	x	x	x	x
8.3	Permitted cleansers and disinfectants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of cleansers and disinfectants is in conformity with the legal approvals. Agents based on hydrogen fluoride are not permitted (due to vapour effects). Only fluorine agents for glass cleaning based on ammonium bifluoride (=ammonium hydrogen fluoride) are permitted. If chlorine dioxide/chlorinated products and sodium hypochlorite are used as cleansers and disinfectants, a malus point is assigned (see list II, annex 2c). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check administratively, based on registration of the consumption of products and/or subcontractor receipts for cleaning, whether the established requirements are met. Visually assess whether water collection capture and reuse is taking place during glass cleaning. 	Critical major	x	x	x	x
Optional waste and cleaning measures							
8.4	Biodegradable cultivation material Cultivation materials (clips/rope/rings/tubular ties) used for maximum one cultivation season/calendar year is fully biologically degradable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check purchase receipts and product information. Level: crop level 	2	x	x	x	x
8.5	Second-hand/recycled material One or more of the following materials are made of recycled material or purchased second-hand: substrate, foil/plastic, irrigation tubes, drip hoses, support material, creosote and concrete poles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that one or more of the listed materials are made from recycled material or purchased second-hand. Level: crop level 	2	x	x	x	x
8.6	EU Ecolabel substrate Use substrate that meets EU Ecolabel or similar equivalent (see glossary). This means, among other things, that 70% of the waste is recycled and that products themselves consist of at least 30% recycled material.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check written information from substrate supplier. Level: crop level 	2		x		x
8.7	High quality value creation of waste flows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste flows from cultivation are used as raw materials for industry (biobased economy): e.g. tomato and bell pepper stems (boxes). Crop residues converted into fertiliser and/or renewable energy through fermentation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check contract and/or delivery notes Level: crop level 	2	x	x	x	x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
8.8	Reduction of waste disposal Reduction of waste disposal compared to the previous year, resulting from implementation of actions from the farm waste management plan (see requirement 8.2)	- Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met. - Level: company level	1	x	x	x	x
8.9	Garden cover Use of reusable woven garden covers instead of foil or acrylic cover.	- Check visually for the presence of climate screens and equipment for unrolling and/or administratively based on proof of purchase whether the established criteria are met. - Level: crop level	1	x	x	x	x
8.10	Alternatives for chemically preserved support material Alternative support material (not chemically preserved) on a minimum of 10% of the total net company surface area where fruit is grown (recycled plastic poles, wire system with concrete poles).	- Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met. - Level: crop level	1	x	x	x	x
9. Packaging							
Packaging requirements							
9.1	Requirements for plastic packaging For the product sold with the 'On the way to PlanetProof' quality mark, the plastic consumer packaging and single-use plastic packaging that enters the commercial channel meet the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains no PVC or chlorinated polymers. In the case of labels and wrappers, the following materials and components are not allowed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PS label or wrapper in combination with a PET, PP or HDPE foodtainer PETG label or wrapper in combination with a PET foodtainer Wrappers made from a different polymer than the foodtainer Labels or wrappers that are metallised Labels or wrappers melted into the packaging ('in-mould labelling') and made of a different polymer than the packaging The closures are not made of metal foil, glass, EVA or silicone. Packaging made of PET, PP or HDPE have no closure made of PS. No barrier coatings made of polyamide or EVOH, which are metallised or which are darkening barriers. No use of metal closures (with the exception of tubular net/net packaging, for which this prohibition takes effect on 1-1-2020) 	- Check purchase receipts for packaging material. - Check administratively the composition (which materials and components) of the packaging elements (packaging, including container, label or wrapper, adhesives, closure and barrier coating) on the basis of the supplier's information (i.e. purchase receipts or similar). - Physically check 2 products to determine whether the packaging meets the criterion. This may be done on the basis of a sample of the primary packaging.	Major	x	x	x	x
9.2	Heavy metals Packaging and packaging components do not contain more than 100 mg of heavy metals (lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium) per kg.	Check purchase receipts and product information.	Major	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
Optional packaging measures							
9.3	<p>Disposal instructions</p> <p>The packaging bears clear disposal instructions indicating into which waste stream (e.g. plastic, paper, organic waste, or general waste) the packaging and any wrapper and closure should be placed.</p> <p>The following are some examples of disposal instructions. These examples are from the disposal guide of the Netherlands Institute for Sustainable Packaging.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> WIKKEL BIJ OUD PAPIER </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> VERPAKKING BIJ DRANKENKARTONS </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> POT IN GLASBAK </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> BLISTER BIJ PLASTIC AFVAL </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> BLIK BIJ RESTAFVAL </div> </div> <p>Mobius loop Mobius loop Glasbak Plastic-heroes Prullenbak</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually whether the packaging meets the criterion. This may be carried out using a sample of the primary packaging. - Level: crop level 	1	x	x	x	x
9.4	<p>No heavy metals</p> <p>Packaging and packaging components are free of heavy metals (lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check purchase receipts and product information. - Level: crop level 	1	x	x	x	x
9.5	<p>Bio-based, recycled, and renewable raw materials</p> <p>Packaging material is made from a biological component, recycled plastic, or a renewable raw material (plant-based waste flow). This can be demonstrated by means of material indication on the packaging/delivery specification for the packaging. Recycled plastic is recognisable by 'R' (e.g. r-PET), and these indications must be compliant with ISO 14021.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually whether the packaging meets the criterion. This may be done based on a sample of the primary packaging. - Check administratively whether the indication(s) used comply with ISO 14021. - Level: crop level 	2	x	x	x	x
9.6	<p>Certified material</p> <p>Paper, cardboard and wood packaging material is made of certified material such as FSC and PEFC. Recognisable from logos or delivery specifications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually whether the packaging meets the criterion. This may be done based on a sample of the primary packaging. - Level: crop level 	1	x	x	x	x
9.7	<p>Mono materials</p> <p>The packaging is made from a single plastic (mono material) and in the case of PE and PP, is coloured white; all other plastics are clear/colourless.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check visually whether the packaging meets the criterion. This may be carried out using a sample of the primary packaging. - Level: crop level 	2				



10: General requirements

The general requirements consist of the following elements:

- General requirements for certificate holder (criteria 10.1 to 10.14)
- Track & trace (criteria 10.15 to 10.19)
- Communication (criteria 10.20 to 10.33)
- Supply chain management (criteria 10.24 to 10.33)

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
General requirements for certificate holder					
10.0	General certification conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of registration, the certificate holder agrees to the General certification conditions of SMK. 	Check signed version of the General certification conditions.	Major	x	x
10.1	Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration is only possible for products that appear in annex 1. • Certification based on this scheme is possible in the Southern European countries as defined by the EU classification. • Cultivation must be compliant with both the legislation in the country concerned and the On the way to PlanetProof requirements. 	Check whether the established requirements are met. The countries of Southern Europe are: Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, Malta and Cyprus	N/A	x	
10.2	Certification at crop/product level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certification takes place at crop/product level. • Registration of the company's entire production of the crop/product is mandatory. <p>The following exceptions apply: In case the cultivation of a product is divided across multiple, separated farms / business units, the company may choose to register at the level of a farm / business unit or a selection of the farms/ business units. The following conditions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the entire farm / business unit production of the product shall be registered. • the logistical separation of the certified product is demonstrably ensured • the use and records of pesticides and fertilizers is verifiable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the cultivation of propagation material at the company may be excluded from the certification. Vegetative propagated planting material from regular flower bulb cultivation does not fall under the exclusion. • production intended for the processing industry may be excluded from the certification (such as chips and starch potatoes, preserves and frozen fruit and vegetables). • tree nurseries: no crop/product level registration, but registration the company's entire production of the following crop groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - forest trees and hedge plants - avenue and park trees - fruit trees and rootstocks - roses 	Check whether the established requirements are met. For bulb flowers: check whether the number of purchased or grown flower bulbs at least corresponds to the number of forced stems or bulb flowers in pot.	N/A	x	



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
	<p>- ornamental conifers, ornamental shrubs and creepers, and perennials It is allowed for the certificate holder with tree nursery products to deregister a portion of a production during the year. The deregistration may not exceed 25% of the total surface area.</p>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ornamental cultivation: no crop/ product level registration, but registration the company's entire production of the following crop groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - container plants - border plants - potted plants - summer flowers • bulb flowers and bulb flowers in pot: it is permitted to register a part of the bulb flower production. For this part it is mandatory that the propagation material (=flower bulbs) be certified as On the way to PlanetProof or organic. 				
10.3	<p>Open-field or protected cultivation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected cultivation: Protected cultivation is cultivation carried out under glass or plastic, where there is no continuous contact with the atmosphere. This includes cultivation in protected spaces not including greenhouses or tunnels. Tunnels can, therefore, be classified as protected cultivation, provided that the tunnel is closed and remains closed throughout cultivation. Where the plastic is removed during cultivation, this is classified as unprotected cultivation. • Unprotected or open-field cultivation: Unprotected or open-field cultivation is cultivation not carried out in glass or plastic greenhouses or plastic tunnels. There is continuous open contact with the atmosphere. <p>Products grown during the cultivation cycle in either an open-field or protected cultivation system fall under the cultivation system in which they are grown for the longest period of time.</p> <p><u>Combination of open-field and protected product cultivation</u> If, in addition to open cultivation, a limited area of protected cultivation is carried out at the company for a certain product, it is possible to certify this area under open-field cultivation (without complying to the extra-legal requirements for protected cultivation) provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protected cultivation acreage is no more than 30% of the total production acreage of the product at the company, with a maximum of 1 ha. 	Check whether the established requirements are met.	Major	x	

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
10.4	<p>Propagation material for bulb flowers and chicory</p> <p>2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulb flowers: in 2019, a minimum of 50% of the propagation material of On the way to PlanetProof certified bulb flower products is certified as On the way to Planet Proof or Organic. Chicory: there are no current requirements on the propagation material for chicory <p>From 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The propagation material* for blub blower and chicory cultivation is certified Organic or On the way to PlanetProof <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bulb flower grower/chicory grower makes use of the legislation for a growth process for propagation material* and in so doing, satisfies the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bulb flower grower/chicory grower shall conclude an agreement before 1 March (bulb flowers) or before 1 June (chicory) with the supplier(s) of propagation material in which the following requirements for propagation material are specified along with the plots on which the propagation material is present. The bulb flower grower/chicory grower shall register for certification with a CB by 1 March (bulb flowers) or 1 June (chicory) at the latest and shall inform the CB of the agreements with growers of propagation material. Cultivation of propagation material must meet the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>In 2019</u> (from autumn 2019 for bulb flower cultivation, from 2020 for chicory cultivation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Action Plan 2.2 Crop protection records 2.3 Allowed plant protection products and biocides 2.5 Farmyard emission scan 2.6 Use of DSS 2.7 No chemical soil disinfection 2.12 Residue analysis: bulb flowers 100% of companies, chicory root stock 25% of companies <u>In 2020:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The above mentioned+ 2.4 Emission reduction 2.10 Active substance limit 2.11 Glyphosate 	<p>Check whether the propagation material for flower bulbs (bulb flowers) and, from 2020, for chicory (chicory root stock) meets the established requirements.</p> <p>The check is to take place at the certificate holder's premises (bulb flower grower/chicory grower).</p> <p><u>Growth process:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CB checks the signed agreements in which arrangements are made concerning the requirements that cultivation of the propagation material must meet. The certificate holder collects the following information concerning propagation material cultivation in 2019: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPM Action Plan Registration of crop protection Completed farmyard emission scan Proof of use of BSS The CB ensures that the residue analysis is carried out in accordance with the protocol in annex 3 at 25% (chicory root stock) or 100% (flower bulbs) of suppliers of propagation material on one plot that is covered by the agreement. 	Major	x	

