CERTIFICATION SCHEME 'ON THE WAY TO PLANETPROOF' FOR PLANT PRODUCTS

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Established by: SMK

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In this version all additional decrees dd. April 14th 2022 are included.

Disclaimer: the Dutch certification scheme is the original version. In case of unclarities, or unclear interpretation, the original version is applicable.

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Note to the reader

Scope
Certification based on this certification scheme is possible in all European countries.

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-pre-packaged products and sell them under On the way to PlanetProof.
- Manage the buying and selling, and part of the logistical process.

On the way to PlanetProof certification is **not** mandatory for companies that:
- Only purchase and sell pre-packaged On the way to PlanetProof certified products.
- Purchase non-pre-packaged On the way to PlanetProof certified products and sell them as non-certified products.
- Provide specific services (e.g. packaging, invoicing) but are not the owner of the certified product. However, these service providers should be inspected as part of the inspection of the certificate holder / owner of the products.

A pre-packaged 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.

Which criteria do you have to meet?

All the actors of the chain have to be inspected. It is indicated per activity which requirements of the certification scheme you have to meet to get the On the way to PlanetProof certificate.

Do you want to qualify for the certificate On the way to PlanetProof?	•General certification conditions •General requirements for certificate holders (Paragraph general requirements of chapter 10 in the certification scheme)
Do you grow a crop that is mentioned in the scope (annex 1) of 'On the way to PlanetProof' Plant products ?	•All criteria for the production (Chapter 1 to 8 of the certification scheme) •For each requirement it is specified to which cultivation system the requirement applies.This is indicated in the right-hand columns with crosses (X), in which the cultivation systems are indicated with the following abbreviations: -OC-SB = Open-field Cultivation - Soil Based -OC-SS = Open-field Cultivation - Substrate -PC-SB = Protected Cultivation- Soil Based -PC-SS = Protected Cultivation - Substrate -PC-GR= Protected Cultivation- in Growth Rooms (only separately specified in chapter 1, in other chapters as part of protected cultivation on substrate). For a description of the cultivation systems, see the Glossary (annex 6)
Do you puchase and sell non-prepackaged products with On the way to PlanetProof label or communication	•Criteria for Track & Trace (Paragraph T&T of chapter 10 in the certification scheme) •Criteria for Communication (Paragraph communication of chapter 10 in the certification scheme)
Do you package products? (with buying of unpackaged products and sale of packaged products)	•Packaging requirements (Chapter 9 of the certification scheme) •Criteria for Communication (Paragraph communication of chapter 10 in the certification scheme) •Criteria for Track & Trace (Paragraph T&T of chapter 10 in the certification scheme)
Do you provide a service, without being the owner of the product (for example packaging)	•In case part of the activities that need to be inspected are outsourced elsewhere, the inspection needs to take place at the service provider. However, individual certification for a service provider is also possible. In this way, numerous inspections are avoided. •Service providers need to meet the criteria for Track&Trace and additionaly the criteria for communication apply to service providers that communicate on or about On the way to PlanetProof products and the packaging criteria apply to service providers that package products.

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 case that the CB observes nonconformities at the certified companies, the consequences depend on the level of the nonconformity:

Minor nonconformity: six month resolution time

- If resolution is possible, but does not take place within six months, the certificate is revoked. 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.
- In the case that the same nonconformity is observed in two consecutive years, and this nonconformity is not resolved within one month, the certificate will be revoked.

Major nonconformity: one month resolution time

- If resolution is possible, but does not take place within one month, the certificate is revoked.
- 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 case of a nonconformity relating to an official standard, the exceedance is not more 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 case 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.

*If 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 GlobalG.A.P. 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.

Additional decrees

Additional decrees are included in the certification scheme. The changes are highlighted with red text and yellow marking.

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

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 agro-biodiversity 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 protected	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
Point score							

0.0	**Points score for optional measures and malus point compensation**:
	Each theme has associated optional measures that generate bonus points. The certificate holder uses these to compensate for any malus points and thus obtain the required score.
	<u>Compensation for malus points:</u>
	• 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.
	<u>Points score for optional measures:</u>
	• In addition to the compensation for malus points, the certificate holder must obtain 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 obtained 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).
	
	<u>Explanation of bonus/malus points:</u>
	• 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 (plot, section, growth room, etc.). The registration unit must be consistent with the unit used for the crop protection records.
	• Bonus points: Optional measures apply to plot, crop or farm level. This is incorporated into the assessment guideline and the digital checklist.
	  ○ 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.
		- 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.
		
		  - 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

0.1	**Digital Checklist** As preparation for the inspection, a checklist is completed. In the checklist all applicable requirements and optional measures have been filled in. The certificate holder can use the SMK checklist (available for download at www.planetproof-international.eu > certify) or any other appropriate checklist. The Certification Body sends the filled in SMK checklist to SMK after the inspection.	- Check if the checklist is filled in correctly.	Major	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC protected		
				SB	SS	SB	SS	GR
1. Energy and climate								
Requirements for energy and climate								

1.1	**Registration for calculation of greenhouse gas emissions**
	Crops are excluded from this criterion when no heating and illumination is applied.
	• The certificate holder maintains complete records of the energy management. This includes:
	  ○ 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).
	• There are records of cultivation periods (weeks of starting and ending crops) of each compartment and/or production location
		- 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
			Major			x	x	x

1.2	**Calculation of greenhouse gas emissions as a consequence of climate control** Crops are excluded from this criterion when no heating and illumination is applied. • 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-international.eu). • In the case of multilayer cultivation, the total area is the combined area of all cultivation layers expressed per square meter. • CO_2 from an external source, supplied for fertilisation, is excluded from the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions.	- Check if whether the most recent version of the calculation module has been used. - Check whether the greenhouse gas emission calculation module has been correctly used for determination of the greenhouse gas emissions. - Check the data used for the greenhouse gas emission calculation module. - Check the O_2-concentration of determination of the carbohydrate emission of the CHP (standard 15% O_2; if determined at 3%, the value should be divided by 3). - Check if electricity consumption can be assigned to climate management and if this has been done (e.g. for heat pumps, dehumidification installations) - Send the checked calculation module to SMK.	Major			x	x	x
1.3	**Limit for greenhouse gas emissions from climate management process** Crops are excluded from this criterion when neither heating nor illumination is applied. • The limit, and if it has been met, has been calculated with the greenhouse gas calculation module. This takes into account the specific energy demand of the crop(s), cultivation period(s) and outside climate conditions in the cultivation period(s).	- Verify the outcome of the calculation module and check if the limit has been met for the most recent cultivation year to be evaluated. - Check if the improvement plan fulfils the	Major			x	x	

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC protected		
				SB	SS	SB	SS	GR
	• If the limit has been exceeded, the company should provide a plan of improvement, in order to meet the greenhouse gas emission limit as soon as possible and latest in 2024. The plan has to be well-founded and drafted or confirmed by a consulting party. From inspection in 2025 (during which the greenhouse gas emissions in the preceding cultivation year will be evaluated), the company will have to meet the limit.	requirements (meet the limit latest 2024, well-founded, confirmed by consulting party) - Check if the improvement plan (if relevant) is executed with the mentioned milestones per year.						
1.4	**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).	- Check compliance with the established criteria administratively (e.g. using the energy contract or guarantees of origin)	Major					x
1.5	**Heat cooling** There are no facilities present for cooling down generated heat, with the exception of emergency coolers. • 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.	- 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								
1.6	**Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions** A greenhouse gas emission, lower than the limit (see 1.3), is rewarded: 5-10% lower than the limit 10-25% lower than the limit 25-50% lower than the limit >50% lower than the limit	- To be shown with the greenhouse gas emission calculation module - Level: company level (note: the emissions are calculated per crop and average per m2 for the entire company)	 2 3 4 5			x	x	
1.7	**Sustainable electricity** Own generation and purchase of sustainable electricity is rewarded. CHP generation of electricity is not rewarded. The share of sustainable electricity is calculated with the greenhouse gas emission calculation module. 80-100% sustainable electricity 60-80% sustainable electricity 40-60% sustainable electricity No purchase of electricity	- To be shown with the calculation module for greenhouse gas emissions - Level: company level (note: the emissions are calculated per crop and average per m2 for the entire company)	 4 3 2 2			x	x	
1.8	**Use of sustainable energy** The certificate holder uses a part renewable energy to meet the total energy demand of the crop (can be calculated using the CO_2 calculation module). The total energy consumption may consist of: electricity, gas, and diesel. This includes both the self-produced and purchased	- Check administratively whether the established criteria are met. - Check the purchased and supplied		x	x			x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC protected		
				SB	SS	SB	SS	GR
	renewable energy. • 5 to 10% • 10 to 25% • 25 to 50% • 50 to 75% • 75 to 100%	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					
Equipment								
1.9	**Non-fossil powered agricultural machines** Use of non-fossil powered agricultural machines: • Agricultural tractor, category T according to the European vehicle categories (EU regulation no. 167/2013, article 4). • Forklift truck • Sprinkle irrigation installation	- Check visually for the presence of the tractor and administratively, using the proof of purchase, whether the established criteria are met. - Check purchase of non-fossil energy carriers (e.g. sustainable electricity or gas) - Level: company level	3 1 2	x	x			
1.10	**Low-revolution PTO** Use of a PTO with 750 revolutions. *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.*	- Check visually for the presence of the energy-efficient PTO - Check administratively whether the tractor meets the specifications - Level: company level	1	x	x			
Lighting in company buildings								
1.11	**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. *Explanation: this can help achieve a saving of 30%*	- 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
1.12	**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).	- Check visually for the presence of a control system for lighting - Level: company level	0.5	x	x			x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC protected		
				SB	SS	SB	SS	GR
Storage								
1.13	**Lighting switch** Use of refrigerator or cold store lighting switch with motion detector or door switch. Also for storage, toilet, and company buildings.	- Check visually for the presence of a motion detector or door switch - Level: company level	0.5	x	x			x
1.14	**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).	- 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
1.15	**Cooling with sensor pressure control** Use of cooling with (condenser) sensor pressure control. *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).*	- 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
1.16	**Frequency control** Use of frequency control on electric motors. *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).*	- Check visually for the presence of frequency control and whether the established requirements are met - Level: company level	1	x	x			x
1.17	**Use of warm air from greenhouse** Use of warm air from greenhouse to: 1) dry product(s) 2) warm storage cells	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. - Level: company level	2 3	x	x			x
1.18	**Energy consultancy** The company is advised by an energy expert at least once every two years.	- 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
1.19	**Improvement of system wall** Measurement and improvement of system wall by external expert.	- Check administratively the report or invoice receipt of external expert and implemented adjustments - Level: company level	2	x	x			x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC protected		
				SB	SS	SB	SS	GR
1.20	**Use of heat pump** Use of heat pump(s) to heat company buildings.	- 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
1.21	**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.	- 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
1.22	**Use of residual heat** Use of residual heat from cooling system condenser.	- 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
1.23	**Cooling with groundwater** Cooling with groundwater by means of heat/cold storage.	- 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
1.24	**Floor heating** Use of floor heating in the working area.	- 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

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
2. Crop protection							
Crop protection requirements							
2.1	**Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Action Plan** • 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.	- 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	**Crop protection records** • The certificate holder maintains up-to-date records of: ○ 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), applier, reason for application, application method, location and surface area. • Update logbook records daily. • Provide reason for deviation from the IPM Action Plan in logbook.	- Check whether crop protection records are present and completed in accordance with the requirements. - <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) - 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 A	**Allowed plant protection products and biocides** <u>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.	- When plant protection products and biocides are applied, check that the legal requirements and additional conditions are met. - The proper use of plant protection	Critical major	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
		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. - See also: GGAP CB 7.1.2. Major					
B	<u>Active substances with additional conditions</u> Additional conditions apply for the soil and foliar (crop) application of a number of active substances: • 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. <u>Flower bulbs and bulb flowers</u> Neonicotinoids (thiacloprid and acetamiprid) are not authorised in autumn-planted flower bulbs and the bulb flowers grown from them.	- When plant protection products and. - The proper biocides are applied, check that the legal requirements and additional conditions are met 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. <u>Legal authorisation of temporary exemption</u>. For all active substances that are authorised by the national authorities, including temporary exemptions, the same conditions apply.	Critical major	x	x	x	x
C	<u>Malus points</u> • 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: ○ 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.	- Check the number of malus points and whether sufficient points have been achieved for compensation.	Major	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
2.4	**Emission reduction plant protection products** When plant protection products are applied in open-field cultivation, the use of an approved drift-reducing technique providing at least 75% drift reduction is mandatory. If a knapsack sprayer is used, the sprayer needs to be equipped with a drift-reducing nozzle of at least 75% or a drift shield or a low volume lance. See ISO22369-1: for classification in drift-reducing levels. See annex 6 Glossary for the definition of a drift-reducing spray technique. Additionally, if the edge of the field/plot is within a distance of 14m along surface water, it is mandatory to take one of the below measures: • 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 3 meters in case of downwards spraying, or of at least 5 meter in case of upwards or sidewards spraying, or more if 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 (see annex 6 Glossary for further details).	- Check compliance with the requirement administratively based on a review of the crop protection records if at least 75% drift reduction is applied using a drift reducing technique and/or nozzles. - Check compliance with the requirement administratively based on a review of the crop protection records if 1 of the 3 additional measures is taken if the edge of the field/plot is less than 14m from surface water. - 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	**Prevention farmyard emissions**
	• In case spraying equipment is rinsed and cleaned at the farmyard, a rinsing and cleaning facility for this equipment must be present on the farm and equipped in a way that rainwater and excess water should not get in touch with open water or the sewing system (see annex 6 for more details). Discharge to the sewing system or to the soil is only allowed after removal of crop protection products by a purification facility. Discharge water after the cleaning process to surface water is not allowed.
	• When filling the tank of the spraying facility, the distance between facility and ditch is at least 2 meters, and not close to the vortex of the sewer. Absorption material is available to use in case of a calamity (for example spilling).
	• Transport equipment for disinfected planting material (e.g. flower bulbs) is adequately equipped so that any leaked liquid is collected.
	