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
	<p><u>In 2021:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aforementioned + - 4.1 Organic matter balance - 5.1 Fertilisation plan <p><u>In 2022:</u> Complete PlanetProof certification.</p> <p>*Purchase of propagation material that does not meet the requirements is permitted up to a maximum of 20%.</p>				
10.5	<p>Harvesting data The harvesting dates for the crop are recorded. In the case of continuous harvesting, the quantity of harvested product and source at the company must be recorded by date.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check administratively whether the harvest dates have been recorded. - See also: GGAP CB 1.1 Major 	Minor	x	
10.6	<p>Inspections and certification for primary production companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inspection is carried out every year to check whether the product being certified continues to meet all requirements. The time of the inspection is determined by the CB in consultation with the grower so that the CB is able to assess the product on all requirements. The following guidelines apply in this regard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first inspection (initial inspection) in advance of certification is carried out around harvest; for annual crops, from 4 weeks before harvest to the end of harvest at the latest; for perennial crops, from 4 weeks before harvest to 6 weeks after harvest at the latest. - After certification, the inspection is carried out annually during the growing season and, for perennial crops, until 6 weeks after harvest at the latest • The following applies to companies with multiple locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual inspection of main location - Annual inspection of \sqrt{n} of secondary locations; of which 10% of inspections are unannounced once every three years. The number of companies in the sample is rounded up • In addition, unannounced inspections take place at 10% of companies. The CB informs the certificate holder that an unannounced inspection is to be carried out 1-2 working days in advance. <p><u>Certification:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 1: all requirements must be met for certification. In the case of certification of multiple crops with different harvest moments that are far apart in time, it may be necessary for a second inspection or remote administrative check to be carried out for crops being newly certified. It must be possible to assess each crop to ensure that all requirements are met before certification. 	<p><u>Year 1:</u> The certification body checks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whether the company is in conformance with all the requirements of the certification scheme, and: - whether in the 6 months prior to the inspection or from sowing or planting at the company and in the case of crop replacement incl. cleaning, all requirements of the certification scheme have been met. <p><u>Year 2:</u> 1. The final audit from the previous year combined with the start audit for the current year. The certification body checks whether cultivation meets all requirements.</p> <p><u>Unannounced inspections</u> The 10% figure for unannounced inspections is based on the number of certified companies associated with the certification body on 1 May of the current year. 10% of this number of companies must be visited as part of an unannounced inspection.</p>	N/A	x	



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 2 and thereafter: certification is extended by one year if all requirements are met. <p><u>Validity of certificate</u> The certificate is valid for a maximum of 16 months in year 1. From year 2, the certificate is extended by a maximum of 12 months.</p> <p>* The period during which a nonconformity must be resolved begins on the date that the decision is sent to the certificate holder by the certification body.</p>	<p>During the unannounced inspection, the following key topics are addressed: Implementation of IPM plan, crop protection records and fertilisers; Use of non-chemical control and weed control and relevant (verifiable) optional measures; Physical waste separation; If used: packaging with the On the way to PlanetProof logo.</p> <p>The CB reports the revocation of a certificate and any exclusion period to SMK.</p>			
10.7	<p>Contract cultivation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a grower contracts out part of the production of a crop as contract cultivation, the grower/contracting party may decide whether or not to include it in the certification. This choice can be made per contractor and applies to the total area of the product that is assigned to the contractor concerned. If the certificate holder does not wish to include part or all of the contract cultivation in the certification, his records make a clear distinction between the batches that are certified and those that are not. If the certificate holder does wish to include part or all of the contract cultivation in the certification, there is an additional assessment of the On the way to PlanetProof requirements at the contractor. At least one inspection per year takes place at the contractor. This inspection is additional to the inspections of the contracting party (i.e. the certificate holder). This assessment determines whether the contract cultivation fulfils the following obligations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the contract cultivation is performed in accordance with the contracting party's On the way to PlanetProof crop protection and fertilisation plan. This is established in a contract. the audit at the contractor includes an assessment of whether the On the way to PlanetProof cultivation meets all the cultivation-specific requirements, including residue analysis. 	<p>Check at the certificate holder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract with contractor, including agreements on implementation crop protection and fertilisation in accordance with IPM Action Plan and fertilisation plan Check additional administrative records <p>Check at contractor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> whether the contract cultivation is performed in accordance with the contracting party's On the way to PlanetProof crop protection and fertilisation plan. whether the On the way to PlanetProof crop meets all crop specific requirements residue analysis. 	Critical major	x	
10.8	<p>Reporting temporary nonconformities</p> <p>The certificate holder is obliged to comply with the requirements that are specified for the product stated on the certificate throughout the period of validity of the certificates issued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the certificate holder is temporarily or permanently no longer able to meet the certification requirements, they must inform the certification body if this in writing within 2 working days of observation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written proof of having informed the certification body Written proof of follow-up agreements Check whether the nonconformity has been resolved/whether cultivation meets the requirements. 	Critical major	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the nonconformity relates to requirements with level critical major, the certificate holder must deregister the product until cultivation meets the requirements of the certification scheme again. In the event of a demonstrable calamity, the option exists to deregister part of the production or make use of the contingency scheme (see 10.9). If the certificate holder makes agreements with the certification body to resolve the nonconformities, the agreements must be fulfilled within the agreed period. By reporting nonconformities, the certificate holder avoids nonconformities being observed during an inspection and the resulting consequences (costs of recertification and potential exclusion) 				
10.9	<p>Calamities Option for partial deregistration in the event of calamities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If situations arise in which the scheme requirements would have far-reaching negative consequences for the quality or yield of the crop concerned, there is a possibility of appeal to the contingency scheme. In that case, a grower may request an exemption from SMK to increase the active substance limit or for permission to use an active substance that is normally not permitted under On the way to PlanetProof. See annex 2d for the conditions for use of the contingency scheme and the procedure to be followed. <p>Exemption through contingency scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If demonstrable calamities occur for a specific plot or greenhouse section as a result of which it is no longer possible to meet the requirements of On the way to PlanetProof, that plot or greenhouse section may be deregistered. In such cases it must be demonstrably ensured that the sale of the On the way to PlanetProof products cannot be comingled with the sale of the deregistered, non-On the way to PlanetProof products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check whether an emergency exemption was granted in the event of a crisis. - Check track & trace and whether it has been ensured that products from deregistered plots/sections are not comingled with certified product. 	Major	x	x
10.10	<p>Complaints procedure The certificate holder has a procedure for complaints concerning certified products/services. The procedure specifies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> complaints are registered within 2 working days of receipt, assigned a unique number, date, name of complainant and brief description. complaints are settled within 6 months. records are kept for 2 years, including the method and date of settlement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints procedure Complaints register - See also: GGAP AF 8.1 Major 	Minor		
10.11	<p>Inspection frequency for trading companies Trading companies without their own production undergo an annual inspection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For multiple locations, the following inspection frequency applies, whereby a distinction is made between intermediate trade, retail (trading companies who sell products directly to consumers), and centralised or decentralised management. 	<p>Check whether the trading company meets all applicable requirements of the certification scheme.</p> <p>In the event that a trading company also undertakes packaging activities, check whether the packaging requirements are met.</p> <p>Determine the sample size that applies and carry out the check in accordance with this sample.</p>	N/A		x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For intermediate trade with multiple locations, an annual inspection is carried out of the main location and all secondary locations. • The following applies to retail with multiple locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Year 1: a six-monthly inspection of the main location and annually \sqrt{n} of secondary locations, of which 10% are unannounced annually (with a minimum of one). ○ Year 2 and thereafter: a six-monthly inspection of the main location and annually $0.6 \cdot \sqrt{n}$ of secondary locations, of which 10% are unannounced annually (with a minimum of one). • In the event that an intermediate trading or retail party satisfies the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The purchase and sale of a certified product are centrally managed in their entirety (there is no decentralised purchasing, nor through DCs) 2. Invoicing and administration are handled by the main location, in which case a quantitative tracking test may be used as an alternative to inspections of secondary locations (see following requirement). • Four quantitative tracking tests are used as standard. <p>In the event that a trading or retail organisation has 25 locations or fewer, two tests may be sufficient.</p>	<p>The CB reports revocation of a certificate and any exclusion period to SMK.</p>			
10.12	<p>Quantitative tracking test for trading companies</p> <p>A quantitative tracking test applies to trading companies with fully centralised management of their organisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce an overview of deliveries and shipments (both invoices and digital registrations in the MRP system are sufficient). The overview must specify the name of the supplier/customer of the product in question, or this must be easy to derive. • A mass balance specified on a weekly basis must be drawn up for PlanetProof products based on kilogrammes or unit quantities. • A check must be carried out annually as a minimum to determine whether the supplier(s) are still certified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The auditor selects a batch from a customer's premises (or retail shelf) for intra-company tracking back to the purchased product for a concrete and numerical check of whether the mass balance is correct. - Check, based on the internal tracking system and interviews with personnel in secondary locations, whether the tracking process (including communication requirements) has been established and is implemented. - Check whether delivered products originate from PlanetProof certified companies. - Check all means of communication, e.g. on the product, shelf, sales receipt, brochures, website, and all other means of communication. 	Major		x
10.13	<p>Environmental policy plan</p> <p>Certificate holders with >10 FTE must compile an environmental policy plan that addresses the following as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The general environmental policy and environmental objectives of the company. • How this environmental policy manifests itself in the company objectives. 	<p>Check the existence and content of the environmental policy plan at companies >10 FTE.</p>	Minor		x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What actions, activities, and work are being undertaken to ensure that the objectives are achieved (e.g. employee training). • Monitoring and recording of environmental performance. • Evaluation of the extent to which objects are achieved. • Amendment of the environmental policy plan following the three-yearly evaluation. <p>Companies with ISO 14001 certification are exempted from this requirement</p>				
10.14	<p>Environmental coordinator</p> <p>Certificate holders with >10 FTE must appoint an environmental coordinator whose responsibilities are set out in a job description. The responsibilities of the environmental coordinator include, as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making the organisation aware that he/she is the central point of contact for all environmental matters. - Ensuring that employees are instructed on environmental matters. - Managing and updating environmental records. <p>Companies with ISO 14001 certification are exempted from this requirement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For companies with >10 FTE, check whether an environmental coordinator has been appointed and the job description. - Ask employees whether they have received environmental instruction. - Check records of environmental matters. 	Minor		x

Track & trace
<p>Clarification of track & trace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If company is in possession of equivalent certificates: BRC, IFS, SKAL or FSSC22000, it is only necessary to sample On the way to PlanetProof product (to check compliance with the requirements of the certificate concerned) and the requirements below on T&T procedure and T&T backup procedure in the event of the failure of automatic T&T may be skipped. • Track & trace is aimed at preventing comingling of certified products with non-certified products during storage/transport and production and processing processes. This requires, among other things, that all organisations in the supply chain are On the way to PlanetProof certified. In addition to the producers, this also includes any processors, preparers and, trading companies. • The requirements set out in the On the way to PlanetProof scheme 'Prepared and Processed Products' applies to processors. <p>In principle, certification can only take place once products are actually supplied or processed. If the potential certificate holder does not yet have any On the way to PlanetProof product present at the company at the time of the initial inspection, the track & trace method can be inspected on the basis of another, separately channeled and administered flow of certified products. This is only possible if the On the way to PlanetProof product is going to be channeled and administered in the same way. If these requirements are met, the certification body can issue a certificate and registration number. Within one month after the company has commenced processing or preparing the On the way to PlanetProof product, the certification body will visit the certificate holder to check that the working method that was established during the initial inspection is being used.</p>

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
10.15	<p>Track & trace procedure</p> <p>The track & trace procedure is established in writing and known to the employees, and a person with overall responsibility for track & trace has been appointed. Take care of separation of product flows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in space and/or time; and • through physical separation, by means of colours or other characteristics of product carriers (such as crates, bags, trays, mats, hooks, etc.); and/or • through virtual separation, marking of product flows via an automation system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check description and note tracking & tracing method (track & trace procedure); - Check practical implementation of track & trace; - Check demonstrable efficacy of separation/distinction; - Check whether personnel are familiar with the track & trace method on a sampling basis (i.e. ask some of the employees present). - See also: GGAP CB 1.1. Major 	Major	x	x
10.16	<p>Backup procedure for failure of automated track & trace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of contingency plan for track & trace if unexpected events prevent the usual track & trace method (e.g. supply later or earlier, failure of automation system, defects in production line). Verification of the plan must take place at least once every 2 years. • Records of the unexpected events and actions taken, and any measures taken to prevent recurrence noted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check presence, content and implementation of contingency plan. - Check presence and content of crisis-related records. 	Major	x	x
10.17	<p>Assessment of the supply chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check at least annually whether the supplier(s) are still On the way to PlanetProof certified. • Specify quantity or kg of all certified products on each line of customer invoices. • If part of the production process takes place at another company, the certificate holder must make clear, written agreements concerning administrative and physical separation of certified products. • The certificate holder must inform the organisation next in the supply chain about the certification obligation, actively and in writing, in case On the way to PlanetProof is used in communication. 	<p>Administrative inspection of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of purchase and sale of On the way to PlanetProof certified product. - Records of verification of supplier(s) valid certification. - Written communication with third party/parties. 	Major		
10.18	<p>Minimum cultivation time purchased products</p> <p>Products purchased without On the way to PlanetProof must be present at the company for at least one growing season to be sold as On the way to PlanetProof products. There must also have been a clearly demonstrable cultivation effort and growth of the crop at the company:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for perennial crops, a growing season of one year applies • for container cultivation and open-field crops the standard growing season is assumed to be 4 months • products with a growing season/cultivation time of less than 4 months may only be sold under On the way to PlanetProof if the propagation material (rooted cuttings or seed) is potted or repotted or planted out at the company in question. 	<p>Assessment of specifications – purchase and sales administration.</p>	Critical major	x	x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">for plants grown from seed or cuttings/young plants no uniform growing season can be defined. In this case the growing season is considered to be the period from sowing or potting of the cuttings until delivery of the product.				
10.19	Recognition <ul style="list-style-type: none">Tree nursery products sold as On the way to PlanetProof products must be bundled and labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Dutch Tree Nursery Council (see www.raadvoordeboomkwekerij.nl).	Visually assess whether delivered On the way to PlanetProof products are bundled and labelled in accordance with the requirements above.	Major	X	x

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No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
Communication					
10.20	<p>Communication – General</p> <p>Use of On the way to PlanetProof names and/or logos is only permitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with the written approval of the certification body. Permission is granted to the certificate holder, which is responsible for the correct use of the names and/or logos. Certificate holders are not obliged to use the logo • when accompanied by the certificate holder's unique registration number. This number is issued by the certification body. This unique registration number must always be accompanied by the certification body's name or identification code • in the certificate holder's communications in relation to the products or services with an On the way to PlanetProof certificate • if it does not exceed the product, brand and/or trade name in size and conspicuousness. <p>If certificate holder has a GLN or GGN number, the mandatory indication of the registration number in the On the way to PlanetProof logo may be omitted on packaging provided that the GLN or GGN number is shown on the same packaging.</p> <p>Any suggestion that On the way to PlanetProof is a trademark is not permitted.</p> <p><u>Clarification</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For use of the logos, see 'Logo guidelines' on the On the way to PlanetProof website. • The On the way to PlanetProof logos, along with the mandatory individual registration number, can be downloaded from the relevant websites (JPG and PNG) • The format of the unique registration number is, for example, ABC1234567. • If a certificate holder for multiple certification schemes is certified by a single certification body, the certification body is permitted to use just one registration number. • The On the way to PlanetProof certificate is a product/service certificate, not a company certificate. When the Milieukeur and On the way to PlanetProof names and/or logos are displayed with the unique registration number this therefore always pertains to a product/service. What is not permitted in communication, for example, is: 'Company X has On the way to PlanetProof'; what is permitted, for example, is: 'Company X has On the way to PlanetProof for service Y'. 	<p>Assessment of compliance with communication requirements.</p> <p>Check on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Websites / social media - Printing and writing paper - Advertising brochures - Packaging - Advertisements - Posters - Catalogues - Brochures - Commercial documents (quotes, invoices, bills of lading, product lists, etc.) - etc. <p>whether an authorised version of the logo is used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. logo with certificate holder's registration number 2. logo without number, but with GLN or GGN number on the packaging. 	Major	x	x



No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
10.21	<p>Use of On the way to PlanetProof name/logo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The On the way to PlanetProof logo may be used with or without the addition of 'een duurzame keuze' ('A sustainable choice') in the certificate holder's communications (see below). The On the way to PlanetProof name and logo may not be permanently applied to reusable packaging. The On the way to PlanetProof name and logo may not be used on communication media and/or commercial documents if they are also to be used for communication concerning non-On the way to PlanetProof-certified products or services unless it is clearly indicated to which products/services the On the way to PlanetProof certificate applies and which it does not. On commercial documents this must be indicated on a line-by-line basis. <p><u>Clarification</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For graphical presentation of the logo, see 'On the way to PlanetProof logo guidelines'. The Dutch version is available to download from http://www.planetproof.eu or the English version from http://www.planetproof-international.eu The On the way to PlanetProof logo can be downloaded, including the mandatory individual registration number, from www.planetproof.eu or http://www.planetproof-international.eu (JPG en PNG). SMK enforces the registered regulations for use of the On the way to PlanetProof name and logo. For more information, SMK refers you to the registration of the collective wordmark/ logo with the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (12 August 1992, registration number 0516647). The general conditions of the Milieu Reclame Code (Dutch Environmental Advertising Code) also apply. When a group of individual quality mark holders wish to communicate about On the way to PlanetProof in general, the quality mark can only be used without registration number. 	<p>Inspection/assessment for compliance with communication requirements on communication media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Websites / social media Printing and writing paper Advertising brochures Packaging Advertisements Posters Catalogues Brochures Commercial documents (quotes, invoices, bills of lading, product lists, etc.) etc. 	Major	x	x
10.22	<p>Own claims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not permitted to make other environmentally related claims on the packaging of a Milieukeur- or On the way to PlanetProof-certified product. If the On the way to PlanetProof-holder wishes to use other environmental claims, these must comply with the Milieu Reclame Code (Dutch Environmental Advertising Code) and written consent must be obtained from SMK (through the certification body). 	<p>Inspection/assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Packaging Written consent from SMK 	Major	x	x
10.23	<p>Communication Groenkeur Tree Nursery Stock See the Dutch certification scheme. (so far only applicable in The Netherlands)</p>				



Supply chain management

Supply chain management enables companies to outsource responsibility for some aspects of certification to a supply chain manager and deliver certified product without being a certificate holder themselves. The supply chain manager, which is also the certificate holder, bears responsibility for ensuring that the participants in the supply chain meet the requirements of the scheme. Both the supply chain manager and the participant(s) must meet a number of requirements

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level
Supply chain management			
10.24	<p>The management/board of the supply chain manager designates a person responsible for performing the duties of the supply chain manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a job description or another document that makes clear who is responsible for performing the tasks of the supply chain manager. • If a third party performs the tasks, there is a contract between the supply chain manager and the party to which tasks are outsourced. 	<p>Check who bears responsibility for the tasks of supply chain manager.</p> <p>If a third party performs the tasks, check the contract between the supply chain manager and the party to which tasks are outsourced.</p>	Major
10.25	<p>The supply chain manager signs a contract with participants that describes each party's tasks and responsibilities. The contract includes at least the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the supply chain manager is ultimately responsible for the conformity of the product/service to the requirements of the certification scheme • the supply chain manager provides the participant with all the information necessary for participation • the participant meets all the requirements of the relevant certification scheme • the participant provides full cooperation during inspections by the certification body and/or assessment by the supply chain manager • the participant makes all the necessary information available to the supply chain manager and to the certification body and/or scheme owner for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation • provisions concerning liability of supply chain manager and participant. 	<p>Check presence and content of contract(s) between participant(s) and supply chain manager</p>	Major
10.26	<p>The supply chain manager issues a declaration that the relevant company is a participant in its On the way to PlanetProof supply chain and that the company produces and/or sells On the way to PlanetProof products under the supply chain manager's responsibility. This participant's declaration includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name and signature of both parties • logo with supply chain manager's registration number • date of issue and period of validity of the declaration <p>The participant's declaration may not include any signature and/or logo of the certification body; it is not an On the way to PlanetProof certificate.</p> <p>If the aforementioned components are incorporated into the contract between the supply chain manager and the respective participant, a separate participant's declaration does not need to be agreed.</p>	<p>Check whether a signed participant's declaration is present and meets the conditions.</p>	Major

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level
10.27	<p>The supply chain manager provides the participant with all the information it needs to participate in the supply chain. This includes at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certification requirements • explanation of the certification process • explanation of participants' responsibilities • assessment procedure • frequency of inspections and assessments • sanctions for nonconformities • explanation of the responsibilities of the supply chain manager and certification body • The supply chain manager actively notifies participants of any changes to the certification requirements within one month, if necessary. 	Up-to-date website with all the information, or other proof that all the information is provided to all participants.	Major
10.28	<p><u>Assessment by supply chain manager</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supply chain manager performs an initial assessment of all new/prospective participants. • In addition, the supply chain manager assesses all participants annually. See also 'Supply chain management flowchart'. • Assessment and reporting by the supply chain manager take place on the basis of checklists developed by the certification body. • If the certification body establishes during an inspection that the assessment was not performed correctly by the supply chain manager (i.e. one or more major nonconformities were not recognised), the supply chain manager must carry out a Cause and Resolution Analysis, take corrective and preventive measures, and submit these measures to the CB. The CB must assess these measures within three months to validate their efficacy. • The supply chain manager's way of working must be validated during the initial inspections and be approved before certification. 	Check reports of all conducted assessments	Major
10.29	<p>The supply chain manager maintains a complete, up-to-date list of each participant which contains at least the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name and contact details • contract • assessment data and reports based on checklists • any nonconformities and follow-up agreements • any sanctions • production and sale of On the way to PlanetProof products per year (in kg or pieces) in accordance with the requirements and assessment guidelines of the relevant certification scheme. <p>The data must be retained for five years.</p>	Check of up-to-date overview of the data from participants.	Major