	Additionally, the certificate holder needs to realize at least one of the below measures (if applicable) to prevent farmyard emission and add another measure every year.
	• A liquid-retaining rinsing and cleaning location. Rainwater and excess water should not get in touch with open water or the sewing system. Waste flows have to be collected and processed in biological purification systems, e.g. phytobac, heliosec, etc.
	• Remnant water is
	  ○ 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.
	• Machines that may be contaminated with plant protection products (field sprayer, orchard sprayer, planting machine, sowing machine) are always stored inside
	
	Alternative to the additional optional measures above certificate holders in Belgium and the Netherlands: fill in the Fyteauscan or Farmyard emission scan (at www.fyteauscan.be or www.erfemissiescan.nl) and establishes a list of action points for the prevention of farmyard emissions accordingly.
	Each year, at least one action point from this list is carried out. The list of action points is only relevant when the Farmyard Emission scan indicates that there are action points that can be carried out to prevent farmyard emissions. Perform the scan once every 3 years.
	
	Subcontracted work:
	If actions pertaining to the use of plant protection products are entirely subcontracted or in part to an agricultural contractor, the contractor carries out the requirements of criterion 2.5. The contractor provides the certificate holder with written proof of having completed the Farmyard emission scan, having prepared a list of action points and having carried them out.
		- Check if the mandatory measures are taken.
		- Check whether a new measure has been introduced annually.
		- Check visually and/or administratively whether the action items were performed.
		- Fyteauscan/Farmyard emission scan: Check administratively if the Farmyard emission scan is filled in, an action plan is drawn up and a new measure has been performed annually.
			Major	x	x		

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS

2.6	**Decision support systems (DSS)**
	• Show the standard method which is used for observation and monitoring of pests. For example, crop monitoring, use of information systems on specific disease pressure), etc.
	• Indicate threshold levels for management decisions.
	• The certificate holder maintains up-to-date records of (according to IPM Action Plan):
	  ○ pest monitoring and/or observations with date and observed quantities
	  ○ related management decisions
	
	See annex 6 Glossary for the description of a DSS.
		- 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). Bonus points are awarded in optional measure 2.24.	Major	x	x	x	x

2.7	**No chemical soil disinfection** • Chemical soil disinfection is not allowed and 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.	- 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	**Application of non-chemical control measures against pests** 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. Application of non-chemical control measures is mandatory if the following pests are to be controlled: • 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: two of the following pests: mites, citrus mealy bug (Planococcus citri), California red scale (Aonidiella aurantia) and Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitate) • Open-field cultivation – Other fruits: European red mite, gall mite, fruit spider mite, rust mite, false codling moth/plum moth, Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata). 'Non-chemical methods' comprise: biological control (including bacterial and virus preparations), pheromone disruption and trapping (see for products Annex 2b).	- 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	**Weed management** For the use of herbicides applies: • On pavements: prohibited. • Around raised structures (such as greenhouses, tunnels, basins, sheds and company halls): only allowed 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 the uncultivated zone and plot margins of certified crops: only permitted through point-specific application with a shielded spray nozzle. • On ditch/river banks: prohibited. This not applicable to the use of herbicides listed in annex 2b, List Green products, low-risk substances and basic substances.	- 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.	Critical major	x	x	x	x
2.10	**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. • 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. <u>The following applications are included in the calculation of the active substance limit:</u> • Annual crops, open-field cultivation: all crop protection applications from the point of sowing/propagation/planting/preparing until harvest of the product (including soil treatments preceding/during the beginning of the cultivation). 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). <u>The following applications are excluded from the calculation of the active substance limit</u>: • Low-risk products; see annex 2b for the relevant active substances. • Mineral 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). • Rodenticides (e.g. Bromadiolon) • Growth regulators based on the active substances daminozide and chlormequat (e.g. Alar and CCC). • Potassium phosphonates	- Check the amount of active substance after cultivation based on the records and/or invoices from contractors.	Major	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS

2.11	**Glyphosate**
	• The use of glyphosate in protected cultivation (in greenhouses and tunnels) 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, both owned and hired plots, including plots of crops not included in On the way to PlanetProof certification.
	• The application of glyphosate is subject to the following amount of malus points:
	  ○ 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 terminate green manure crops prior to the cultivation of a certified product is only permitted in case of minimum tillage farming. In all the other cases it is not permitted.
	• The above 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.
		- 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 and calculate a mass balance for glyphosate, being:
		- Stock previous check + total purchase – use on all plots of the farm = current stock
			Major	x	x	x	x

2.12	**Residue analysis** • For certificate holders, an unannounced residue analysis is carried out in a sample of 25% of participating companies as an additional check of the crop protection records. 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. • For new participants, one sample per company for residue analysis is obligatory before certification. • The timing for the residue analysis is determined by the CB based on risk. • 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).	- Check whether the result of the residue analysis matches the crop protection records and authorised products in On the way to PlanetProof. - The 25% figure for unannounced inspections is based on the number of certified companies associated with the certification body on January 1 of the current year. - 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.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS

2.13	**Inspection of spraying equipment**
	• Equipment for application of crop protection products with a spray boom wider than 3 meter (own equipment as well as that of a subcontractor) has an official certificate of approval which is not more than 2 years old
	• The following spraying equipment for application of crop protection products has an official certificate of approval which is not more than 4 years old:
	  ○ low volume space treatment equipment
	  ○ granulate and powder spreaders
	  ○ mechanically driven weed wipers and downward oriented spraying devices with a spray boom smaller or equal to three meters.
	• For hand held sprayers, and knapsack sprayers equipment for which there is no legal inspection obligation annual self-inspection needs to be carried. A maintenance report is produced describing the following checkpoints:
	1. There shall be no leakages from the pump, spray liquid tank (when the cover is closed), pipes, hoses and filters.
	2. All devices for measuring, switching on and off, adjusting pressure and/or flow rate shall work reliably and there shall be no leakages.
	3. The nozzle equipment shall be suitable for appropriate application of the plant protection products. All nozzles shall be identical (type, size, material and origin), form a uniform spray jet (e.g. uniform shape, homogeneous spray), and there shall be no dripping after switching off the nozzles.
	4. All the different parts of the equipment (sprayer), e.g. nozzle holder/carrier, filters, blower, etc. shall be in good condition and work reliably.
	5. The nozzle release deviates not more than +/- 15% of the nominal output. If a spraying equipment has no nozzles, the measured release of each spray mouth is not more than 15% of the average release of all spray mouths.
	
	For all spraying equipment: If self-inspection is conducted annually, the frequency set by the National Regulations for spraying equipment testing can be followed. Self-inspection takes place in the intermediate years. A maintenance report is produced addressing the above described checkpoints
		- 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-inspection as justification for adhering to the legally required frequency of the spraying equipment inspection.
		- Check whether the self-inspection satisfies the checkpoints as described in the criterion.
		- See also: GGAP CB 8.1 Minor
			Minor	x	x	x	x

2.14	**Certificate of Competence for application of plant protection products** • 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	- Check if appliers hold a valid Certificate of Competence. - See also GGAP AF 3.3.2 Major	Major	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS

2.15	**Work performed by an agricultural contractor**
	When a contractor is engaged for the crop protection in primary production:
	• The contractor shall be in possession of
	  ○ a GlobalG.A.P. certificate or equivalent 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.
		- Check whether (mechanised) subcontractor meets the requirements by carrying out an administrative check of the requisite certificates or alternative documents 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.
		- See also: GGAP AF 4.2 Minor, AF 5.1 Major
			Major	x	x		

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** • Empty containers shall be rinsed in appropriate rinsing equipment or at least triple rinsed and stored until disposal. The water from washing the empty containers is returned to the application tank or collected and processed in biological purification systems. • 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 7.9.	Major	x	x	x	x
Optional crop protection measures							
Cultivar selection and propagation material							
2.18	**Resistant cultivars** • Cultivation of demonstrably resistant or highly tolerant cultivars to diseases and pests *(level: plot level)*. • Fruit cultivation: resistant or highly tolerant cultivars (resistant to diseases) are tested on at least 0.1 hectare at the company *(level: crop level)*.	- 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
2.19	**Certified propagation material** Max. 1 of the following options: • 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.	- Check administratively whether the purchase receipts specify the propagation material and certification or whether the established criteria are met. - Level: crop level	2 4	x	x	x	x
Non-chemical control measures							
2.20	**Non-chemical control of above-ground diseases and infestations** Application of one or more of the following measures for non-chemical control of airborne	- Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met.		x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
	diseases and infestations: • 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).* • Pheromone traps to catch moths, butterflies and beetles (minimum 5 per hectare) *(plot level).* • Controlled management using the sterile male insect technique *(plot level).* • Implementation of predators (biological control) (3 points per predator) *(plot level).*	- 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 3 3 per predator				
2.21	**Non-chemical control of nematodes and other soil-related diseases and infestations** Use of one or more of the following measures for non-chemical control of nematodes and other soil-related diseases and infestations: • 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 (Pratylenchus penetrans). • Cultivation of Japanese oats against lesion nematodes (Pratylenchus penetrans). • 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.	- 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	

2.22	**Non-chemical weed management measures**
	• 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:
	  ○ 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
		- 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	

2.23	**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).	- 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	10	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
		that comply with the requirement. - Level: plot level					
Monitoring							
2.24	**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 annex 6 Glossary	- For every DSS that is applied according to specifications as mentioned in requirement 2.6, 2 bonus points can be achieved. - Level: dependent on the level of appliance: crop level or company level	2 per method or system	x	x	x	x
2.25	**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.	- 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							
2.26	**Emission reduction measures** • Spraying technique with emission reduction of at least 90%. See ISO22369-1 for classification in drift-reducing levels. • An emission screen or windbreak. For details: see Annex 6 glossary. • A cultivation free zone of at least 3 meters along a water-carrying ditch in case of downwards spraying and at least 5 meters in case of sidewards/upwards spraying. • Infiltration trench along water-carrying ditches • Barriers for crops on ridges or beds • Fruit cultivation: Black strip not more than 50 cm • Tree nursery: Use leaf compost, regular compost or other mulch layers • Tree nursery: Grass strips between trees Points are granted for emission reduction measures taken beyond the mandatory measures to comply to criterion 2.4	- Use the crop protection records to administratively check whether 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		
2.27	**GPS** Automatic section/nozzle control with GPS to prevent overlap in spraying.	- 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.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
2.28	**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.	- 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
2.29	**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. New (regulation EG 1272/2008):  Old (regulation 67/548/EEG): 	- 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
2.30	**Lower active substance use** Lower use of an active substance than the maximum permitted quantity for the crop concerned (per hectare per year): • 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.	- 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.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
3. Biodiversity and landscape							
Requirements for biodiversity and landscape							
3.1	For companies with open cultivation: A certificate holder should attain at least 4 bonus points in the chapter biodiversity and landscape	- Check whether enough bonus points are attained in this chapter	Major	x	x		
Optional biodiversity and landscape measures *The points only apply to the nature and landscape management of land under own management (including leased land). All optional biodiversity and landscape measures are at company level.*							
General							
3.2	**Farm Nature plan** • Plan for farmyard design (max. 5 years old) designed by a national or regional organisation that is recognised by the Committee of Experts Agro/Food Plants • 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 • A farm nature plan that complies to criteria mentioned above and encompasses several farms.	- - 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
3.3	**Nature conservation agreement** Valid agreement with an organisation for nature conservation or an agri-environment cooperative, concerning the conservation of flora and/or fauna on agricultural land, e.g.: birds, endangered species, etc.	- Check administratively whether the criteria set in the agreement are met.	2 per agree-ment	x	x	x	x
3.4	**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 meters 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. • Width of border 1.5 – 3.0 m • Width of border 3.0 – 6.0 m • Width of border 6.0 – 9.0 m • Width of border at least 9.0 m	- Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met.	 2 4 6 8	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
3.5	**Flowering herb and/or flower border** • Flowering herb and/or flower border with minimum width of 1.5 meters and minimum length of one side of an On the way to PlanetProof plot or one side of a greenhouse: The points below may not be added together. ○ Width of border 1.5 – 3.0 m ○ Width of border 3.0 – 6.0 m ○ Width of border 6.0 – 9.0 m ○ Width of border at least 9 m • Flowering herb and/or flower border within the plot with a width of at least 30cm. • The border is present for more than one year • The border contains endemic herb and/or flowering plant species	- 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 5 7 9 3 2 1	x	x	x	x
3.6	**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
3.7	**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
3.8	**Strip cropping** Multiple crops are cultivated on one plot in strips. • All strips are 0,5 to 3 meters wide • All strips are up to 6 meters wide • All strips are up to 12 meters wide • All strips are up to 30 meters wide Variation in strips can be with different crops (as specified in Annex 1), but also with flower strips or green manure crops.	- Check visually whether the established criteria are met.	4 3 2 1	x	x		
3.9	**Nest and shelter sites** • 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. • 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 meter 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). The heap of stones must have openings and be at least one meter 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