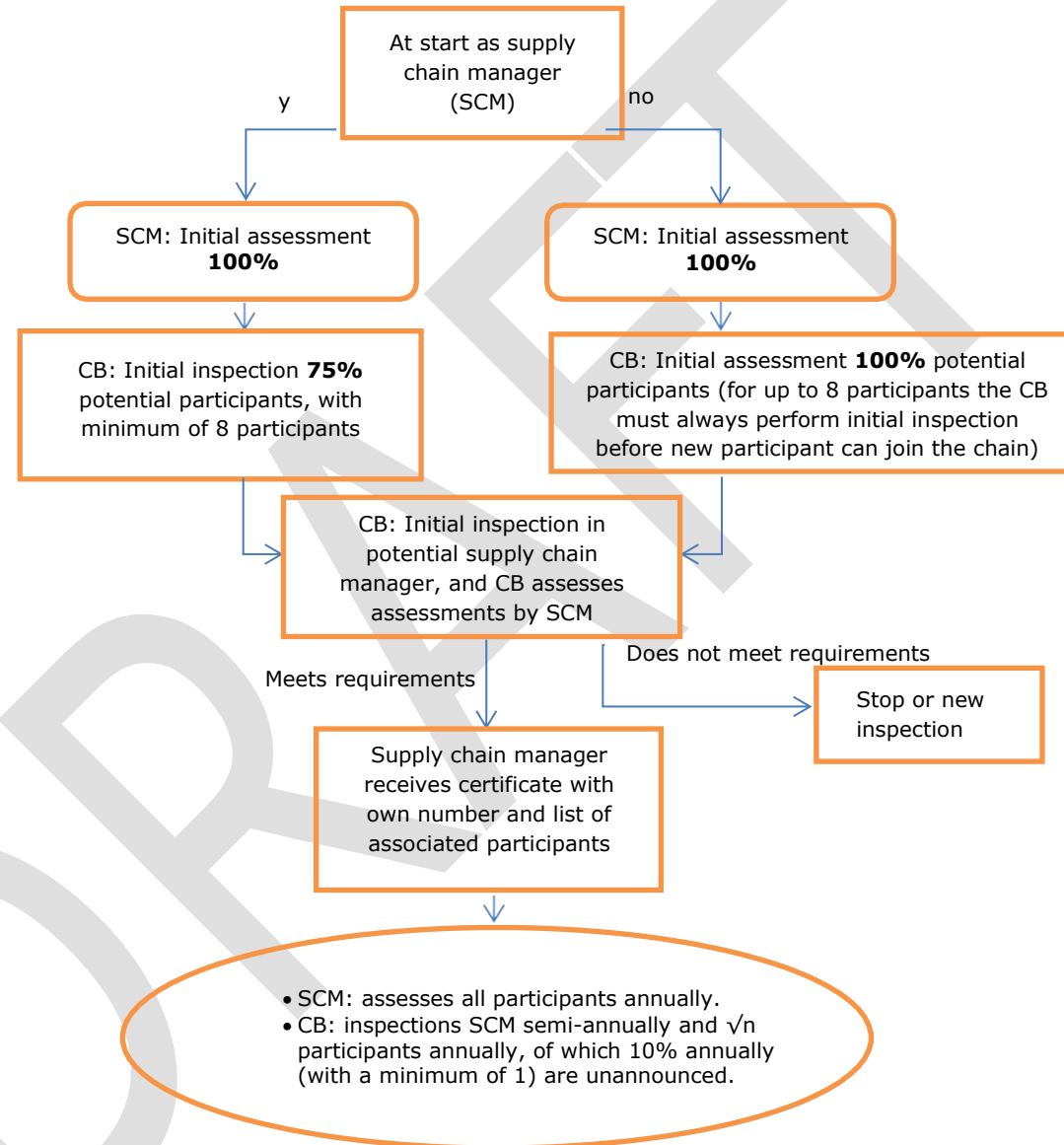
No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level
10.30	<p>Temporary nonconformities participants supply chain management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the participant is temporarily or permanently no longer able to meet the certification requirements, they shall inform the supply chain manager of this in writing within two working days of establishment. • If the participant makes agreements with the supply chain manager to resolve the nonconformities, the agreements must be fulfilled within the agreed period. • The supply chain manager is authorised to impose a registration prohibition of up to two years if the participant fails to notify the supply chain manager that it is no longer able to meet the requirements, while the participant can reasonably be expected to have been aware of this. • Such a prohibition may also be imposed if the participant does not comply with the follow-up agreements (within the prescribed period). 	Check written proof of having informed the supply chain manager and the written proof of the follow-up agreements.	Major
10.31	<p>Inspections of an independent certificate holder with participants are, in principle, conducted at the frequency shown in the following 'Supply chain management flowchart'. The following page shows how main location and secondary locations are to be handled in supply chain management.</p> <p>The potential certificate holder concludes a contract with a CB and contracts with potential participants. The supply chain manager follows the guidelines for supply chain management, as described in the 'Supply chain management' chapter.</p> <p><u>New participants in existing supply chain</u> New participants can only join the chain if both the supply chain manager (via an initial assessment) and the certification body (via an initial inspection) have positively assessed the participant. The exception to this is if more than 8 new participants are registered. In that case the other participants may join after a positive assessment by the supply chain manager. The certification body must then conduct an initial inspection at the participant within six months.</p>		Major
10.32	<p>Use of On the way to PlanetProof name/logo by supply chain partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply chain participants shall state the registration number of the supply chain manager (= certificate holder) when using the On the way to PlanetProof logo. 	<p>Inspection/assessment for compliance with requirements for communication media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Websites / social media - Printing and writing paper - Advertising brochures - Packaging - Advertisements - Posters - Catalogues - Brochures - Commercial documents (quotes, invoices, bills of lading, product lists and similar) - etc. 	Major



10.33	Purchase and sale On the way to PlanetProof product under supply chain management <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upon sale of On the way to PlanetProof products, the participant is required to list all the certified products as such on the invoice and other commercial documents (including quantity and weight) and include the registration number of the supply chain manager (=certificate holder).• Non-prepacked On the way to PlanetProof products may only be purchased from and sold to third parties via the supply chain manager/certificate holder, with the exception of non-prepacked On the way to PlanetProof products that are delivered directly to the consumer.	Check invoices for delivered certified product. Non-prepacked On the way to PlanetProof products can only be purchased and sold by participants within the supply chain manager's supply chain. Prepacked On the way to PlanetProof products may be independently supplied to third parties.	Major
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Supply chain management flowchart



Overview of inspection frequencies at supply chain manager, participants and secondary locations

FREQUENCY OF PHYSICAL INSPECTIONS/ASSESSMENTS	supply chain manager	participant	secondary location
Initial assessment by supply chain manager	n/a	Physically 100% of participants	Physically 100% of the secondary locations
Initial inspection by Certification Body	Yes	Physically 75% of participants with minimum of 8 (main locations always in initial inspection)	Physically 60% of secondary locations with minimum of 6
Follow-up assessment by supply chain manager	n/a	Physically 100% annually	Physically annually \sqrt{n}
Follow-up inspection by Certification Body	2 times/year	Physically annually: \sqrt{n} individual companies and 100% main locations. 10% of these inspections are unannounced (minimum 1)	Physically annually $0.6*\sqrt{n}$

Annexes

Annexes certification scheme (shown below):

1. Crops to be certified and active substance limits
2. Crop protection:
 - a. IPM Action Plan directive
 - b. Green products, low-risk substances
 - c. Active substances subject to additional conditions
 - List I. Active substances for which an environmentally friendlier alternative is legally permitted: these active substances are not allowed under On the way to PlanetProof.
 - List II. Active substances for which there is no environmentally friendlier alternative: these substances are allowed with the allocation of malus points per application and/or additional emission reduction
 - d. Optional emission reduction measures
 - e. Crisis contingency scheme
3. Residue analysis protocol
4. Soil based Open cultivation: Nitrogen and phosphorus application limits
5. Soil-based Protected cultivation: Nitrogen and phosphorus application limits
6. Glossary

Supporting documents available via the website (www.PlanetProof.eu):

- Digital checklist PlanetProof criteria
- Calculation module greenhouse gas emission for protected cultivation - version 2 (including instruction manual)
- Organic matter balance calculation
- Example of completed water plan for protected cultivation
- Request for emergency exemption from requirement
- Classification of crop groups for ornamental cultivation

Annex 1 Crops to be certified and active substance limits

The table below contains the crops to be grown and the maximum quantity of active substance per crop or crop group. The active substance limit is shown in kg per hectare per crop (open-field cultivation) or kg per hectare per year (protected cultivation), unless otherwise indicated.

Open-field cultivation crops and active substance limit in kg/ha/crop

Arable farming	
Barley (winter and summer)	1.5
Broad beans/field beans	1.5
Caraway	4
Carrots	
• Row spacing ≥75 cm	
- 3 months	6
- per extra month	0.75
- maximum	7.5
• Flat field or row spacing < 75	
- 3 months	8
- per extra month	0.75
- maximum	9.5
Dwarf bean / brown bean	2
Endive and chicory (only root cultivation)	3
Flax	1.5
French beans	3
Garlic	15
Grass seeds	3
Lucerne	3.5
Lupin	2
Maize	1
Oat	2
Onions (including shallots and spring onions)	14
- extra in years with high disease burden Downy mildew	3
Pak choi	2
Parsnip	5
Pea	2
Poppy seed	4
Potatoes, seed potatoes (NAK certificate)	11

Potatoes, consumption (incl. companion planting + starch)	
- late cultivation (haulm topping after 15-8)	7.5
- early cultivation	5
Rapeseed (winter)	4
Rye (winter)	2
Salsify	3
Spelt (winter / summer)	2
Sweet potato	3
Wheat (winter and summer)	2

Open-field vegetables	
Arugula	3
Asparagus	5
Baby leaves	3
Brussels sprout	
• cultivation ≤3 months	7
• per extra month	0.75
• maximum	8.5
Cauliflower/broccoli	2.5
Celeriac	5
Celery	5
Celery leaves	3
Headed cabbage (white, red, savoy, pointed)	
• harvested before 1 September	3
• harvested after 1 September	
- cultivation ≤4 months	5
- per extra month	0.75
- maximum	6.5
Chinese cabbage	2

Courgette	2.5
Daikon/oriental radish*	3
Escarole	3
Fennel	2
Herbs, aromatic	3
Kale	3
Kohlrabi	3
Lamb's lettuce	3
Leek ≤3 months	9
• Per extra month	0.75
• maximum	11.25
Lettuce/Iceberg lettuce	5
Peas (snap and snow peas)	1.5
Pumpkin / Melon	2
Radischio Rosso	4
Red beets	2.5
Rhubarb	2.5
Rutabaga	4
Spinach	3.5

Fruit	
Apple	33
- Start of harvest from 1 October	35.4
Citrus	10
Kiwiberry	0.7
Pear	29
- Start of harvest from 1 October	31.4
-	
Stone fruit:	23
Plums	
Cherries	
Peach	
Apricot	

Strawberry:	
• soil-based	
- 3 months	9
- per extra month	3
- maximum	16
• not soil-based	
- 3 months	6
- per extra month	2
- maximum	16
Woody soft fruit:	30
Blueberries	
Red currant	
Black currant	
Gooseberry	
Blackberry	
Raspberry	

Tree-nursery products	
Avenue and park trees:	3
Forest trees and hedge plants, including seedlings	8
Fruit trees and grafting rootstock	12
Ornamental conifers, ornamental shrubs and climbing plants:	
- field grown	4.8
- pot and container 1 *	5.3
- pot and container 2 *	12
Perennial plants:	
- perennial plants field grown	5.3
- perennial plants pots	6.2

Roses:	
- rose seedlings	20
- rose rootstock	6.5
- roses	6.5
- stem cuttings	10
Tree cultivation other (including avenue trees)	7.8

Flower bulbs (and possibly bulb flowers)	
Crocus	12.2
Dahlia	7.1
Daffodil - large-cupped	23.8
Daffodil - miniature	19.4
Freesia	21.1
Gladiolus	37.9
Hyacinth	16.6
Iris	17.7
Lilly	40.7
Tulip	21.3
Other bulb crops	15.5