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
3.10	**Unploughed field** During the off-season (winter), a field of at least 1 ha is kept unploughed with the remaining stubbles or the remains of the harvested crop being present until the next growing season.	- Check administratively and/or visually, using the plot records (cultivation plan), whether the established criteria are met.	1	x	x	x	x
3.11	**Monitoring of biodiversity** Monitoring of insects, birds and/ or vegetation is carried out on the farm, using a monitoring system of (or in cooperation with) a nature conservation organization or a government body.	- Check visually and/or administratively whether the system meets the established criteria and check the presence of monitoring results.	2	x	x	x	x
Wet environment							
3.12	**Environmentally friendly ditch bank management** • Phased mowing of ditch banks, no more than half (±10%) the length of the ditch and 1-3 meters 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. • Grass clippings are removed from ditch banks. This may be done by the certificate holder or by a third party, for example a water board. Processing of grass clippings on the farm is allowed.	- 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
3.13	**Environmentally friendly ditch bank** An environmentally friendly ditch bank is present on the farm; a ditch bank with a gradual slope from water to land. The ditch bank slope is at least 2 times long as it is high (at least 1:2). At least 1 meter of the slope is under water. The ditch bank is at least 100 meters long. A management/ maintenance plan has been made.	- Check administratively (presence of maintenance plan) and by visual inspection (of the ditch bank and maintenance equipment) whether the established criteria are met.	3	x	x	x	x
3.14	**Reed bed or pond** • Reed borders or reed bed present with a total minimum area of 20 m2. • Pond present with depth of at least one meter and a min. surface area of 20 m^2.	- Check visually for the presence of the reed bed and pond.	1 2	x	x	x	x
Woody environment							
3.15	**Woody vegetation** Woody vegetation of native trees and / or shrubs with a minimum width of 1.5 meters and a minimum length of 10 meters. The vegetation is at least 2 meters high and has a closed undergrowth of at least 0.5 meters high.	- Check visually whether the established criteria are met.	4	x	x	x	x
3.16	**Hedgerows and hedges** Hedgerows and hedges exist with a minimum length of 10 meters and a border of grasses and/or herbs at least 0.5 meters wide.	- Check visually 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
3.17	**Woods** Woods(s) present with a minimum area of 100 m^2.	- Check visually 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
4. Soil fertility							
Soil fertility requirements							
4.1	**Organic matter balance** • An organic matter (OM) balance is calculated at company level. The company aims at realizing a positive effective organic matter (EOM) balance. This is demonstrated by an organic matter balance calculation • This calculation is performed over a period of one year. The average OM balance (balance is input minus decomposition) for all plots at company level is at least neutral. In case of a perennial crop, the balance at plot level over the entire growing period is neutral. • The NMI organic matter balance calculation tool (see https://om-balance.org) can be used for calculation of the OM balance. It is also possible to calculate the organic matter balance using a different calculation tool, for example a tool linked to a fertilisation plan or the calculation of a mineral balance. • In case the organic matter balance is negative, the certificate holder prepares an action plan containing possible steps for achieving a positive balance in the next year. If this is not feasible in practice, e.g. due to manure legislation, this should be made plausible. • In case the calculated decomposition of OM exceeds 2500 kg/ha/year, an upper limit for the necessary EOM supply of 2500 kg/ha/year is applicable and a consequential negative balance is allowed. Hired/leased land: In case of cultivation on hired/leased land, the certificate holder demonstrates that: • Either the organic matter balance of his own certified cultivation on the hired plots is positive • Or, at rotation level, sufficient organic matter on the hired plots concerned is supplied, with the result that the organic matter balance at rotation level is positive. It is not necessary that this calculation is performed for more than 3 hired plots. For companies that hire out plots, all the crops and activities (for example green manure crops or supply of organic matter) are included in the calculation, even if they are not carried out under their own management.	- Check the organic matter balance calculation. - Check whether the entered OM input is plausible based on the fertilisation accounts and plot registration. <u>Clarification</u>: The calculation of the organic matter (OM) balance consists of: - 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. All main and intermediate crops (green manure crops, etc.) must be included in the calculation, along with the total supply of compost and manure.	Major	x		x	

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
4.2	**Prevention of soil erosion** In fields prone to erosion, at least 2 of the below measures are taken to reduce water and wind erosion: • 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)	- 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 - See also: GGAP CB 3.5 Minor	Major	x	x		
Optional soil fertility measures							
4.3	**Positive organic matter balance** Positive organic matter balance (shown with the organic matter balance calculation): • for every extra 100 kg Effective Organic Matter/ha (EOM) supply beyond the required equilibrium amount or maximum EOM level 1 point.	- 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	**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. • 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.	- 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	**Analysis of soil life** Analysis of soil life (organisms living within the soil) through soil analysis, at least once every 4 years per plot.	- 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)	- 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: • 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.	- 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: • 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.	- 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.	- 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	

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
4.11	**No-till farming** • 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: - 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	
4.12	**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.	- Check visually during a field inspection and for the presence of equipment. - Level: company level	2	x		x	
4.13	**Tires with low ground pressure** • Tire inflation pressure control system present on tractor or other equipment for adjusting the tire pressure, on both own equipment and that of contractors. • Use of tractors and equipment with low pressure tires (not in combination with the former optional measure). • Use of tractors and equipment fitted with tracks.	- 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	**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.	- 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.	- 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** • 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.	- 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	**Nitrogen (N) and Phosphate (P) fertilisation in soil based open field cultivation** • Comply at company level with application limits for nitrogen, specified per crop, as presented in annex 5a. • The total amount of Nitrogen is calculated by adding up the nitrogen from inorganic fertilisers and amount of nitrogen from organic fertilisers (a.o. manure) that contributes to the feeding of the crop. • The amount of nitrogen from organic fertilisers (a.o. manure) that contributes to the feeding of the crop is calculated by counting the amount of nitrogen of all types of organic fertilisers (based on data of analysis or standardized information of N content) multiplied by its working coefficient. The working coefficients are mentioned in annex 5c. Phosphorous (P) fertilisation: • The amount of P fertilisation (organic and inorganic fertilisers) is based on soil analyses of the field and the corresponding recommendation for fertilisation. • In case of high phosphate status of the soil, that leads to a recommendation of zero P fertilisation, it is allowed to apply a maximum of 50 kg P per ha per year at farm level from organic fertilisers. • The soil analysis is maximum 4 years old and performed by an accredited laboratory in accordance with NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025. In addition, the company complies to any legislation on N and P fertilisation.	- Check whether the required N-limits are met and whether the used amount of P was based on soil analysis and recommendations for fertilisation. - See also GGAP CB 4.1.1 Minor.	Major	x			

5.4	**Nitrogen (N) and Phosphate (P) fertilisation in soil based protected cultivation** Nitrogen (N) fertilisation: • The total amount of Nitrogen complies at company level with the application limits for nitrogen, specified per crop, as presented in Annex 5b. The application limits mentioned are annual limits. In case a crop is grown only part of the year, the application limit must be recalculated pro rata in months. • The total amount of Nitrogen is calculated by adding up the nitrogen from inorganic fertilisers and the amount of nitrogen from organic fertilisers (a.o. manure) that contributes to the feeding of the crop. • The amount of nitrogen from organic fertilisers (a.o. manure) that contributes to the feeding of the crop is calculated by counting the amount of nitrogen of all types of organic fertilisers (based on data of analysis or standardized information of N content) multiplied by its working coefficient. The working coefficients are mentioned in annex 5c. Phosphorous (P) fertilisation: • The amount of P fertilisation (organic and inorganic fertilisers) is based on soil analyses of the field and the corresponding recommendation for fertilisation • In case of high phosphate status of the soil, that leads to a recommendation of zero P fertilisation, it is allowed to apply a maximum of 50 kg P per ha per year at farm level from organic fertilisers. • The soil analysis is maximum 4 years old and performed by an accredited laboratory in accordance with NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025. In addition, the company complies to any legislation on N and P fertilisation.	- Check whether soil analyses meet the established criteria - Check registration/purchase receipts fertiliser suppliers - Check records N and P - Check if the fertilisation complies with the limit and whether the P fertilisation meets the recommendations based on soil analyses. - See also: GGAP CB 4.1.1 Minor	Major			x	
5.5	**Open-field soilless cultivation** Emissions are being controlled with one of these measures: • Irrigation and nutrition take place with a drip irrigation system and are adjusted to the demand of the crop. • Only slow release fertilisers are being applied with a maximum N-supply of 300 kg/ha per year and maximum P-supply of 85 kg/ha per year (or 195 kg of phosphate). • Crops are cultivated on a closed floor, on which drain water and precipitation are collected in a reservoir of at least 500 m3 per ha, that complies to these requirements: o Irrigation takes place from this reservoir o The reservoir has no overflow to surface water o When the reservoir is full, the water collected on the field is transferred to surface water directly. Growing systems only collecting drain water and no precipitation (e.g. with a roof over a crop on cultivation gutters) need to comply with the criteria for drain water 6.9-6.13 for protected crops.	- Check visually and/or administratively whether the established criteria are met. - Check whether it is credible that crop nutrition and irrigation are adjusted to the crop demand. - Also see: GGAP CB 5.1.1 Minor, CB 4.1.1 Minor, CB 4.2	Major		x		

<table>
<tr><td>5.6</td><td>Adjustment of nitrogen fertilisation based on measurements
Adjustment of the nitrogen fertilisation based on measurements: take soil, crop and/or water samples at least once per crop cycle and at least once per year for adjustment of fertilisation.
• 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 Nitracheck, or other instruments that measure NH4 or NO3, 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).</td><td>- 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.</td><td>Major</td><td>x</td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>5.7</td><td>Inspection of fertiliser spreader
• 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 meters.
• In countries in Europe where the aforementioned inspection is not required by law or where the inspection can demonstrably not take place under reasonable conditions, a four-yearly calibration may be carried out. The deviation from the fertilizer application may not exceed 5%.</td><td>- Check whether inspection report meets the prescribed criteria.</td><td>Minor</td><td>x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>5.8</td><td>Cadmium content of phosphate fertilisers
• 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. The declaration has a maximum validity of 5 years after release.</td><td>- Check administratively whether the cadmium content complies (specification/fertiliser declaration).</td><td>Minor</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.9</td><td>Heavy metal content of compost
• Compost that is purchased from outside the company must meet the following requirements regarding the heavy metal content.
• Show this with ~~a certificate or~~ an analysis report prepared by an ISO 17025 accredited laboratory or a certificate or analysis report in accordance with the ISO 17065 guidelines and bearing the logo of the national accreditation institute. ~~A transport certificate signed by producer and supplier that refers to the analysis report also fulfils this requirement.~~
<table>
<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>
</table></td><td>- Check based on the analysis report or transport certificate, whether the compost composition complies to the requirements.</td><td>Major</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr>
</table>

5.10	**Mushrooms – use of compost** If compost is used in the cultivation of mushrooms, then: • 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
5.11	**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							
5.12	**Precision fertilisation** Precision fertilisation (time and place specific) based on • 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.	- 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
5.13	**Precision fertilisation equipment** • Use of precision fertilisation equipment based on pneumatic injection, cam wheel, row control or fertigation (application of soluble fertiliser to plants through irrigation water) *(level: crop level)*. • Use of GPS to prevent overlap in the application of artificial fertiliser *(level: company level).*	- 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			
5.14	**Nitrogen catch crop** Nitrogen catch crop after last crop.	- 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	
5.15	**Reduced heavy metal content in compost** Use of compost with heavy metal content <70% of legal limit. See requirement 5.11 for limits.	- 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
5.16	**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	

5.17	**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. • Solid manure and organic fertiliser pellets: ○ 25 to 50% N ○ 50 to 75% N ○ 75 to 100% N • Slurry: ○ 25 to 50% N ○ 50 to 75% N ○ 75 to 100% N	- 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. - Level: company level	1 3 4 0.5 1.5 2	x		x	
5.18	**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. • 1-4 tons/hectare • 5-8 tons/hectare • 9-12 tons/hectare • 13-16 tons/hectare • >16 tons/hectare	- 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	

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
6. Water							
Water requirements							
6.1 A	**Water plan** Before starting the cultivation, the certificate holder draws up a water plan. This should contain at least: • Estimation of water consumption for the entire company, for crop cultivation and other purposes • Estimation of water consumption per source and type • An overview of used water sources and locations of all water inlets • Volumes of storage reservoirs for irrigation and drain water • Irrigation technique used • Use of decision support systems (sprinkling planner, measuring instruments) • Presence and locations of measuring instruments on irrigation systems • Description of types, locations and destinations of discharge flows The water plan is updated at least once a year and kept for 5 years. An example can be found on www.PlanetProof.eu.	- Check administratively whether the water plan meets the established requirements. - Check visually if the company situation is presented accurately. - See also: CB 5.2.2. Major, CB 5.2.3 Minor	Minor	x	x	x	x
6.1 B	**Site map** (*Only for high risk regions; see Annex 6)* Certificate holder has a site map, showing actual production units (plots, houses), company yard and buildings in their environment. The map shows (if relevant in relation to water issues and if known): • all water system related elements as listed in the water plan • surface water flows with dominant flow directions • information on groundwater (f.i. on depth, flows) • water intake and discharge points of the company and its neighbours • landscape and nature elements on own land and its vicinity • storage facilities of risk substances (f.i. chemicals, fertilizer; fuels).	- All plots involved in certification are shown - The map can be drawn up at area level in collaboration with surrounding companies (e.g. a polder). - if requested information is not available, then an explanation of where/how was searched. - NB not all information is available in every situation.	Minor	x	x	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
6.1 C	**Stakeholder mapping** (*Only for high risk regions; see Annex 6)* Certificate holder has listed water-related stakeholders (names and - if relevant - contact data) with their respective interests (identifying interest in quality and resp. availability of surface and groundwater, with evt. seasons of interest). The list may include (if relevant in relation to water issues and if known): • relevant authorities; • water suppliers, irrigation communities; • other water consumers using the same sources; • water users sourcing from potential discharge channels; • potential dischargers to the sources used, if relevant; • relevant NGO's, nature conservation organisations. The tab in the example water plan may be used (see 6.1 A)	- list with names, addresses, telephone or email details; supplemented with a display of importance for which water flow and quality/quantity - NB not all information is available in every situation.	Minor	x	x	x	x
6.1 D	**Calamities** (*Only for high risk regions; see Annex 6)* Certificate holder has identified events (calamities; f.i. discharge of polluted water; water excess; drought), when stakeholders will be informed or warned; with corresponding acting protocols. Info can be added to (example) water plan (see 6.1 A).	Risk analysis and plan of action on paper or confirmed in interview ; evt. added to stakeholder list (6.1C) in water plan.	Minor	x	x	x	x
6.1 E	**Compliance** (*Only for high risk regions; see Annex 6)* Certificate holder complies with legislation and is informed of agreements that apply to the company's water consumption and discharges in its catchment.	Inquire about the rules applicable to the business type and equipment regarding water abstraction, consumption and discharge.	Minor	x	x	x	x
6.1 F	**Climate change** (*Only for high risk regions; see Annex 6)* For the production site(s) and the catchments involved, certificate holder is informed of potential changes on the long term regarding: (1) precipitation; (2) water demand; (3) seasonality of both 1 and 2; (4) availability of sources; (5) water quality; (6) new emission risks. The tab in the example water plan may be used (see 6.1 A). Certificate holder has defined **coping strategies** for these developments.	Check through interview, plans f.i. sheet in water plan, etc.	Minor	x	x	x	x
6.2 A	**Recording actual irrigation** • All used water sources are legal • Volumes of water intake and irrigation are measured • Registration of the actual amount of water used per water source (including possibly recirculation water). At least the amount per week per source. • Certificate holder takes record of total irrigation per parcel resp. crop, at least on a weekly basis. • The yearly accumulated irrigation per crop will be calculated • Irrigation decisions are based on data of irrigation demand (6.3)	- Check if all water sources are legal - Check if – in case of licenced water use – if conditions are being fulfilled as mentioned in licence. - Check administratively that actual water consumption is measured and recorded at all water sources. - Total yearly irrigation volume per crop is entered into the checklist - Check if total water intake corresponds with total irrigation - Check if monitoring data support irrigation actions - See also GGAPCB 5.1.1. Minor, CB 5.2.3 Minor	Major	x	x	x	x

6.2 B	**Consumption and production information** (*Only for high risk regions; see Annex 6)* - Certificate holder is informed of precipitation volumes in the catchment (at least weekly). - Certificate holder prepares yearly reports on discharges and water intake from all relevant sources, that can be used to inform stakeholders (f.i. authorities). - Certificate holder records yearly production (weight; numbers).	- Verify access to precipitation data through own registration (paper or digital) or information via app or website. - Check the production statement on the basis of delivery notes and production registration - Include the assignment in the digital checklist.	Major	x	x	x	x
6.3	**Recording irrigation demand** • Irrigation demand is determined with sensors (e.g. tensiometers, soil sensors) or an irrigation planner. • Daily records of monitoring /measurements must be kept.	- 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	x	x
6.4	**Records of discharge from irrigation process** In case of discharge of waste water from the irrigation process (containing added nutrients): • Records of the discharge per 4-week period are present, specifying date, discharge volumes and N-concentration (NO3 and NH4). For the calculation of N discharges, the most recent analysis of drain water is used, with a date no more than 4 weeks away from the discharge date. • 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. • Discharge complies with actual legislation	- Check discharge records, applicable analysis from accredited laboratory, purchase receipts for N fertilisers and net area of crops - Check if discharge (routes and composition) complies with legislation.	Major				x
6.5	**Condensation water from buildings and greenhouses** When condensation water from the greenhouse roof or other facilities (e.g. storage rooms) is collected, it has to be used for irrigation.	- Check visually if condensation water is collected and used for irrigation.	Minor			x	x
6.6	**Management of water reservoirs** Use of copper sulphate in reservoirs is forbidden.	- Check purchase and use of copper sulphate - Level: company	Minor	x	x	x	x
6.7	**Reverse Osmosis (RO) installations** If the company uses RO installations for desalination of water: • Only biologically degradable anti-scalants (e.g. Carboxy Methyl Inulin (CMI) may be added. • Installation, use of water source and brine discharge comply with actual legislation.	- Check use of anti-scalant through questioning and purchase invoice - Check if situation complies with legal obligations.	Major		x	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	**Closed drain water collection system** Drain water is collected with a closed drain water collection system. • No more than one point of discharge per greenhouse. • Drain tanks and silos do not overflow to outside the system. This criterion does not apply, if demonstrably no drain water comes forth from the irrigation process that flows to the soil and underground	- Check whether situation complies with these criteria.	Major				x

6.10	**Drain water reuse for irrigation** Drain water reuse for irrigation is obligatory. Reuse of drain water for irrigation may take place in the same crop or in another crop, provided that the irrigation volume and nutrient content of the water correspond with the demand of the receiving crop.	- Check whether have been met. - See also: GGAP AF 7.4.1. Recommendation	Major				x

6.11	**Prevent discharge of pesticides with waste water**
	If wastewater from the production process is discharged, discharge of pesticide (residues) from pesticide application on the company is prevented through fulfilling one of these options:
	• (In case of discharge from the irrigation process) During three months prior to discharge, no pesticides have been applied with irrigation and during 4 weeks prior to discharge no pesticides have been sprayed
	• Prior to discharge, the discharge flow has been purified from pesticide residues by:
	  ○ Either: a purification installation with legal approval, belonging to the company, a growers' cooperation or a public utility.
	  ○ Or: a purification installation, removing at least 95% of the active ingredients are removed from the discharge water (evidence to be delivered by the certificate holder).
	• Certificate holder proves in a different way that discharge has no negative environmental impact.
		- Check whether the established criteria are met.
		- See also: GGAP CB 5.4.1. Minor
			Major			x	x

6.12	**N-emission limit** For protected soilless crops: in case of discharge of wastewater from the irrigation process, the company complies with N-emission limits as presented in annex 4.	- Check whether the established criteria are - met, based on the emission volumes and discharged water analysis. - See also: GGAP CB 5.4.2 Major					x
6.13	**Discharge of wastewater from cleaning from cleaning processes** Waste water from Waste water from cleaning processes (products or packaging) is processed on the company, unless certificate holder proves there are no environmental risks.	- Check whether the established criteria are met.	Minor	x	x	x	x
6.14	**Percolate water** Water, percolated from organic material storage (e.g. organic waste, compost, organic fertiliser/manure) cannot flow into surface water. It may flow onto the soil or eventually be discharged to the sewer system.	- Check if percolate water may appear at storage piles and containers; check potential flow routing.	Major	x	x	x	x
Optional water measures							
6.15	**Zero discharge** Certificate holder proves that no discharge of wastewater with added nutrients from the irrigation process takes place or may take place.	- Check the evidence, or the validity of an official inspection report. - Level: company level	5			x	x
6.16	**Rainwater collection** • The company has a rain water collection system in use • Rainwater is stored in a reservoir of 500-1,000 m3 p er ha crop area • Rainwater is stored in a reservoir of at least 1,000 m3 per hectare crop area	- Check presence of rainwater collection system and storage reservoir(s); check storage capacity of the reservoir(s). - Level: company level	1 1 2	x	x	x	x

6.17	**Management of water reservoir(s)** • Evaporation and growth of algae are limited by covering the water reservoir with dark cover, preventing light to enter. Or: • The water reservoir has not been covered (therefore accessible by birds) and has a stable submerged aquatic vegetation.	- Check whether the reservoirs are covered or the presence of subaquatic vegetation - Level: company level	1	x	x	x	x
6.18	**Filter flushing water** Year-round, all filter flushing water from the irrigation installation is collected and reused for irrigation.	- Check visually for presence of installation and records. - Level: company level	4		x	x	x
6.19	**Reuse of condensation water from technical installations** • Condensation water from CO2-dosage installations and cooling equipment is collected and reused for irrigation • Condensation water from the boiler is collected and reused for irrigation • Condensation water from the CHPs is collected and reused for irrigation	- Check procedures and installation - Level: company level	1 1 2			x	x
6.20	**Efficient irrigation in soil-based crops** Irrigation takes place close to the plant and/or the root system, e.g. with drip irrigation or through a drain system in the soil, limiting water losses through evaporation from the soil.	- Check irrigation system - Level: crop level - See also: GGAP CB 5.1.1. Minor	3	x		x	
6.21	**Preventing and locating leaks** Certificate holder carries out periodical measures in order to locate and prevent leaks in irrigation and drain systems. Examples are: • Frequent (at least weekly) EC measurements in the groundwater lowering well and nearest ditch • Routine checks of water technical installations; at least monthly • Flow alarms resp. flow checks of irrigation. Demonstrably, there are no leaks or leaks have been seriously limited by measures taken.	- Check procedures, protocols and logbooks - Visually check on leaks and repair situation - Level: company level	1 1		x	x	x
6.22	**Collective action** (*Only for high risk regions; see Annex 6)* Certificate holder has joined collective actions in the company's catchment, that work on (1) communication about water quantity and quality in its working area and/or (2) realizing improvement on any water issues.	- Participation can be demonstrated through membership, project report, etc.	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	Prevention of light emission: For companies which use artificial lightning, the following applies to the equipment of the greenhouse: • 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%. In addition, the following additional requirements apply: • 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. Definition: First period of the night: • 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. Latter period of the night: • 1 Nov-1 April: 12:00 a.m. till sunset • 1 April-1 November: from 2:00 a.m. till sunset	- Check whether there is compliance with the stipulated criteria for presence and use of light screening The percentage of blocked light emission is calculated with the following formula: LA% = (1-K%) – ((1 – DA%) * (1 – K%)) In which: LA% = percentage blocked light emission (in%) K% = percentage gap (as % of total surface) DA% = percentage light blocked by the specific screen (in %) The percentage of blocked light emission should have an accuracy of one decimal. Example: K% = 3% and DA% = 98% LA% = (1-3%=97%) – ((1-98%=2%) * (1-3%=97%)) = 97% - (2% * 97%) = 95.1%	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** • 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.	- 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.	- 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** • The use of cleansers is in conformity with the legal approvals. • If chlorinated products (with the exception of chlorine dioxide), hydrogen fluoride and sodium hypochlorite are used as cleansers, a malus point is assigned per product.	- Check administratively, based on registration of the consumption of products and/or subcontractor receipts for cleaning, whether the established requirements are met.	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.	- 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.	- 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.	- Check written information from substrate supplier. - Level: crop level	2		x		x
8.7	**High quality value creation of waste flows** • 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.	- 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

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
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:
	• Contains no PVC or chlorinated polymers.
	• In the case of labels and wrappers, the following materials and components are not allowed:
	  ○ 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)
	• On tubular net/net packaging a waste instruction is included, which indicates that the packaging has to be disposed of with the residual waste.
		- 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
Optional packaging measures							
9.3	**Disposal instructions** 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. The following are some examples of disposal instructions. These examples are from the disposal guide of the Netherlands Institute for Sustainable Packaging.	- 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

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level/ points	OC open		PC prot.	
				SB	SS	SB	SS
	 Mobius loop Mobius loop Glasbak Plastic-heroes Prullenbak						
9.4	**No heavy metals** Packaging and packaging components are free of heavy metals (lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium).	- Check purchase receipts and product information. - Level: crop level	1	x	x	x	x
9.5	**Bio-based, recycled, and renewable raw materials** 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.	- 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	**Certified material** Paper, cardboard and wood packaging material is made of certified material such as FSC and PEFC. Recognisable from logos or delivery specifications.	- 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	**Mono materials** 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.	- Check visually whether the packaging meets the criterion. This may be carried out using a sample of the primary packaging. - Level: crop level	2	x	x	x	x

10: General requirements

Per criterion is indicated if it is applicable for primary production (P) and/or trade (T). This is indicated with crosses in the columns on the right side.