Bulb flowers (kg/ha/planting)		
Including/excluding bulb disinfection		
	Incl.	Excl.
Daffodil	114	2.4
Gladiolus	17.1	9.3
Tulip	24.5	3.8

Summer flowers	
Summer flowers 1	6
Summer flowers 2	9
Summer flowers 3	12

**Protected cultivation
crops and active substance limit in kg/ha/year***

Greenhouse vegetables	
Asparagus	5.7
Aubergine	5.3
Bell pepper (incl. Spanish pepper and Cayenne pepper)	6.8
Bok choy	15.2
Broccoli	15.2
Carrot	15.2
Cauliflower	5.7
Celeriac	5.7
Celery	5.7
Chinese cabbage	15.2
Courgette	10.6
Common purslane	15.2
Cucumber	15.5
Escarole	15.2
Garden cress	0.0
Gherkin	15.2
Green bean	15.2
Fennel	5.7
Herbs	5.7
Kohlrabi	15.2
Lamb's lettuce	7.6
Leek	15.2
Lettuce	36.8
Melon	15.2
Oriental radish	5.7
Parsley	5.7
Peas	5.7
Pointed cabbage	5.7
Radish (per planting)	3.9
Red beets	5.7
Red mustard	15.2
Rhubarb	5.7
Spinach	5.7
Spring onion	5.7
String bean	15.2
Tomato	10
Turnip greens	5.7

Vegetables 1	13.7
Vegetables 2	19.7
Vegetables 3	19.7
Vegetables 4	19.7
White icicle radish	5.7
Yardlong bean	15.2

Fruit cultivation	
Strawberry	
• soil- based	
- 4 months	8
- per extra month	2
- maximum	14.4
• not soil-based	
- 4 months	4.8
- per extra month	1.2
- maximum	14.4
Woody soft fruit and Stone fruit	5.2

Growth room crops	
Mushrooms	55 g
- <i>Mushrooms</i>	Per
- <i>Chestnut mushrooms</i>	100
- <i>Shiitake mushrooms</i>	m ²
- <i>Oyster mushrooms</i>	
Chicory: 0.1 kg active substance per 1000 kg finished product per year	
Sprouts	0.0

Ornamental cultivation	
Alstroemeria	14.6
Amaryllis	39.5
Anemone	57.1
Anthurium	5.6
Aster	24.7
Border plants (hanging)	14.5
Bouvardia	16.5
Carnation	25.7
Chrysanthemum	49.1

Container plants 1	9.9
Container plants 2	13.4
Container plants 3	28.4
Container plants 4	7.4
Container plants 5	13.4
Container plants other	7.4
Cymbidium orchid	9.9
Euphorbia	14.9
Eustoma	36.8
Freesia	16.1
Gerbera	18.6
Gladiolus	12.3
Gypsophyla	17.0
Lily/iris field grown	19.4
Limonium	25.7
Matricaria	28.3
Nerine	44.5
Orchid other	7.4
Ornamental foliage	22.1
Ornamental greenery	7.4
Potted plants 1	9.7
Potted plants 2	14.6
Potted plants 3	33.2
Potted plants 4	13.4
Potted plants 5 (incl. Phalaenopsis)	19.6
Potted plants 6	33.2
Potted plants 7	13.4
Potted plants 8	19.6
Potted plants 9	33.2
Potted plants other	14.5
Rose	40.0
Tree cultivation 1, 2, 3 and other	9.7

Summer flowers	
Summer flowers 1	9.9
Summer flowers 2	17.4
Summer flowers 3	24.9

Summer flowers 4	9.9
Summer flowers 5	17.4
Summer flowers 6	24.9
Summer flowers 7	9.9
Summer flowers other	13.9

Bulb flowers (kg/ha/crop)**		
Including/excluding bulb disinfection		
	Incl.	Excl.
Hyacinth		
- <i>Cut</i>	70.3	0.6
- <i>Potted bulb</i>	36.3	0.6
Daffodil		
- <i>Cut</i>	114	2.4
- <i>Potted bulb</i>	30.6	1.5
Muscari		
- <i>Cut</i>	45.0	0
- <i>Potted bulb</i>	43.1	0
Gladiolus	17.1	9.3
Iris	17.3	2.9
Lilly	25.6	6.4
Other	14.6	2.4
Tulip		
- <i>Field grown</i>	24.5	3.8
- <i>Cultivation in crates</i>	22.2	1.5
- <i>Potted bulb</i>	17.4	19.8
- <i>Water forcing</i>	45.7	0.6

*If different crops/cultivation cycles are alternated in a 12-month period or if no crop is cultivated for part of the period, the limit is calculated per crop on a pro rata basis (of the cultivation duration).

**Supplemental to active substance limits for the protected cultivation of bulb flowers, for the use of treatment of the potting soil against diseases, the applicable active substance limit is: 0.062 kg/m³ potting soil.



Annex 2 Crop protection

Annex 2a IPM Action Plan guideline

Company: Year: Crop(s):

The following points must be addressed, at a minimum:

1. Soil-based diseases and infestations

- Are there problems with soil-related diseases or infestations, and if so which?
- Has soil analysis been conducted that proves this?
- Which preventive, other non-chemical measures and green products, low-risk substances do you use against the problem organisms mentioned above?
- Which chemical crop protection is used against soil-based diseases and infestations? (Indicate which products for each disease/infestation. For active substances from annex 2c, list II: provide justification of the need for use.)
- Do you use point-specific application or place-specific application methods?

2. Non-soil-based diseases and infestations

- What are the predominant other diseases and infestations?
- Which preventive, other non-chemical measures (e.g. biological control agents) and green products, low-risk substances do you use against the problem organisms mentioned above?
- Which chemical crop protection is used against these diseases and infestations? (Indicate which products for each disease/infestation. For active substances from annex 2c, list II: justify the need for use, if possible with monitoring data/use of DSS.)
- Do you use point-specific application or place-specific application methods?



3. Monitoring and Decision Support Systems (DDSs)

- Which DDSs do you use and for what purpose?
- For which infestations do you perform monitoring and scouting and which damage thresholds do you apply?

4. Weed management

- What are the predominant weeds?
- Which preventive and non-chemical measures do you use?
- Which chemical crop protection is used against these weeds? (List products. For active substances from annex 2c, list II: provide justification of the need for use against the weeds present.)
- Do you use row or point-specific application?

5. Low-emission measures and techniques

- Which extra-legal measures do you use to minimise emissions? (See also list of low-emission measures in criterion 2.4, 2.5 and 2.27.)

6. Active substance limit

- Provide an estimate of the planned use of plant protection products:
 - products to be used (product name and active substance) and dose
 - amount of active substance/ha per application and total amount of active substance/ha/crop
- What is the active substance limit for the crop: kg/ha
- Do you expect to stay within the active substance limit for the crop?

7. Compensation of malus points for use of active substances from annex 2c, list II (bonus/malus)

- Can malus points for planned plant protection products applications be compensated with bonus points?
 - number of malus points (see list II, annex 2c and own overview of planned use)
 - number of bonus points (see completed digital checklist optional measures)

8. Evaluate the success of the measures applied (during and/or after cultivation)



Annex 2b List Green products, low-risk substances

Excluded from active substance limit

On the way to PlanetProof makes use of an active substance limit per year, which establishes a maximum amount of plant protection products that can be used. To prevent a situation in which this limit leads to the avoidance of use of green products containing low-risk substances (yet often many kg of active substance) the approach is to exclude these products from the active substance limit.

To compose the list, the definition established in the Green Deal green products (<https://www.greendeals.nl/english>) is used:

Green products are 'products of natural origin, such as plants, animals, micro-organisms or certain minerals, or artificial products identical to the natural substance, with an estimated low risk to humans, animals, the environment and non-target organisms'.

The active substances that meet this definition have been checked against the substances in the list with risk substances (CLM, 2016) to ensure they are not risk substances. The green products containing low-risk substances are shown in the 'green products, low-risk substances' table below. Substances recognised in the EU as basic substance or low-risk substance have also been added to this list. These are (at least for the time being) on the basic substance list. All of these substances are not included in the calculation of the quantity of active substance that is checked against the active substance limit.

Stimulation with bonus points

In order to stimulate the use of low-risk green products as an alternative to chemical crop protection, a bonus point is awarded for the use of green products containing low-risk substances that can serve as a replacement for application of a less environmental friendly chemical crop protection product (see information about allocation of bonus points in the list below).

For some active substance it is not yet clear if they are awarded bonus point or not. This information will follow later.

Regular update

It is important that the list of green, low-risk products can be updated quickly as soon as new products are allowed. The following procedure has been established:

Once a substance is accepted as a basic substance or low-risk substance, this substance will be added to the list of green products in On the way to PlanetProof. When a green product is accepted, CLM Research and Advice tests whether the product scores as green for all the employed criteria (human, aquatic life, drinking water, soil life and pollinators and natural enemies).



List of green products, low-risk substances

Plant protection products

Active substance	Type product*	Bonus point
(E)-11-Tetradecen-1-yl acetate	AT	
(E)-5-Decen-1-ol	AT	
(E)-5-Decen-1-yl acetate	AT	
(E)-8-dodecen-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(E,Z)-2,13-Octadecadien-1-yl acetate	AT	
(E,Z)-3,8-Tetradecadien-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(E,Z)-7,9-Dodecadien-1-yl acetate	AT	
(E,Z)-8-Dodecen-1-yl acetate	AT	
(E,Z,Z)-3,8,11-Tetradecatrien-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(Z)-11-Hexadecen-1-ol	AT	
(Z)-11-Tetradecen-1-yl acetate	IN	yes
(Z)-13-Octadecenal	AT	
(Z)-8-dodecen-1-ol	AT	yes
(Z)-8-dodecen-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(Z)-9-Dodecen-1-yl acetate	AT	
(Z)-9-Hexadecenal	AT	
(Z)-9-Tetradecen-1-yl acetate	AT	
(Z,E)-7,11-Hexadecadien-1-yl acetate	AT	
Adoxophyes orana GV strain BV-0001	IN	
Aluminium silicate (aka kaolin)	RE	yes
Ampelomyces quisqualis strain AQ10	FU	yes
Aureobasidium pullulans strain DSM 14940	FU	yes
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens MBI 600	FU	yes
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens subsp. plantarum D747	FU	
Bacillus firmus I-1582	NE	yes
Bacillus pumilus QST 2808	FU	



Active substance	Type product*	Bonus point
Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. aizawai	IN	yes
Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. israelensis	IN	yes
Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. kurstaki	IN	yes
Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. Tenebrionis strain NB 176 (TM 14 1)	IN	
Beauveria bassiana strain 147	IN	
Beauveria bassiana strain ATCC 74040	IN	yes
Beauveria bassiana strain GHA	IN	yes
Beauveria bassiana strain NPP111B005	IN	
Blood meal	RE	
Candida oleophila strain O	AT	yes
Coniothyrium minitans strain CON/M/91-8	FU	yes
COS-OGA	FU	yes
Cydia pomonella Granulovirus	IN	yes
E,Z-3,13-Octadecadienyl Acetate	AT	
Eugenol	FU	
Extract from tea tree	FU	
Fatty acids C7 to C20	IN, AC, HB, PG	yes
Fatty acids C7-C18 and C18 unsaturated potassium salts (CAS 67701-09-1)	IN, AC, HB, PG	yes
Fatty acids C8-C10 methyl esters (CAS 85566-26-3)	IN, AC, HB, PG	yes
FEN 560 (Fenugreek seed powder)	FU	
Ferric phosphate	MO	yes
Garlic extract	NE	yes
Gibberellic acid	PG	yes
Gliocladium catenulatum strain J1446	FU	yes
Helicoverpa armigera nucleopolyhedrovirus (HearNPV)	IN	
Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)	IN	
Laminarin	EL	yes
Lecanicillium muscarium strain VE6	IN	yes