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
General requirements for certificate holder					
10.0	**General certification conditions** • 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** • Registration is only possible for products that appear in annex 1. • Certification based on this scheme is possible in all European countries 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.	N/A	x	

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)

10.2	**Certification at crop/product level**
	• Certification takes place at crop/product level.
	• Registration of the company's entire production of the crop/product is mandatory.
	
	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 site or a selection of sites. The following conditions apply:
	  ○ the entire site production of the product shall be registered. For registration a certificate holder can use a GLN-location code
	  ○ the use and records of pesticides and fertilisers is verifiable per site
	  ○ the logistical separation of the certified product is demonstrably ensured. For every crop / product that is to be certified, this is demonstrated by a tracking test on the product that is ready for delivery
	• 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:
	  ○ - forest trees and hedge plants
	  ○ - avenue and park trees
	  ○ - fruit trees and rootstocks
	  ○ - roses
	  ○ - 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.
	• ornamental cultivation: no crop/ product level registration, but registration the company's entire production of the following crop groups:
	  ○ 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.
		- Check whether the established requirements are met.
		
		In case of certification a part of the sites units:
		- Check per crop if all plots of the site is taken into account
		- Check if records of the use of pesticides and fertilisers are kept and are complete, per site
		- Make per crop a tracking test in case the same crop is also cultivated on a farm that is not registered for certification
		
		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)
10.3	**Open-field or protected cultivation** • 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. 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. <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: • 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	**Propagation material for bulb flowers and chicory** **From 2020** • The propagation material* for bulb blower and chicory cultivation is certified Organic or On the way to PlanetProof or • 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: ○ 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: ~~In 2020 (from autumn 2020 for bulb flower cultivation, from 2021 for chicory cultivation):~~ ○ 2.1 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Action Plan ○ 2.2 Crop protection records ○ 2.3 Allowed plant protection products and biocides ○ 2.4 Emission reduction ○ 2.5 Prevent Farmyard emission scan ○ 2.6 Use of DSS ○ 2.7 No chemical soil disinfection ○ 2.10 Active substance limit ○ 2.11 Glyphosate ○ 2.12 Residue analysis: bulb flowers 100% of companies, chicory root stock 25% of companies ~~In 2021:~~ ~~○ Aforementioned +~~ ○ 4.1 Organic matter balance on plot level ○ 5.1 Fertilisation plan ~~In 2022:~~ ~~Complete PlanetProof certification.~~ *Purchase of propagation material that does not meet the requirements is permitted up to a maximum of 20%.	- Check whether the propagation material for flower bulbs (bulb flowers) and, from 2020, for chicory (chicory root stock) meets the established requirements. - The check is to take place at the certificate holder's premises (bulb flower grower/chicory grower). <u>Growth process:</u> • 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: - IPM Action Plan - Registration of crop protection - Completed farmyard emission scan - Proof of use of DSS • 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)
10.5	**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.	- Check administratively whether the harvest dates have been recorded. - See also: GGAP CB 1.1 Major	Minor	x	
10.6	**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
10.7	**Products with choral content** In the water of cut flowers and cut foliage. it is not allowed to use products that contain chlorine substances.	- Check visually and administratively.	Major		x

10.8	**Contract cultivation**
	• 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 outsourced contract cultivation fulfils the following obligations:
	  ○ 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 inspection at the contractor includes an assessment of whether the On the way to PlanetProof cultivation meets all the cultivation-specific requirements, including residue analysis.
		Check at the certificate holder:
		- Contract with contractor, including agreements on implementation crop protection and fertilisation in accordance with IPM Action Plan and fertilisation plan
		- Check additional administrative records
		
		Check at contractor:
		- 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	

10.9	**Inspections and certification for primary production companies** • 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: ○ 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 6 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: ○ Annual inspection of main location ○ Annual inspection of √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. <u>Certification:</u> Year 1: • Possible nonconformities during the first inspection, must be resolved by the certificate holder within 3 months. If this takes longer, a second inspection is required before certification. • All requirements must be met for certification. The only exception applies to a nonconformity on criterions with the level 'minor' that cannot be corrected. In that case, certification can proceed if an improvement plan has been drawn up based on which it is sufficiently plausible that the requirements will be met again for the next cultivation cycle. • 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. Year 2 and thereafter: certification is extended by one year if all requirements are met. <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. * 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.	Year 1: The certification body checks: - 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. Year 2: 1. The final check from the previous year combined with the inspection for the current year. The certification body checks whether cultivation meets all requirements. Unannounced inspections 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. 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. The CB reports the revocation of a certificate and any exclusion period to SMK.	N/A	x	

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
10.10	**Reporting temporary nonconformities** 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. • 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. • 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 10.11). • 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)	- 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
10.11	**Calamities** Option for partial deregistration in the event of calamities. 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. Exemption through contingency scheme • 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.	- 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	
10.12	**Complaints procedure** The certificate holder has a procedure for complaints concerning certified products/services. The procedure specifies that: • 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.	- Check: 1. Complaints procedure 2. Complaints register - See also: GGAP AF 8.1 Major	Minor	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
10.13	**Inspection frequency for trading companies (purchase and sales)** • Trading companies without their own production (one location) undergo an annual inspection. • For intermediate trade with multiple locations, an annual inspection is carried out of the main location and all secondary locations.	- Check whether the trading company meets all applicable requirements of the certification scheme. - In the event that a trading company also undertakes packaging activities, check whether the packaging requirements are met. - Determine the sample size that applies and carry out the check in accordance with this sample. - The CB reports revocation of a certificate and any exclusion period to SMK.	N/A		X

<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Criterion</th><th>Assessment guideline and interpretation</th><th>Level</th><th>Production (P)</th><th>Trade (T)</th></tr>
<tr><td>10.14</td><td>Inspection frequency for retail (trading companies who sell products directly to consumers)
The following applies to retail with multiple locations:
• Main location: a six-monthly inspection
• Operational locations (storage and distribution): annual √number of operational locations. The CB reports to the certificate holder 1-2 days in advance at which operational sites an inspection will take place.
• Shops (sales to consumers): annual inspection frequency is determined on the basis of the table below. The inspections are unannounced.

<table><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Number of stores (consumersales) to be visited during an inspection</th></tr><tr><th>Number of stores</th><th>First inspection</th><th>Next inspections</th></tr><tr><td>1 to 3</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>4 to 6</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>7 to 16</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>17 to 49</td><td>4</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>50 to 100</td><td>5</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>101 to 144</td><td>6</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>145 to 196</td><td>7</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>197 to 256</td><td>8</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>257 to 324</td><td>9</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>325 to 400</td><td>10</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>401 to 484</td><td>11</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>485 to 576</td><td>12</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>577 to 676</td><td>13</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>677 to 784</td><td>14</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>785 to 900</td><td>15</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>901 to 1024</td><td>16</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Over 1024</td><td>0,5√n (rounded up)</td><td>0,25√n (rounded up)</td></tr></table></td><td>- Determine the yearly inspection frequency (how many locations need to be visited).</td><td>N/A</td><td></td><td>x</td></tr>
<tr><td>10.15</td><td>Environmental policy plan
Certificate holders with >10 FTE must compile an environmental policy plan that addresses the following as a minimum:
• The general environmental policy and environmental objectives of the company.
• How this environmental policy manifests itself in the company objectives.
• 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.

Companies with ISO 14001 certification are exempted from this requirement</td><td>- Check the existence and content of the environmental policy plan at companies >10 FTE.</td><td>Minor</td><td></td><td>X</td></tr>
</table>

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)

10.16	**Environmental coordinator**
	• 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:
	  ○ 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.
	• Companies with ISO 14001 certification are exempted from this requirement.
		- 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

Clarification of track & trace

- If company is in possession of equivalent certificates: BRC, IFS, Organic or FSSC22000 the requirements below on T&T procedure 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.

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 channelled and administered flow of certified products. This is only possible if the On the way to PlanetProof product is going to be channelled 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.

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
10.17	**Track & trace procedure** The track & trace procedure is established in writing and takes care of separation of product flows. • 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. The track & and trace procedure is known to the employees. A person with overall responsibility for track & trace has been appointed. 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.	- 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). - Check the presence, the content and the implementation of contingency plan. - Check presence and content of crisis-related records. - See also: GGAP CB 1.1. Major	Major	x	x

10.18	**Assessment of the supply chain**
	The PlanetProof certified product which is sold, must be purchased and produced as PlanetProof.
	• Check at least annually whether the supplier(s) are still On the way to PlanetProof certified.
	• There are overviews of all received and delivered PlanetProof certified products available, stating the name of the certified supplier and buyer and the quantity or kg of the certified products. This can be done in the following ways:
	  ○ By specification on each line on the customer invoices, or
	  ○ By overviews from the ERP system, or
	  ○ By specification on receipt and delivery notes.
	• 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.
	• The certificate holder (trade company or retailer) informs its supplier in the supply chain in case of shortcomings on the PlanetProof requirements, on the delivered product.
		Administrative inspection of:
		- 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	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)

10.19	**Service providers**
	If part of the production process takes place at another company (outside the holding and without a legal ownership relation):
	• The certificate holder must makes clear, written agreements concerning administrative and physical separation of certified products.
	• The certificate holder informs the service provider in writing about the On the way to PlanetProof requirements that apply to the operations of actions that the service provider performs. E.g. packaging requirements, communication requirements and / or track & trace.
	• The service provider who communicates about a certified product on behalf of a certificate holder uses the registration number of the certificate holder (the client), unless the service provider is independently certified (in which case the registration number of the certified service provider is used).
	• The service provider must cooperate with inspections that take place within the framework of the certification.
	• A service provider can also independently obtain the On the way to PlanetProof certificate. In that case the requirements of 10.19 are not applicable.
	• Independent certification of the service provider is obligatory in case the service provider:
	  ○ Is the point of contact for the buyers concerning the sell- and delivery details about the certified products and
	  ○ Has the coordination on part of the logistic process concerning the delivery of the products. This concerns storage, grading and delivery of products, in case both certified and not-certified products are involved (risk of comingling).
		Administrative inspection of:
		- Written communication with service providers.
		Physical inspection of track & trace at the service provider:
		- Check description and record the method of tracking & tracing (track & trace procedure);
		- Check the implementation of track & trace in practice.
		- Check whether the requirements that apply to the actions performed by the service provider are also carried out in accordance with the criteria (such as packaging requirements and communication requirements).
			Major		x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
10.20	**Track & trace in practice at trading companies** (buying and selling): • Segregation of On the way to PlanetProof certified product and non-certified product takes place in accordance with the track & trace procedure. • 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 kilograms or unit quantities.	- Check practical implementation of track & trace procedure through quantitative tracking test within the company; - The auditor selects a batch from a customer's premises (or retail shelf) for intra-company tracking back to the purchased product. - Make a concrete and numerical check whether the mass balance of the selected batch 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, brochures, website, and all other means of communication.	Major		x

<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Criterion</th><th>Assessment guideline and interpretation</th><th>Level</th><th>Production (P)</th><th>Trade (T)</th></tr>
<tr><td>10.21</td><td>Track & trace in practice at retail (trading companies with consumer sales)
For retail:
• Segregation of On the way to PlanetProof certified product and non-certified product takes place in accordance with the track & trace procedure.
• 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.
• Communication about the product in the store (for example shelf tags, floor displays, mobiles) is only allowed in relation to On the way to PlanetProof certified products that are part of the certification scheme for which the retailer is certified.
• The sample size of the number of tracking tests is determined by the table below.
<table><tr><th>Risk element</th><th>Low risk:</th><th>Standard risk:</th></tr><tr><td>At every store to be visited according to the yearly inspection frequency, there will be at least one test on one product (crop). There can be additional tracking tests in and divided over the selected stores according to the following risk elements:</td><td># stores</td><td># stores</td></tr><tr><td>Is more than 1 product sold with On the way to PlanetProof certification?</td><td>No</td><td>Yes +2</td></tr><tr><td>Is there simultaneously certified and non-certified product on site? (risk of comingling)</td><td>No</td><td>Yes +5</td></tr><tr><td>Are communications about the quality mark carried out at store level by store staff in the store?</td><td>No</td><td>Yes +3</td></tr><tr><td>Only central purchasing takes place.</td><td>Yes</td><td>No +5</td></tr><tr><td>Can a mass balance be made for products in the sample?</td><td>Yes</td><td>No +3</td></tr><tr><td>Does the intended certificate holder have other valid track & trace certificates?</td><td>Yes</td><td>No +3</td></tr><tr><td>Have 1 or more major nonconformities been identified in the previous inspection?</td><td>No</td><td>Yes +2</td></tr></table></td><td>- Check practical implementation of track & trace procedure through quantitative tracking test within the company;
- Determine the number of samples using the table with risk elements
- The auditor selects a batch in a store for intra-company tracking back to the purchased product.
- If central purchasing takes place in the retail organization and the registration of delivered products in the store is identical to the sold products which are registered in the distribution centre, the inspector is allowed to choose the batch(es) for the tracking test in the distribution centre;
- Check, based on the internal tracking system and interviews, whether the tracking process (including communication requirements) has been established and is implemented. Interview = ask the responsible employees in stores and distribution centres if the track & trace procedures are known;
- Check whether delivered products originate from PlanetProof certified companies.
- Check communication about these products in the store.
- Determine in case of deviations on the communication requirements which corrective measure applies on the basis of criterion "sanctions in case of deviations from communication - retail". The sanctions for communication are separate from all other elements of the track & trace test in practice.</td><td>Major</td><td></td><td>x</td></tr>
</table>

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
10.22	**Sanction in case of deviations communication - At retail** Of all unpackaged On the way to PlanetProof certified products that are selected for the tracking tests, it will be checked in the store if the communications requirements are met. The following corrective measures apply in the event of nonconformities: • 0-1 deviations: no sanctions • 2 deviations (minor): six months resolution time after observation. • 2-5 deviations (major): within 1 month after observation, make a substantiated statement of cause and resolution and preventive actions performed • 5 deviations (major): within 1 month after observation, make a substantiated statement of cause and resolution and preventive actions performed. In addition within 6 months an unannounced sample will be taken in the applicable store location Regardless of the size of the sample the above criteria will remain applicable.	- Perform the sample at each store location that is visited for the periodic inspection. - Determine which products are included in the sample at the relevant store location. - Check communication about these products in the store. - Determine in case of deviations which corrective measure applies. - Check whether corrective measures for communications have been implemented within the recovery period.	Up to 2 deviations Minor; more than 2 deviations Major		x
10.23	**Minimum cultivation time purchased products** 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: • 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. • 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.	- Assessment of specifications – purchase and sales administration.	Critical major	x	x
10.24	**Recognition** • 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

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
10.25	Composite products with On the way PlanetProof logo A composite product is a product consisting of two or more products (for example a vegetable package, or a soup package). The On the way to PlanetProof logo can be used in case: • at least 75% of the weight of the composite product are raw On the way to PlanetProof certified plant products • there is a product declaration on the package announcing which products are On the way to PlanetProof certified. This only concerns the raw products.	- Check visually and administratively whether the requirements are met.	Major	x	x

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
Communication					
10.26	**Communication On the way to PlanetProof - General** Use of On the way to PlanetProof names and/or logos is only permitted: • 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. • 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. Any suggestion that On the way to PlanetProof is a trademark is not permitted. 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 ~~are~~ 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'. SMK maintains the rules as deposited for using the name and logo On the way to PlanetProof. SMK assigns to the deposition for the collective name and logo at the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (31-10-2016 / registration number 0998240). The general conditions of the Milieu Reclame Code (Dutch Environmental Advertising Code) also apply.	Assessment of compliance with communication requirements. Check on - 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

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level	Production (P)	Trade (T)
10.27	**Communication - application registration number | GLN number** Use of On the way to PlanetProof name and logo on the product or the collection package is only permitted if: • the product / package is 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, for example, the unique registration number has the next characteristics: ABC1234567. • the registration number of the certificate holder is located in the logo. If the number is not located in the logo, this number must be clearly located somewhere else on the package, as near as possible to the logo. • In case more than one company in the chain is involved in the selling process, the registration number of the involved packaging company is mentioned on the package. 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. If certificate holder has a GLN number, the mandatory the registration number in the On the way to PlanetProof logo may be omitted on packaging provided that the GLN number is shown on the same packaging. Excluded are GLN numbers that start within the series 4049928 -4063061 (the so-called GGN numbers). If a partnership of various individual certificate holders wants to communicate in general terms about On the way to PlanetProof, only the quality mark without a registration number can be used. The On the way to PlanetProof logos, along with the mandatory individual registration number, can be downloaded as JPG and PNG-files from the websites www.planetproof.eu (Dutch version) or www.planetproof-international.eu (English version)	Check if an authorised version of the logo and registration number is used: Logo with registration number of the certificate holder, or: Logo without number, but with a GLN-number on the package	Major	x	x

10.28	**Use of On the way to PlanetProof name/logo** • 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. Clarification • 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	Inspection/assessment for compliance with communication requirements on communication media: - 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
10.29	**Own claims** 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).	Inspection/assessment for compliance with communication requirements on communication media: - 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. Inspection/assessment: - Packaging - Written consent from SMK	Major	x	x
10.30	**Communication Groenkeur Tree Nursery Stock** See the Dutch certification scheme. (so far only applicable in The Netherlands)		Major	x	x

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

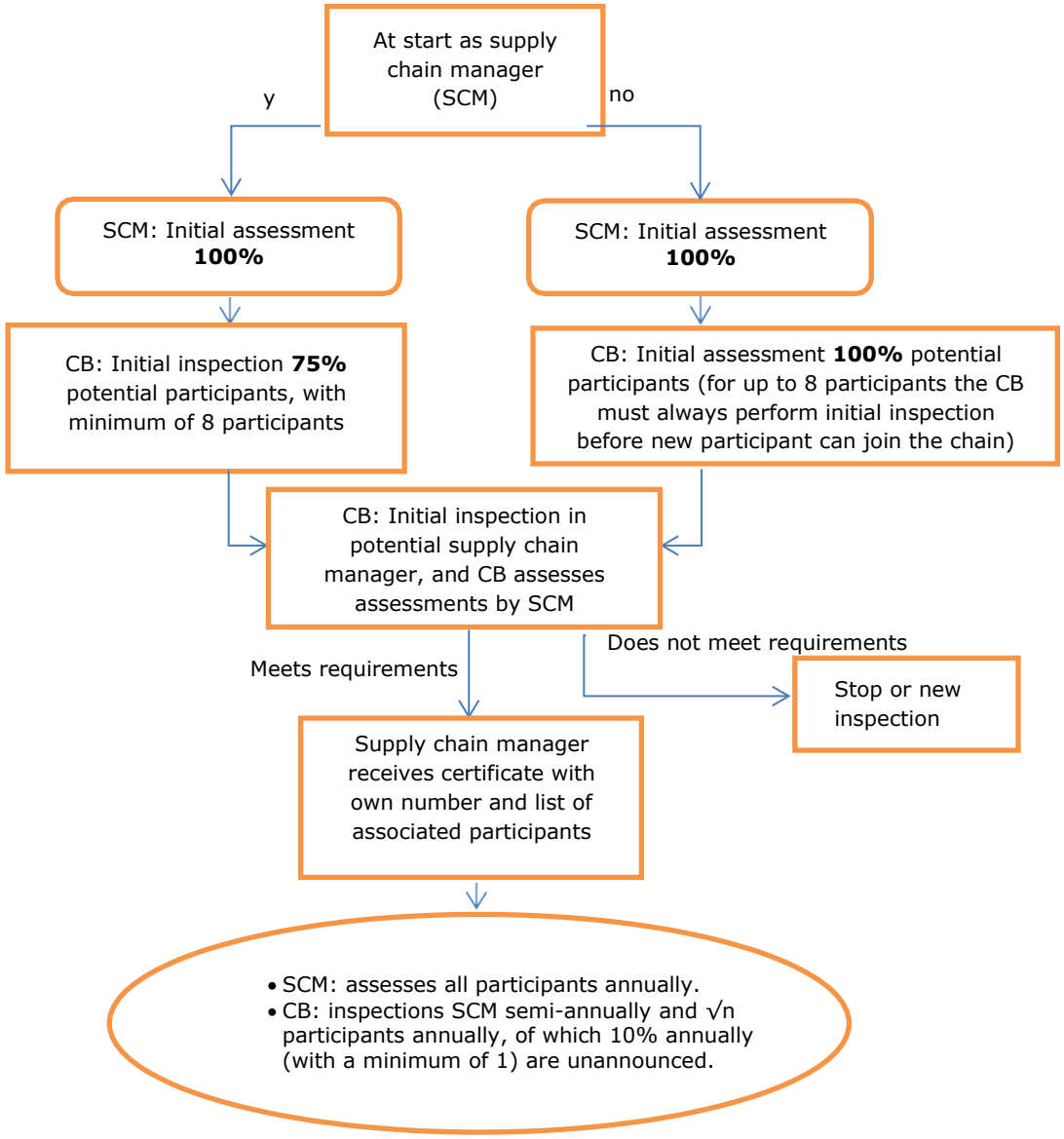
No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level
Supply chain management			
10.31	The management/board of the supply chain manager designates a person responsible for performing the duties of the supply chain manager. • There is a job description or another document that makes clear who is 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.	- Check who bears responsibility for the tasks of supply chain manager. - If a third party performs the tasks, check the contract between the supply chain manager and the party to which tasks are outsourced.	Major
10.32	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: • 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.	- Check presence and content of contract(s) between participant(s) and supply chain manager	Major
10.33	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: • name and signature of both parties • logo with supply chain manager's registration number • date of issue and period of validity of the declaration 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. 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.	- Check whether a signed participant's declaration is present and meets the conditions.	Major

No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level
10.34	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: • 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
10.35	Assessment by supply chain manager • 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
10.36	The supply chain manager maintains a complete, up-to-date list of each participant which contains at least the following information: • 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. The data must be retained for five years.	Check of up-to-date overview of the data from participants.	Major

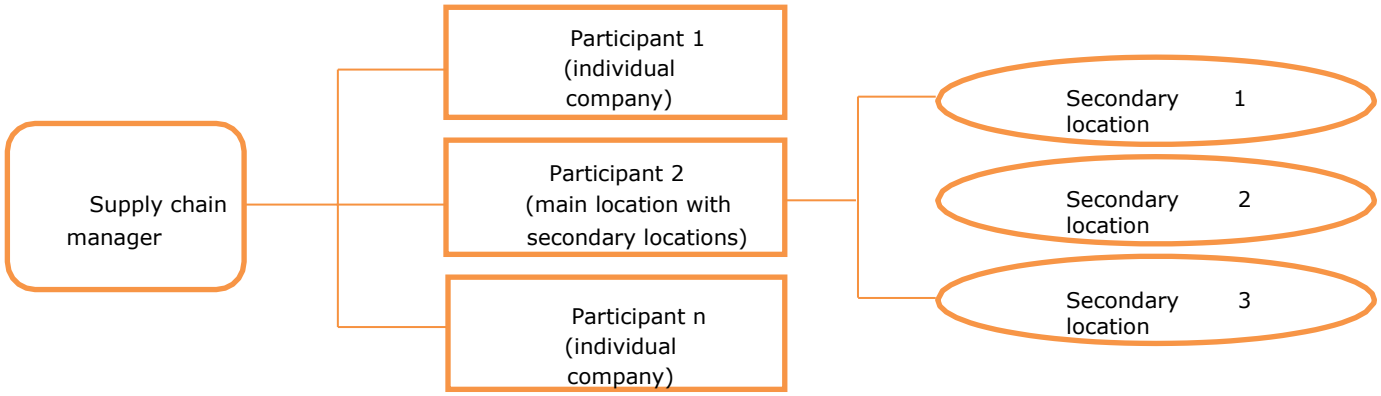
No.	Criterion	Assessment guideline and interpretation	Level
10.37	**Temporary nonconformities participants supply chain management** • If the participant is temporarily or permanently no longer able to meet the certification requirements, they shall inform the supply chain manager of this in writing 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
10.38	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. 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. New participants in existing supply chain 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.		Major
10.39	**Use of On the way to PlanetProof name/logo by supply chain partners** • Supply chain participants shall state the registration number of the supply chain manager (= certificate holder) when using the On the way to PlanetProof logo.	Inspection/assessment for compliance with requirements for communication media: - 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

10.40	**Purchase and sale On the way to PlanetProof product under supply chain management** • 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

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 √n
Follow-up inspection by Certification Body	2 times/year	Physically annually: √n individual companies and 100% main locations. 10% of these inspections are unannounced (minimum 1)	Physically annually 0.6*√n

Annex 1 Crops to be certified and active substance limits

The table below contains the crops / product groups to be certified 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. In case here a number of months is mentioned, it concerns the specification of the limit correlated to the growing period in months.