Active substance	Type product*	Bonus point
Maltodextrin	IN	yes
Metarhizium anisopliae var. anisopliae strain BIPESCO 5/F52	IN	yes
n-Tetradecylacetate	AT	
Orange oil	IN	
Paecilomyces fumosoroseus Apopka strain 97	IN	yes
Paecilomyces fumosoroseus strain Fe9901	IN	
Paecilomyces lilacinus strain 251	NE	
Paraffin oil/(CAS 64742-46-7)	AC, IN	
Paraffin oil/(CAS 97862-82-3)	AC, IN	
pelargonic acid	HB	yes
Pepino mosaic virus strain CH2 isolate 1906	EL	yes
Pepper dust extraction residue (PDER)	RE	
Phlebiopsis gigantea (several strains)	FU	
Plant oils / Citronella oil	HB	
Plant oils / Clove oil	RE	
Plant oils / Spearmint oil	SP	yes
Potassium hydrogen carbonate	FU	yes
Potassium phosphonates	FU	yes
potassium hydrogen carbonate	FU	yes
Pseudomonas chlororaphis strain MA342	FU	yes
Pseudomonas sp. strain DSMZ 13134	FU	yes
Pythium oligandrum M1	FU	
Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/ fish oil	RE	
Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/ sheep fat	RE	
S-Abscisic acid	PG	
Sodium 5-nitroguaiacolate	PG	
Sodium o-nitrophenolate	PG	
Sodium p-nitrophenolate	PG	



Active substance	Type product*	Bonus point
Spodoptera littoralis nucleopolyhedrovirus	IN	
Straight Chain Lepidopteran Pheromones	AT	yes
Streptomyces K61	FU	yes
sulphur	FU, AC, RE	yes
Terpenoid blend QRD 460	IN	yes
Tetradecan-1-ol	AT	yes
Trichoderma asperellum (formerly T. harzianum) strains ICC012, T25 and TV1	FU	yes
Trichoderma asperellum strain T34.	IN	yes
Trichoderma atroviride (formerly T. harzianum) strains IMI 206040 and T11	FU	
Trichoderma atroviride strain I-1237	FU	
Trichoderma atroviride strain SC1	FU	yes
Trichoderma gamsii ICC080	FU	yes
Trichoderma harzianum strains T-22 and ITEM 908	FU	yes
Trimethylamine hydrochloride	AT	
Urea	AT, FU	
Zucchini Yellow Mosaik Virus, weak strain	EL	

Active substance	Type product	Bonus point
6-benzyladenine	PG	no
6-benzyl adenine + gibberellin	PG	no
ethylene	SP	no
gibberellin	PG	no
indolylbutyric acid	PG	no
iron sulphate	IN	no
prohexadione	PG	no
quartz sand	RO	no



***List of abbreviations**

Code	Description	Code	Description
AC	Acaricide	MO	Molluscicide
AL	Algicide	NE	Nematicide
AT	Attractant	PG	Plant growth activator
BA	Bactericide	RE	Repellant
EL	Elicitor	RO	Rodenticide
FU	Fungicide	SP	Sprouting
HB	Herbicide	ST	Soil treatment
IN	Insecticide		

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**Basic substances for plant protection***

Active substance	Type product	Bonus point
Beer	MO	yes
Calcium hydroxide	FU	yes
Diammonium phosphate	AT	yes
Equisetum arvense L.	FU	yes
Lecithins	FU	yes
Mustard seeds powder	FU	yes
Onion oil	RE	yes
Salix spp. cortex	FU	yes
Sodium Chloride	FU, IN	yes
Sodium hydrogen carbonate	FU, HB	yes
Sunflower oil	FU	yes
Talc E553B		
Vinegar	BA, FU, HB	yes
Whey	FU	yes

Active substance	Type product	Bonus point
Chitosan hydrochloride	EL	no
Clayed charcoal	ST	no
Fructose	EL	no
Hydrogen peroxide	BA, FU	no
Sucrose	EL	no
Urtica spp.	AC, FU, IN	no

* A number of basic substances have user information including conditions under which application is permitted.

Annex 2c Active substances subjected to additional conditions

All active substances with national authorisation that are not in list I or list II are automatically authorised without award of malus points.

List I: Active substances for which an environmentally friendlier alternative is legally permitted: these active substances are not allowed.

Plant protection products

Active substance	Type
1,3-Dichloropropene	NE
Acrinathrin	AC
Alpha-Cypermethrin (aka alphamethrin)	IN
Amitrol*	HE
Azimsulfuron	HB
Beta-cyfluthrin*	IN
Bifenthrin	IN, AC
Bromuconazole	FU
Carboxin	FU
Chloorpyrifos	IN
Chlorotoluron	HB
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	IN, AC
Chlorsulfuron	HB
Chromafenozide	IN
Clothianidine*	IN
Cypermethrin*	IN
Cyproconazole	FU
Dichlorprop-P	HB
Diclofop	HB
Difenacoum	RO
Diflufenican	HE
Dimoxystrobin	FU
Disodium phosphonate	FU
Etofenprox	IN
Famoxadone	FU

Active substance	Type
Fenamiphos (aka phenamiphos)	NE
Fenpropimorph	FU
Fenpyroximate	AC
Fipronil	IN
Flazasulfuron	HB
Flumioxazin	HE
Fluometuron	HB
Flupyradifurone	IN
Fluquinconazole	FU
Flutriafol	FU
Flutriafol	FU
Forchlorfenuron	PG
Formaldehyde*	FU
Gamma-cyhalothrin	IN
Geraniol	FU
Haloxypop-p-methyl ester	HE
Heptamaloxylloglucan	EL
Imidacloprid	IN
Isoproturon*	HE
Linuron*	HE
Malathion	IN, AC
Maneb*	FU
Mecoprop-p	HE
Metalaxyl	FU

Active substance	Type
Metam-sodium	NE
Metconazole	FU
Methiocarb	IN
Methomyl	IN
Myclobutanil	FU
Nicosulfuron	HE
Oxyfluorfen	HB
Penoxsulam	HB
Phosmet	IN
Picloram	HB
Profoxydim	HB
Propoxycarbazone	HB
Prosulfuron	HE
Quizalofop-P-tefuryl	HB
Sintofen	PG
Spinetoram	IN
Sulcotrione	HE
Sulfosulfuron	HB
Tefluthrin	IN
Terbuthylazine*	HE
Tetraconazole	FU
Thiabendazole	FU
Thiamethoxam	IN
Triazoxide	FU
Triticonazole	FU
Zeta-Cypermethrin	IN



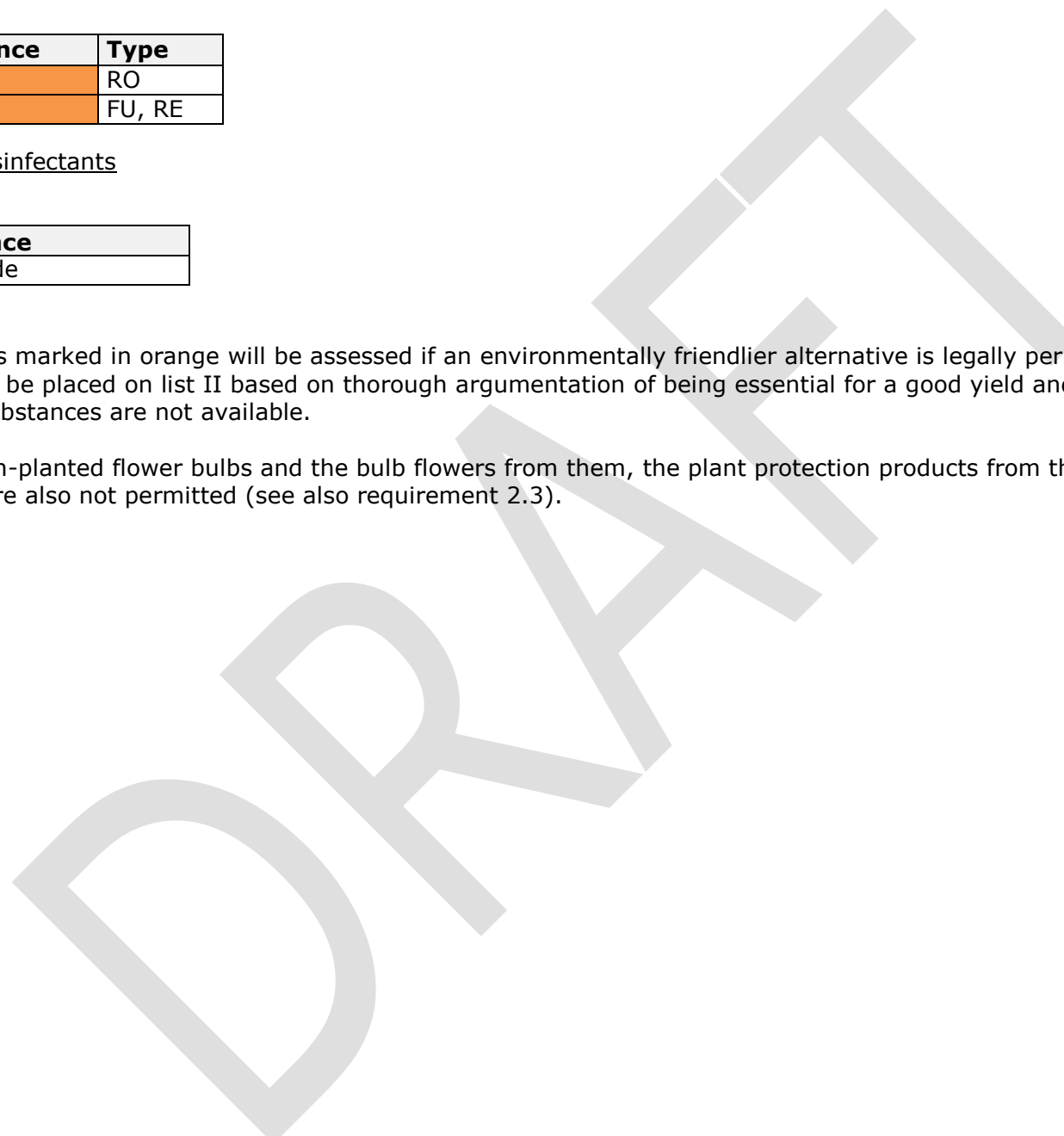
Active substance	Type
Zinc phosphide	RO
Ziram	FU, RE

Cleansers and disinfectants

Active substance
hydrogen fluoride

N.B. Active substances marked in orange will be assessed if an environmentally friendlier alternative is legally permitted. Active substances can be placed on list II based on thorough argumentation of being essential for a good yield and quality or if alternative active substances are not available.

In the case of autumn-planted flower bulbs and the bulb flowers from them, the plant protection products from the neonicotinoid group are also not permitted (see also requirement 2.3).



**List II. Active substances for which there is no environmentally friendlier alternative legally permitted: these substances are allowed (assuming they are legally permitted) with the allocation of a malus point per application**Plant protection products

Active substance	Type
1-methyl cyclopropene	GR
1-naphthylacetic acid	GR
2,4-D	HE
acetamiprid	IN
aclonifen	HE
aluminium phosphide	IN
amisulbrom	FU
azadirachtin	IN
bentazone	HE
benzoic acid	FU
boscalid	FU
bromoxynil	HE
bromuconazole	FU
chlorantraniliprole	IN
chloridazon	HE
clomazone	HE
cyantraniliprole	IN
cycloxydim	HE
cymoxanil	FU
cyprodinil	FU
cyromazin	IN
deltamethrin	IN
difenoconazole	FU
dimethenamide-P	HE
dimethoate	IN
dimethomorph	FU
diquat dibromide	HE
dodemorfacetate	FU
dodine	FU
emamectin benzoate	IN
epoxiconazole	FU

Active substance	Type
esfenvalerate	IN
ethofumesaat	HE
ethoprophos	IN
etoxazole	IN
etridiazole	FU
fenamidone	FU
fenpropidin	FU
fluazipop-p-butyl	HE
fluazinam	FU
fludioxonil	FU
flufenacet	HE
fluopicolide	FU
fluopyram	FU
fluoyradifuron	IN
flutolanil	FU
formetanate	IN
fosthiazate	NE
glyphosate*	HE
imazamox	HE
isopyrazam	FU
isoxaben	HE
isoxaflutole	HE
potassium phosphonates	FU
lambda-cyhalothrin	IN
lenacil	HE
lufenuron	IN
mancozeb	FU
MCPA	HE
metalaxyl-m	FU
metamitron	HE
metazachlor	HE



Active substance	Type
metiram	FU
metobromuron	HE
metribuzin	HE
metsulphuron-methyl	HE
milbemectin	IN
oxamyl	NE
paclobutrazol	GR
penconazole	FU
pendimethalin	HE
penflufen	FU
penthiopyrad	FU
pirimicarb	IN
primifos-methyl	IN
prochloraz	FU
propiconazole	FU
pyridate	HE
pyridaben	IN
quinoclamine	AL/HB
quizalofop-P-ethyl	HE
rimsulfuron	HE
silthiofam	FU
S-metolachlor	HE
spinosad	IN
spirodiclofen	IN

Active substance	Type
spirotetramat	IN
sulfoxaflor	IN
tebuconazole	FU
teflubenzuron	IN
tembotrione	HE
thiabendazole	FU
thiacloprid	IN
thiamethoxam	IN
thiencarbazon-methyl	HE
thiophanate-methyl	FU
tolclofos-methyl	FU
triclopyr	GR
triflurosulfuron-methyl	HE
tritosulfuron	HE

Cleaners and disinfectants

Active substance
chlorine dioxide / chlorinated products
sodium hypochlorite

*For additional conditions for use see glyphosate requirement 2.11.



Annex 2d Crop protection contingency scheme

The On the way to PlanetProof certification scheme includes restrictions regarding the amount of active substance in plant protection products used, and certain active substances, for which a better alternative is available, are not allowed. These are substances that have a negative impact on the environment, making it undesirable to use these products for crop protection of plant products.

If situations arise in which the On the way to PlanetProof scheme requirements would have **far-reaching negative consequences** for the quality or yield of the crop concerned, there is a possibility of recourse to the contingency scheme.

This arrangement applies if as a result of , **for example, extreme weather conditions, high disease burden, occurrence of resistance, changes in approvals of plant protection products or the outbreak of new diseases and infestations** bottlenecks arise with respect to the extra-legal requirements that On the way to PlanetProof sets on the use plant protection products (authorised resources and amount of active substance) which would have far-reaching negative consequences for **the quality or yield** of cultivation. In that case, a grower may request an emergency exemption from SMK for **relaxation of the active substance limit** or for **permission to use an active substance that is normally not permitted** under On the way to PlanetProof (list I, annex 2c).

A **committee of independent experts** will examine the request and decide whether or not to grant an exemption. SMK will inform the applicant of this decision **within 72 hours** of the time the request for exemption is received.

The committee is appointed by the SMK Panel of Experts 'Plant' and consists of one Panel member and two independent experts.

The request will only be considered if the following **conditions** are met:

- The 'Request for emergency exemption from requirement' (available for download from the www.planetproof.eu website) must be completed fully and truthfully (choice between 'request for relaxation of active substance limit' and 'request for permission to use active substance').
- The request must show that without an emergency exemption there is a substantial risk (impact on technical and/or qualitative aspect of cultivation).

The following conditions must also be met when requesting permission to use an active substance that is not normally permitted under On the way to PlanetProof:

- The request must show that the requested substance is legally authorised for use for the crop concerned.
- The request must show that everything possible has been done to combat the infestation **without** use of the substance concerned.
- The request must show that everything possible will be done to minimise the environmental impact of the use of the substance concerned.



Annex 3 Residue analysis protocol

In On the way to PlanetProof, one sample for residue analysis is obligatory in the first year of certification. If no shortcomings appear in the residue analysis, the frequency of residue analysis is decreased in the following years to 25% of the participating companies. When carrying out the residue analysis, the following requirements concerning type of sample, time, sampling, analysis, and communication of the analysis result must be met.

Type of sample:

For the residue analysis leaf samples of leaf are taken, because plant protection products used are best detected in leaf samples. An exception applies to products with a short growing period and from which the complete 'plant' is harvested. For these crops it is permitted to analyse a product sample. The samples are taken by the CB or at the request of the CB.

The sample is taken during the growing season, unless this is not a logical moment (e.g. asparagus) and, if applicable, from the cultivars and species most susceptible to diseases and infestations. If there is cause to do so, the CB may decide to take additional soil samples (as control of herbicide use), samples of weeds (in the cultivation of arboriculture products) or product samples (as control of the use of post-harvest products). In the case of hydroponic cultivation, water samples may also be taken. For flower bulbs, both leaf samples (for control of applied sprayings) and bulb samples (for control of the planting material or post-harvest treatments) are taken.

Sampling:

- Sampling must be performed by an NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025 or NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17020 accredited body.
- Sampling takes place in accordance with the protocol of the laboratory that conducts the residue analysis. This protocol contains, at a minimum, requirements concerning sample size per product per test.
- For sampling, the following procedure must be observed:
 1. Report to the responsible person.
 2. Sample taker is aware of the hygiene rules.
 3. Protected cultivation: Before entering the greenhouse/growth room, the sample taker must be wearing all protective measures, such as shoe covers, overalls and gloves.
 4. Samples are placed in unused bags. All reused materials must be disinfected prior to and after use.
- Sampling for each analysis consists of one aggregate sample per crop/product. Multiple, non-selective samples (spread throughout plot or harvested product) are taken from the crop/product and combined to form one aggregate sample.
- Protected cultivation: If multiple crops are grown per section, a choice is made for one of these crops.
- For each aggregate sample the plot locations from which the samples were taken are indicated on a form (map showing position of plots).



- This form is signed for approval by the inspector and grower concerned.
- The samples must be shipped via refrigerated transport and delivered to the laboratory within one day after sampling.
- At the laboratory the sample (possibly after grinding) is divided into two parts. One part is analysed, and the other part is kept at the laboratory in accordance with the laboratory's standard protocol (in the form of a ground sample) and may be analysed if the analysis results of the first part give reason to do so.
- In connection with the possible need for re-sampling (if the result of the residue analysis does not meet the requirements of the certification scheme), the CB must take into account when scheduling the sampling that the taking of a control sample must still be possible (as regards the presence of crop). The time usually required for residue analysis of leaves is 5-10 days. This means that the sampling for residue analysis should be carried out at least 2.5 weeks prior to harvest (with the exception of perennial crops that remain standing).

Analysis:

- The analysis of the sample must be conducted in accordance with the GC-MS (or possibly GC-MS/MS) and LC-MS analysis lists by an NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory that is accredited for the tests concerned (GC-MS (or possibly GC-MS/MS) and LC-MS).
- For the residue analysis of a leaf sample during cultivation a reporting threshold of 0.05 mg/kg is used.
- In the case of an analysis of a sample of harvested product, the usual detection limit specified by the laboratory's analysis list for the relevant tests (GC-MS (or possibly GC-MS/MS) and LC-MS) must be used as the reporting threshold.

Communication and consequences of analysis result:

- The laboratory sends the results of the test to the certification body.
- The certification body then provides the results for all analysed substances to the grower.
- In the event of incorrect results or doubt, the second part of the sample (stored by the laboratory) must be tested.

If the result of the residue analysis does not meet the requirements of the certification scheme and leads to a nonconformity, it is the responsibility of the grower/certificate holder to prove otherwise. This can be done by conducting a verification residue analysis. This implies that, when scheduling the sampling, the grower/CB must take into account that it must still be possible to take a control sample (as regards the presence of crop). This also applies if a mixed sample is taken from multiple crops. In this case the grower must further investigate, by taking samples of each crop, in which crop the exceedance was detected.



Annex 4 Soil based Open cultivation: Nitrogen and phosphorus application limits

The maximum application limits for soil based cultivation under On the way to PlanetProof are presented below. The limits are limits per crop; for perennial crops the limits are limits per year, this is mentioned in the table.

The maximum phosphorus application limit depends on the phosphorus level in the soil. The phosphorus level is expressed in Pw.

Nitrogen	
Crop / Crop Group	Max Amount N (kg N / ha / year)
Arable farming	
Barley (winter and summer)	140 / 80
Broad beans/field beans	50
Caraway	150
Carrots	110
Dwarf bean / brown bean	120
Endive and chicory	180
Endive 2 harvests / 3 harvests	270 / 360
Flax	70
French beans	120
Garlic	120
Lucerne	40
Lupin	200
Maize	185
Oat	100
Onions (including shallots and spring onions)	170
Pak choi	285
Parsnip	150
Pea	30
Poppy seed	110
Potatoes, seed potatoes (NAK certificate)	140
Potatoes, consumption	275
Rapeseed (winter)	120
Rye (winter)	140
Salsify	170
Spelt (winter / summer)	245
Sweet potato	200
Wheat (winter and summer)	245 / 150

Open-field vegetables	
Aragula / Rocket	180
Asparagus	85
Baby leaves	150
Broccoli	270
Brussels sprout	290
Cauliflower	230
Celeriac	180
Celery	200
Celery leaves	180
Headed cabbage	
• Chinese cabbage	180
• Pointed	285
• red,	285
• savoy	285
• white,	320
Corn Salad	180
Courgette/ Zucchini	190
Curly Kale	170
Daikon/oriental radish*	80
Escarole (endive)	180
Fennel	180
Herbs, aromatic, annual	150
Herbs, aromatic, perennial	275
Kale	140
Kohlrabi	185
Lamb's lettuce	180
Leek	245
(Iceberg) lettuce / Salanova	180
(Iceberg) lettuce / Salanova 2 harvests / 3 harvest	285 / 390
Melon	190
Peas (snap and snow peas)	30

Pumpkin	190
Radischio Rosso	180
Red beets	185
Rhubarb	250
Rutabaga	170
Spinach	260
Spinach 2 harvests / 3 harvests	445 / 630
Fruit	
Apple	175
Citrus	200
Kiwiberry	175
Pear	175
Stone fruit:	
• Plums	175
• Cherries Peach Apricot	175
• Strawberry:	170
Woody soft fruit:	
• Blueberries	100
• Red currant	150
• Black currant	175
• Gooseberry	175
• Blackberry	175
• Raspberry	150

Phosphorus	
Pw-level	Max amount P (kg P / ha / year)
< 36	75
36 - 55	60
>55	50



Annex 5 Soil-based Protected cultivation: Nitrogen and phosphorus application limits

The maximum application limits for nitrogen and phosphorus for soil-based cultivation under On the way to PlanetProof Protected Cultivation are set at 50% of the application limits defined by the Dutch Environmental Management Activities Decree. For ornamental cultivation and radishes, 75% of this legal limit applies. The limits mentioned are annual limits. In case the crop is grown only part of the year, the limit is calculated per crop on a pro rata basis (of the cultivation duration in months).