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

Arable farming	
Barley (winter /summer)	1.5
Caraway	4.0
Carrots ≤3 months * • Row spacing ≥75 cm • Flat field or row spacing < 75 cm	 6.0 8.0
Chicory (root cultivation)	5.5
Flax	1.5
Garlic	15.0
Grass seeds	3.0
Hop	5.0
Jerusalem artichoke	3.0
Legume vegetables – beans with pod (f.e. French beans, green beans)	3.0
Legume vegetables – peas without pods (f.e. green peas, field peas)	2.5
Lucerne	3.5
Lupin	2.0
Corn Maize	1.0
Oat	2.0
Onions - onions from seed - 1st yr plant onions - 2nd yr plant onions (harvest after 1-8) - shallots	 14.0 17.0 14.0 17.0 17.0
Parsley (carrots)	5.0
Parsnip	5.0
Poppy seed	4.0
Potatoes (consumption (incl. companion planting and starch): • ≤ 4.0 months • > 4.0 months	 5,0 7,5
Potatoes, seed potatoes	11.0

Pulses – beans (f.e. brown beans, red beans, dwarf beans)	2.5
Pulses – peas (f.e. marrowfat peas, yellow peas, etc.	2.5
Rapeseed (winter)	4.0
Rye (winter)	2.0
(Black) Salsify	3.0
Spelt (winter / summer)	2.0
Sweet potato	3.0
Wheat (winter and summer)	2.0

Open-field vegetables	
Asparagus	5.0
Beetroot	2.5
Broad beans	2.5
Broccoli ≤3 months * - harvested after 1-9	2.5 3,5
Brussels sprouts ≤3 months *	7.0
Cauliflower ≤3 months *	2.5
Celery - one harvest • Celery • Celeriac	~~5.0~~ 5.0 5.0
Headed cabbage, for fresh market ≤ 4 months * • White cabbage • Red cabbage • Savoy cabbage • Pointed cabbage Cabbage for storage:	 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 2.0 extra
Chinese cabbage ≤3 months *	2.5
Courgette	2.5
Curly Kale ≤3 months *	3.0
Daikon/oriental radish ≤3 months *	3.0
Escarole / endive≤3 months *	3.0
Fennel	2.0

Herbs, aromatic, annual Including cutting celery and parsley	3.0
Herbs, aromatic, perennial	4.0
Kohlrabi	3.0
Leek ≤3 months *	9.0
Lettuce (one harvest) • head lettuce • iceberg lettuce • lollo rossa / bionda • little gem • Oak leaf lettuce • Frisée • Radicchio rosso • Batavia lettuce • Romaine lettuce	 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 4.0 5.0 5.0
Leafy crops – more harvests ≤ 3 months * • Babyleaves • Aragula / rocket • (Swiss) chard • Lamb's lettuce	 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0
Mangetouts/Peas	1.5
Pak choi	2.0
Pumpkin / Melon	2.0
Radish ≤3 months *	3.0
(Black) Radish / Daikon ≤3 months *	3.0
Red beets	3,5 ~~2,5~~
Rhubarb	2.5
Spinach	3.5
Sweetcorn	2.5
(Swedish) turnip / rutabaga	4.0

Fruit	
Apple Start harvest after 1-10	33.0 35.4
Citrus	12.0
Kiwiberry	0.7

Pear Start harvest after 1-10	29.0 31.4
Stone fruit: • Apricot • Avocado • Cherry • Mango • Peach / nectarine • Plum	 15.0 2.5 15.0 2.5 15.0 20.0
Strawberry: • soil-based - 3 months - per extra month - maximum • on substrate - 3 months - per extra month - maximum	 9.0 3.0 16.0 6.0 2.0 16.0
Woody soft fruit: • Blackberry • Black currant • Blueberry • Gooseberry • Raspberry • Red currant • White current	 18.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 24.0 15.0

Tree-nursery products	
Avenue and park trees:	3.0
Forest trees and hedge plants, incl. seedlings	8.0
Fruit trees and grafting rootstock	12.0
Ornamental conifers / shrubs /climbing plants: • field grown • pot and container 1 • pot and container 2	 4.8 5.3 12.0
Perennial plants: - field grown - perennial plants in pot	 5.3 6.2

Roses: - rose seedlings - rose rootstock - roses - stem cuttings	 20.0 6.5 6.5 10.0
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 • one-year crops; 1st year perennial crop • 2nd year perennial crop	 44.4 32.7
Tulip	21.3
Other bulb crops	15.5

Bulb flowers (kg/ha/planting)		
Including/excluding bulb disinfection		
	Incl.	Excl.
Daffodil	11.4	2.4
Gladiolus	11.3	3.5
Tulip	24.5	3.8

Summer flowers	
Summer flowers 1	6.0
Summer flowers 2	9.0
Summer flowers 3	12.0

*** 0.75 kg/ha/crop extra per extra month or part of a month growing period. Part of a month is considered to be a month**

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

Vegetables	
Amsoi	15.2
Asparagus	5.7
Aubergine / Egg plant	5.3
Beetroot (red beets)	5.7
Bell (sweet) 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 / Endive	15.2
Garden cress	0.0
Gherkin	15.2
Green bean	15.2
Fennel	5.7
Herbs aromatic; annual Incl. leaf celery / parsley	5.7
Herbs aromatic; perennial	4.0
Kohlrabi	15.2
Leek	15.2
Lettuce-species	
• babyleaves	36.8
• headed lettuce	36.8
• iceberg lettuce	36.8
• lollo rossa / bionda	36.8
• little gem	36.8
• Arugula/ rocket	36.8
• Oak leaf lettuce	36.8
• Frisée	36.8
• Radicchio rosso	36.8
• Batavia lettuce	36.8
• Romaine lettuce	36.8
• Lamb's lettuce	7.6
Melon	15.2
Oriental (black) radish	5.7
Peas (Mangetout)	5.7
Peppers (chili, Spanish, cayenne)	6.8
Pointed cabbage	5.7
Purslane	15.2
Radish (per planting)	3.9
Red mustard	15.2
Rhubarb	5.7
Spinach	5.7
Spring onion	5.7
String bean	15.2
Tomato	10
Turnip greens	5.7
White icicle radish	5.7
Yardlong bean	15.2

Fruit cultivation	
Strawberry	
• soil- based	
- 4 months	8.0
- per extra month	2.0
- maximum	14.4
• substrate	
- 4 months	4.8
- per extra month	1.2
- maximum	14.4
Stone fruit	
• Apricot	5.2
• Cherry	5.2
• Peach	5.2
• Plum	5.2
Woody soft fruit	
• Blackberry	5.2
• Black current	5.2
• Blueberry	5.2
• Gooseberry	5.2
• Raspberry	5.2
• Red current	10.0
• White current	5.2

Growth room crops	
Mushrooms	55 g
- Mushrooms	Per
- Chestnut mushrooms	100
- Shiitake mushrooms	m^2
- Oyster mushrooms	
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	9.7
and other	

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.
Daffodil		
- *Cut*	11.4	2.4
- *Potted bulb*	30.6	1.5
Dahlia		
-Starting bulbs	5.1	5.1
-Bulb cultivation	57.2	6.8
Gladiolus	11.3	3.5
Hyacinth		
- *Cut*	70.3	0.6
- *Potted bulb*	36.3	0.6
Iris	17.3	2.9
Lily	25.6	6.4
Muscari		
- *Cut*	45.0	0.0
- *Potted bulb*	43.1	0.0
Other	14.6	2.4
Tulip		
- Field grown	24.5	3.8
- Cultivation in crates	22.2	1.5
- Potted bulb	17.4	1.8
- Water forcing	76.3	50.4

**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: 0.162 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?

   See annex 6 Glossary for the description of DSS.

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 2.26.)

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 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 and optional measure 2.28).

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 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 abbreviations**

Code	Description
AC	Acaricide
AL	Algicide
AT	Attractant
BA	Bactericide
EL	Elicitor

Code	Description
FU	Fungicide
HB	Herbicide
IN	Insecticide
MO	Molluscicide
NE	Nematicide

Code	Description
PG	Plant growth activator
RE	Repellent
SP	Sprouting
ST	Soil treatment

Plant protection products

Active substance	Type product*	Bonus point
(E)-11-tetradecen-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(E)-5-decen-1-ol	AT	yes
(E)-5-decen-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(E)-8-dodecen-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(E,E)-7,9-dodecadien-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(E,E)-8,10-dodecadien-1-ol	AT	yes
(E,Z)-2,13-octadecadien-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(E,Z)-3,8-tetradecadien-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(E,Z)-7,9-dodecadien-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(E,Z)-8-dodecen-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(E,Z)-9-dodecen-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(E,Z,Z)-3,8,11-tetradecatrien-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(Z)-11-hexadecen-1-ol	AT	yes
(Z)-11-hexadecen-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(Z)-11-hexadecenal	AT	yes
(Z)-11-tetradecen-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(Z)-13-octadecenal	AT	yes
(Z)-7-tetradecenal	AT	yes
(Z)-8-dodecen-1-ol	AT	yes
(Z)-8-dodecen-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(Z)-8-Tetradecen-1-ol	AT	yes
(Z)-8-Tetradecen-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(Z)-9-dodecen-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(Z)-9-hexadecenal	AT	yes
(Z)-9-tetradecen-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(Z,E)-7,11-hexadecadien-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(Z,E)-9,11-tetradecadien-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(Z,E)-9,12-tetradecadien-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
(Z,Z)-7,11-hexadecadien-1-yl acetate	AT	yes
24-Epibrassinolide	EL	yes
Adoxophyes orana GV strain BV-0001	IN	yes
Aluminium silicate (aka kaolin)	RE	yes
Ampelomyces quisqualis strain AQ10	FU	yes
Aqueous extract from the germinated seeds of sweet Lupinus albus	FU	yes
Aureobasidium pullulans (strains DSM 14940 and DSM 14941)	BA, FU	yes
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens AH2	FU	yes
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens IT-45	FU	yes
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens MBI 600	FU	yes
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain FZB24	FU	yes
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain QST 713 (formerly subtilis)	BA, FU	yes
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens subsp. Plantarum D747	FU	yes
Bacillus firmus I-1582	NE	yes
Bacillus pumilus QST 2808	FU	yes
Bacillus subtilis strain IAB/BS03	FU	yes
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	yes

Active substance	Type product*	Bonus point
Beauveria bassiana 203	IN	yes
Beauveria bassiana IMI389521	IN	yes
Beauveria bassiana PPRI 5339	IN	yes
Beauveria bassiana strain 147	IN	yes
Beauveria bassiana strain ATCC 74040	IN	yes
Beauveria bassiana strain GHA	IN	yes
Beauveria bassiana strain NPP111B005	IN	yes
Blood meal	RE	yes
Candida oleophila strain O	FU	yes
Capric acid	AC, HB, IN, PG	yes
Carvone	PG	yes
Cerevisane	FU	yes
Coniothyrium minitans strain CON/M/91-8	FU	yes
COS-OGA	FU	yes
Cydia pomonella Granulovirus	IN	yes
Dodecan-1-ol	AT	yes
E,Z-3,13-octadecadienyl acetate	AT	yes
Eugenol	FU	yes
Extract from tea tree	FU	yes
Fatty acids C7 to C20	AC, HB, IN	yes
Fatty acids C7-C18 and C18 unsaturated potassium salts (CAS 67701-09-1)	AC, HB, IN	yes
Fatty acids C8-C10 methyl esters (CAS 85566-26-3)	AC, HB, IN	yes
Ferric phosphate	MO	yes
Garlic extract	RE	yes
Gliocladium catenulatum strain J1446	FU	yes

Active substance	Type product*	Bonus point
Helicoverpa armigera nucleopolyhedrovirus (HearNPV)	IN	yes
Isaria fumosorosea Apopka strain 97 (formerly Paecilomyces fumosoroseus)	IN	yes
Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)	IN	yes
Laminarin	EL	yes
Lavandulyl senecioate	AT	yes
Lecanicillium muscarium strain VE6	IN	yes
Maltodextrin	IN	yes
Metarhizium anisopliae var. anisopliae strain BIPESCO 5/F52	IN	yes
Mild Pepino Mosaic Virus isolate VC 1	EL	yes
Mild Pepino Mosaic Virus isolate VX 1	EL	yes
n-tetradecylacetate	AT	yes
Paecilomyces fumosoroseus strain Fe9901	IN	yes
Paecilomyces lilacinus strain 251	NE	yes
Paraffin oil (CAS 64742-46-7, CAS 72623-86-0 CAS 8042-47-5 en CAS 97862-82-3)	AC, IN	yes
Pelargonic acid	AC, HB, IN, PG	yes
Pepino mosaic virus strain CH2 isolate 1906	EL	yes
Phlebiopsis gigantea strain FOC PG 410.3	FU	yes
Phlebiopsis gigantea strain VRA 1835	FU	yes
Phlebiopsis gigantea strain VRA 1984	FU	yes
Phlebiopsis gigantea strains FOC PG 410.3, VRA 1835 and VRA 1984	FU	yes
Plant oils / Citronella oil	HB	yes
Plant oils / Clove oil	RE	yes
Plant oils / Spearmint oil	SP	yes
Potassium hydrogen carbonate	FU	yes
Pseudomonas chlororaphis strain MA342	FU	yes

Active substance	Type product*	Bonus point
Pseudomonas sp. strain DSMZ 13134	FU	yes
Pythium oligandrum M1	FU	yes
Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/ fish oil	RE	yes
Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/ sheep fat	RE	yes
Spodoptera littoralis nucleopolyhedrovirus	IN	yes
Straight Chain Lepidopteran Pheromones	AT	yes
Streptomyces K61	FU	yes
Sulphur	AC, FU,RE	yes
Tetradecan-1-ol	AT	yes
Trichoderma asperellum (formerly T. harzianum) strains ICC012, T25 and TV1	FU	yes
Trichoderma asperellum strain T34.	FU	yes
Trichoderma atroviride (formerly T. harzianum) strains IMI 206040 and T11	FU	yes
Trichoderma atroviride AGR2	FU	yes
Trichoderma atroviride strain I-1237	FU	yes
Trichoderma atroviride strain SC1	FU	yes
Trichoderma gamsii ICC080	FU	yes
Trichoderma harzianum strains T-22 and ITEM 908	FU	yes
Urea	AT, FU	yes
Zucchini Yellow Mosaik Virus, weak strain	EL	yes

Active substance	Type product*	Bonus point
6-benzyladenine	PG	no
Acetic acid	HB	no
Ethylene	PG	no
Gibberellic acid	PG	no
Gibberellin	PG	no
Indolylbutyric acid	PG	no
Iron sulphate	HB	no
Plants oil/rape seed oil	AC, IN	no
Prohexadione	PG	no
Quartz sand	RE	no
S-Abscisic acid	PG	no
Sodium 5-nitroguaiacolate	PG	no
Sodium o-nitrophenolate	PG	no
Sodium p-nitrophenolate	PG	no

Basic substances for plant protection

N.B.: Several basic substances have user information including conditions under which application is permitted.