On the way to PlanetProof nitrogen limit

On the way to PlanetProof phosphorus limit

Crop/crop group	Maximum use nitrogen (kg N/ha/year)
Cucumber	1000
Egg Plant	1000
Fruit	500
Lettuce	1000
Leaf crops other	1000
Radish	750
Sweet Pepper	1000
Tomato	1000
Other Fruiting vegetables	1000
Vegetables other	500

crop/crop group	Maximum use phosphorus (kg P/ha/year)
Cucumber	275
Egg Plant	275
Fruit	75
Lettuce	175
Leaf crops other	375
Radish	263
Sweet Pepper	275
Tomato	275
Fruiting vegetables	275
Vegetables other	75

Annex 6 Glossary

General

Term	Definition
Application of plant protection product	One application is defined as the use of a plant protection product in accordance with the legally maximum dose as described in the Legal Application Limit for that specific product. This means, for example, that when a half dose of a substance needing special attention is used (relative to the Legal Application Limit), this use is penalised with half of one malus point (i.e. 0.5 malus point).
Assimilation lighting	Assimilation lighting is the use of artificial light, with an intensity of at least 20 W/m ² , to stimulate plant growth.
Bulb flowers	Flowers grown with flower bulbs as propagation material.
Certified products	On the way to PlanetProof, unless otherwise indicated.
Closed system	A cold/heat storage system that stores heat and cold in the ground. Other than the exchange of energy, nothing else is exchanged with the environment. The system is therefore not in direct contact with the groundwater. The ATES (aquifer thermal energy storage) system is a closed circuit in which a refrigerant (usually a glycol solution) circulates through a closed tubing/hose system. The exchange of heat or cold takes place via a heat exchanger.
Cresses	Cresses are very young plants with roots, stems, and leaves. They are grown at ambient temperatures in a greenhouse with (sun)light.
Crop	A crop is a plant species cultivated for commercial purposes. The various types of plants and flowers that the certification scheme distinguishes are listed in annex 1 of the scheme.
Crop protection	Protecting the crop against diseases, weeds and pests
Cultivation	Professionally bringing about the development of a crop, defined by the time at which cultivation begins (planting, sowing) to the time of harvest.
Cultivation duration	The period from planting/sowing to harvest.
Cultivation cycle	The time period for a complete crop production cycle from planting/sowing/germination to harvest. A cultivation cycle is a maximum of 12 months.
Cultivation season	The time period from sowing/planting/germination of the crop to harvest of the end product. A cultivation season is a maximum of 12 months.
Dark period	Period from 1 November to 1 April from 18:00 to 24:00 and from 1 April to 1 November from half an hour after sunset to 02:00.
Discharge	Discharge in this context refers to the discharge of wastewater (drain water, filter flushing water, etc.) from the company to surface water, wastewater sewer, rainwater sewer, the ground or other provision for drainage or collection and transport of wastewater.
Drainage water	Water which, after infiltrating into the soil/ground, is discharged through a system of perforated pipes that have been installed in the ground, often draining into a ditch (source: Environmental Management Activities Decree).
Drain water	Excess water that is not absorbed by the crop in substrate cultivation (source: Environmental Management Activities Decree).
Environmentally hazardous symbol, (cleansers and disinfectants)	For example, see the Environmentally hazardous symbol for cleansers and disinfectants on the website: https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/huishoudchemicalien/etiketten-en-gevaarsymbolen/betekenis-gevaarsymbolen
Flower bulbs	Bulbs, tubers, rootstock and other plant parts for breeding or flower production of the crops listed in part I of annex II to the Agricultural Quality Decree (2007), in so far as they belong to the botanical families, genera or species listed in part II, supplemented by the species <i>Agapanthus</i> (Alliaceae), <i>Freesia</i> (Iridaceae) and <i>Nerine</i> (Amaryllidaceae).
Green products, low-risk substances	Green crop protection products are products with low-risk substances from natural origin such as plants, animals, micro-organisms or certain minerals, or synthetic substances identical to natural substances and which have a low risk for human, animals, environment and non-target organisms.

Term	Definition
	An active substance can be approved as a low-risk substance if it meets the regular approval criteria and in addition meets the low-risk criteria as specified in Annex II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) 1107/2009.
Growth room cultivation	Cultivation in windowless buildings purpose-built for cultivation of a crop with control of temperature, light, humidity and other environmental parameters. This includes cultivation of chicory in a forcing shed, the cultivation of mushrooms in a mushroom house and sprouts.
HDPE	High Density PolyEthylene
IPM	Integrated Pest Management, based on the most optimal, feasibly sustainable combination of crop protection methods – prevention, biological control, mechanical/physical control and chemical control – with the least negative impact on the environment/natural balance.
Late night	Period from 1 November to 1 April from 24:00 to sunrise and from 1 April to 1 November from 02:00 to sunrise.
Open-field cultivation system	Open-field cultivation is another term for unprotected cultivation. Open-field cultivation comprises cultivation not in glass or plastic greenhouses or plastic tunnels. There is continuous open contact with the atmosphere.
P-AL figure	Measure of the phosphate content of the soil, unit: mg P2O5 per 100 grams of soil.
Point-specific application	Point-specific application is defined as an application on a maximum of 10% of the area concerned.
Process water	Process water is water used for the primary production process. This pertains to large quantities for which a provision exists for collection and reuse. Water used for cleaning floors and collected in a floor drain does not fall within this definition.
Protected cultivation	A protected cultivation system comprises the cultivation of crops under glass or plastic, where there is no continuous open contact with the atmosphere. This includes cultivation in a protected area other than a greenhouse or tunnel. Tunnels may also be classed as protected cultivation provided that the tunnel is enclosed and remains so throughout the period. Where the plastic is removed during cultivation, this should be considered as unprotected cultivation (source: www.ctgb.nl).
Renewable energy	The fraction of the energy produced without burning fossil fuels.
Renewable sources	Sources of electricity and gas that fulfil the legal definitions of renewable energy sources. These are renewable sources of energy such as electricity from wind, sun, water forces and biogas. Only electricity and gas for which the supplier can produce a Guarantee of Origin (certificate from CertiQ and Vertogas for green electricity and green gas respectively) meet this requirement. Electricity and gas from fossil sources for which the CO ₂ emissions are compensated, regardless of how, do not meet this requirement.
Rest crop	Rest crops are crops that contribute to the build-up of organic matter in the soil, and of which only the above-ground parts are harvested. Rest crops include only grains, grasses, and leguminous crops.
RO	Reverse Osmosis
Scouting	Scouting is testing for the presence (development phase) and extent of infestation of pest organism(s) by means of visual inspection of the crop and the use of sticky traps, recording the findings and assessing these findings in relation to control strategy, at least once a week throughout the growing period.
Soil-based cultivation system	Cultivation in which the plants are grown in the ground and there is unobstructed contact with the subsoil (source: www.ctgb.nl). The enarenado cultivation system is considered as a soil based cultivation system.
Soil-based protected cultivation system	Cultivation carried out under glass or plastic in the ground, with no continuous open contact with the atmosphere (source: www.ctgb.nl).
Soil scan by Louis Bolk Institute	Instrument to assess the soil in which a profile pit is dug and various soil properties are evaluated. For an explanation and form, see the Bodemscan [®] (English: soil scan) brochure from the Louis Bolk Institute:

Term	Definition
	http://www.louisbolck.org/downloads/2986.pdf
Sprouts/germs	Sprouts/germs are germinated seeds which grow in special grow containers in the dark at a high temperature and humidity.
Subcontracted work	Activities performed with, on or by machinery and/or tools for third parties for the benefit of the actual primary production.
Substrate cultivation system	Crops grown without contact with the soil/ground on natural or artificial cultivation medium (source: www.ctgb.nl).
Substrate requirements	The similar substrate requirements can be found at: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/NL/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015D2099&from=EN
Surface water	A body of surface water is defined in the Water Act as a 'Coherent whole of water that freely occurs on the earth's surface including the substances present therein as well as the associated soil, banks and, insofar as expressly designated by virtue of this Act, drier bank areas as well as flora and fauna.' Ditches which under normal circumstances do not contain water during the growing season are not considered to be surface water.

Biodiversity and landscape

Term	Definition
Coppiced wooded embankment	Coppiced wooded embankment maintained to prevent erosion of peatland
Hedge	woody embankment of bushes, branches and trees.
Hedgerow	earthen wall (consisting of clay, lime and/or sand) covered with bushes and tall trees.
Hedgerows/hedges	line-shaped, planted shrubbery that is at least 1.5 metres high.
Shelterwood	higher-lying old section of forest border (lower-lying trees cleared to make arable land).
Thickets	full sun shrubs (which remain low and/or with high-reaching outgrowth) as stand-alone vegetation or along edge of wooded area.
Woods	small forested plot of at least 100 m2. Definitions

Packaging

Term	Definition
Consumer packaging	The consumer packaging together with the product that forms a sales unit for the end user or consumer (e.g. PET bottle of soft drink or bagged meat products). Often the product cannot be sold without this packaging.
Prepacked product	Product which is directly suited for preparation and/or use by the consumer and is packed in such a manner that the product can only be reached by changing something on the packaging (e.g. damaging or breaking it).

Packaging components:

EVA	Ethylene-vinyl acetate
EVOH	Ethylene vinyl alcohol
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate
PETG	Glycol-modified polyethylene terephthalate
PP	Polypropylene
PS	Polystyrene
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride



General requirements

Term	Definition
Assessment	review by supply chain manager
Certificate holder	company holding a certificate issued on the basis of the On the Way to PlanetProof certification scheme
Critical major	An unacceptable nonconformity. This deviation leads to revocation of the certificate and may lead to exclusion for one year.
Initial assessment	first assessment after registration (by supply chain manager)
Initial inspection	first inspection after registration (by certification body)
Inspection	review by certification body
Main location	A company's principal place of business, where it is legally registered and, as such, its address on file with the Chamber of Commerce. The secondary locations are managed from the main location. The relevant administrative records for the secondary locations are available at the main location
Major	A nonconformity with great effect on the required sustainability level or the reliability (one month resolution time)
Minor	A nonconformity with little effect on the required sustainability level or the reliability (6 month resolution time)
Participant	company or legal entity that falls under the certificate of a supply chain manager
Periodic assessment	follow-up assessment of a current certificate holder or participant
Periodic inspection	follow-up inspection of a current certificate holder or participant
Secondary location	Branch of a company or certification body that carries out business activities at a location other than that where the main location is legally registered. A secondary location is accountable to the main location for its operational management and turnover. (Also: subsidiary, branch office daughter company).
Supply chain manager	company or legal entity that manages the production, sale and assessment system of a group of companies (participants) according to the conditions of the certification scheme and permits certified products or services to be produced and/or sold under its authority. The supply chain manager (=certificate holder) is the owner and/or supplier of the product or service in the supply chain.
Transition period	a period established to give current certificate holders the opportunity to implement new requirements after revision of the certification scheme. Within a transition period, certificate holders have the option to have the inspection (and assessments) based on either the previous certification scheme or the current certification scheme. New certificate holders and new participants must always comply with the current certification scheme. During the next inspection, once the transition period has ended, compliance with the criteria of the current certification scheme is mandatory. Each time a revised version of a certification scheme is published, a decision will be made as to whether or not a transition period will be allowed, and if so, how long this transition period will be.