Active substance	Type product	Bonus point
Allium cepa extract	FU	yes
Beer	MO	yes
Calcium hydroxide	FU	yes
Chitosan hydrochloride	EL	yes
Cow's milk	FU	yes
Diammonium phosphate	AT	yes
Equisetum arvense L.	FU	yes
L-cysteine	IN	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	RE	yes
Whey	FU	yes

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

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 product
1,3-dichloropropene	NE
Acrinathrin	AC
Alpha-cypermethrin (aka alphamethrin)	IN
Azimsulfuron	HB
Beta-cyfluthrin	IN
Bifenthrin	AC, IN
Bromuconazole	FU
Carboxin	FU
Chlorotoluron	HB
Chlorpyrifos	AC, IN
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	AC, IN
Chlorsulfuron	HB
Chromafenozide	IN
Cypermethrin	AC, IN
Cyproconazole	FU
Dichlorprop-P**	HB
Diclofop	HB
Diflufenican**	HB
Dimoxystrobin	FU
Disodium phosphonate	FU
Etofenprox	IN

Active substance	Type product
Famoxadone	FU
Fenamiphos (aka phenamiphos)	NE
Fenpropimorph	FU
Fenpyroximate	AC
Flazasulfuron**	HB
Flumioxazin	HB
Fluometuron	HB
Fluquinconazole	FU
Flutriafol	FU
Gamma-cyhalothrin	IN
Haloxyfop-p-methyl ester	HB
Imidacloprid*	IN
Malathion	IN, AC
Mecoprop-p	HB
Metam-sodium	FU, HB, IN, NE
Metconazole	FU, PG
Methiocarb	IN, RE
Methomyl	IN
Myclobutanil	FU
Nicosulfuron	HB
Oxyfluorfen**	HB

Active substance	Type product
Phosmet	IN
Picloram	HB
Profoxydim	HB
Propoxycarbazone	HB
Prosulfuron	HB
Quizalofop-P-tefuryl	HB
Sintofen	PG
Spinetoram	IN
Sulcotrione	HB
Tebufenpyrad	AC
Tefluthrin	IN
Terbuthylazine	HB
Tetraconazole	FU
Thiamethoxam	IN
Tri-allate	HB
Triazoxide	FU
Zeta-cypermethrin	IN
Ziram	FU, RE

*Exemption: in permanent protected crops of eggplant, cucumber, bell pepper, and ornamental cultivation crops chrysanthemum and hydrangea to combat southern stinky bugs (Nezara viridula). A malus point per application is given. If the application of the active substance is needed in another ornamental cultivation crop, exemption due to calamity can be requested. Moreover, an additional requirement obligates that growers have a certified water treatment of 99.5% and/or a zero-discharge certification if imidacloprid is applied.

** Exemption: In citrus cultivation, these active substances are allowed. A malus point per application is calculated.

N.B. For flower bulbs planted in the autumn and their bulb flowers, it is not permitted to use neonicotinoids (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 product
1-methylcyclopropene	PG
1-naphthylacetic acid	PG
2,4-D	HB, PG
Abamectine	AC, IN
Acetamiprid	IN
Aclonifen	HB
Aluminium phosphide	IN
Amisulbrom	FU
Bentazone	HB
Benzoic acid	BA, FU
Bordeaux mixture	BA, FU
Bromoxynil	HB
Buprofezin	AC, IN
Chlorantraniliprole	IN
Chloridazon	HB
Clomazone	HB
Copper compounds	BA, FU
Copper hydroxide	BA, FU
Copper oxide	BA, FU
Copper oxychloride	BA, FU
Cyantraniliprole	IN
Cycloxydim	HB
Cymoxanil	FU
Cyprodinil	FU
Cyromazine	IN

Active substance	Type product
Deltamethrin	IN
Difenoconazole	FU
Diflubenzuron	IN
Dimethenamid-P	HB
Dimethoate**	AC, IN
Diquat dibromide**	HB
Dodemorph	FU
Dodine	FU
Emamectin	IN
Epoxiconazole	FU
Esfenvalerate	IN
Ethofumesate	HB
Ethoprophos**	IN
Etoxazole	IN
Etridiazole	FU
Fenamidone	FU
Fenpropidin	FU
Fluazifop-p	HB
Fluazinam	FU
Fludioxonil	FU
Flufenacet	HB
Fluopicolide	FU
Fluopyram	FU
Flupyradifurone	IN
Flutolanil	FU

Active substance	Type product
Formetanate	AC, IN
Fosthiazate	NE
Geraniol	FU
Glyphosate*	HB
Imazamox	HB
Isopyrazam	FU
Isoxaben	HB
Isoxaflutole	HB
Lambda-cyhalothrin	IN
Lenacil	HB
Lufenuron	IN
Mancozeb	FU
MCPA	HB
Metalaxyl	FU
Metalaxyl-m	FU
Metamitron	HB, PG
Metazachlor	HB
Metiram	FU
Metobromuron	HB
Metribuzin	HB
Metsulfuron-methyl	HB
Milbemectin	IN
Oxamyl	IN, NE
Paclobutrazol	PG
Penconazole	FU

Active substance	Type product
Pendimethalin	HB
Penflufen	FU
Penthiopyrad	FU
Pirimicarb	IN
Pirimiphos-methyl	IN
Prochloraz	FU
Propiconazole	FU
Pyridaben	AC, IN
Pyridate	HB
Quinmerac	HB
Quizalofop-P-ethyl	HB
Rimsulfuron	HB

Active substance	Type product
Silthiofam	FU
S-metolachlor	HB
Spinosad	IN
Spirodiclofen**	AC, IN
Spirotetramat	IN
Sulfoxaflor	IN
Tebuconazole	FU
Teflubenzuron**	IN
Tembotrione	HB
Terpenoid blend QRD 460	AC, IN
Thiabendazole	FU
Thiacloprid**	IN

Active substance	Type product
Thiencarbazone-methyl	HB
Thiophanate-methyl	FU
Tribasic copper sulfate	BA, FU
Triclopyr	HB
Triflusulfuron	HB
Triticonazole	FU
Tritosulfuron	HB

Biocides (disinfectants)

Active substance
Chlorinated products (with exception of chlorine dioxide)
Formaldehyde
Sodium hypochlorite

*For additional conditions for use see glyphosate requirement 2.11.
** The approval of this active substance is expired. The active substance is not allowed anymore. The grace period, specified on national level, might be end in 2021.

Annex 2d 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 to grant an exemption. SMK will inform the applicant of this decision **within** three working days after 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 before 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 are taken, because used plant protection products 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 reason 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.
- Samples must be delivered to the laboratory as soon as possible and within 3 days from sample taking. Spoilage should be prevented.
- 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 Nitrogen emission limits for protected substrate cultivation

The maximum nitrogen emission limits for substrate cultivation under On the way to PlanetProof Protected Cultivation are established based on the emission limits set by the Environmental Management Activities Decree for greenhouse horticulture in The Netherlands for the years 2021-2023.

Group	On the way to PlanetProof limit N in kg/ha/yr	Crop
1	17	Other vegetables
2	17	Anthurium, container plants, border plants
3	25	Orchid (cymbidium)
4	33	Tulip, annual summer bloomers
5	42	Tomato, herbs
6	50	Cucumber, potted plant, starting material ornamentals, other ornamental cultivation
7	67	Strawberry, aubergine, bell pepper
8	83	Gerbera, rose, starting material vegetables
9	100	Phalaenopsis, other potted orchids
10	100	Woody small fruit (established for On the way to PlanetProof)

Annex 5 Nitrogen application limits

Annex 5a Soil-based Open cultivation

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

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 been / brown bean	120
Endive and chicory	180
Flax	70
French beans	120
Garlic	120
Lucerne	40
Lupin	200
Maize	185
Oat	100
Onions (including shallots and spring onions)	170
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
Broad beans	75
Broccoli	270
Brussels sprout	290
Cauliflower	230
Celeriac	180
Celery	200
Celery leaves ≤4 months*	180
Headed cabbage • Chinese cabbage • Pointed • red, • savoy • white,	 180 285 285 285 320
Corn Salad	180
Courgette/ Zucchini	190
Curly Kale ≤3 months*	170
Daikon/oriental radish*	80
Escarole (endive)	180
Escarole (Endive) 2 cropping cycles / 3 cropping cycles	270 / 360
Fennel	180
Herbs, aromatic, annual ≤3 months*	150
Herbs, aromatic, perennial	275
Kale	140
Kohlrabi	185
Lamb's lettuce	180
Leek	245
lettuce – species	180
lettuce species next crop	105
Melon	190
Pak choi	285
Peas (snap and snow peas)	90
Pumpkin	190
Red beets	185
Rhubarb	250
Rutabaga	170
Spinach	260
Spinach next crop	185
Sweet corn	200

Fruit	
Apple	175
Citrus	200
Kiwiberry	175
Pear	175
Strawberry	170
Stone fruit: • *Avocado* • *Apricot* • *Cherries* • *mango* • *Peach / Nectarines* • *Plums*	 175 175 175 175 175 175
Woody soft fruit: • *Blueberries* • *Red currant* • *Black currant* • *Gooseberry* • *Blackberry* • *Raspberry*	 100 150 175 175 150 150

* 30 kg N/ha/crop extra per extra month of production

Annex 5b Soil-based Protected cultivation

The maximum application limits for nitrogen for soil-based protected cultivation under On the way to PlanetProof are mentioned per crop group in the table below. 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).

Nitrogen limit -- Vegetables and fruits **Crop/crop group**	**Maximum use nitrogen (kg N/ha/year)**	**Nitrogen limit -- Ornamentals** **Crop/crop group**	**Maximum use nitrogen (kg N/ha/year)**
Cucumber	1000	Alstroemeria – lighted	1875
Egg Plant / Aubergine	1000	Alstroemeria – unlighted	1500
Fruit	500	Amaryllis	1125
Lettuce	1000	Carnation	1125
Leaf crops other	1000	Chrysanthemum – (un)lighted	1875
Radish	1125	Freesia	1125
Sweet Pepper	1000	Iris – (un)lighted	750
Tomato	1000	Lily – (un)lighted	938
Other Fruiting vegetables	1000	Lisianthus – (unlighted)	1875
Vegetables other	500	Summer flowers – year round	1875
		Summer lowers – other	750
		Ornamentals - other	750

Annex 5c Working coefficients for organic fertilisers / manures

Type and origin	Application	Working coefficient (%)
Slurry (Liquid manure) (supplied)	On clay soils and peaty soils	60
Slurry (Liquid manure) (supplied)	On sandy soils and loess	80
Solid manure of cattle animals (supplied)	Period between application and next cultivation ≥ 4 months	30
	Period between application and next cultivation < 4 months	40
Solid manure of pigs, poultry or minks		55
Compost (vegetal)		10
Champost		25
Other organic fertilisers		50
Mixtures of fertilisers		For mixtures of fertilisers / manures, the working coefficient of the fertiliser with the highest working coefficient applies for the total mixture.

Annex 6 Countries with high water risks

The risks to water quality and availability have been determined on the basis of information from the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF - https://waterriskfilter.panda.org/).

The selection of high risk countries has been made by SIFAV - https://www.idhsustainabletrade.com/initiative/sifav2025/.

The regions identified as being at high risk are the following:

- Albania
- Andorra
- Azerbaijan
- Bulgaria
- Cyprus
- Greece
- Italy
- Kazakhstan
- North-Macedonia
- Malta
- Portugal
- Russia
- Spain
- Turkey
- Ukraine

Annex 7 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/m2, to stimulate plant growth.
Basic substances	Basic substances are available for reasons that are different from crop protection purposes, but they are useful as a crop protection product. A basic substance is an active substance with a lower risk profile, and the substance doesn't have characteristics that cause hormone misfunctioning, neurotoxic or immunotoxic effects.
Brine water	Residual water from the reverse osmosis process.
Bulb flowers	Flowers grown with flower bulbs as propagation material.
Certified products	On the way to PlanetProof, unless otherwise indicated.
Cleaners	Products to remove visible dirt and invisible organic matter from surfaces to prevent microorganisms to life, multiply and spread.
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.
Company level	The complete company is involved. Regarding the requirements at company level, all plots at 'company level' should be taken into account, the plots where crops are grown that are not be certified as well. In case requirement 10.2 is used for an exception for certification at farm level / business unit level, 'company level' should be read as: 'farm level' or business unit level'.
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.
Decision support systems (DSS)	DSSs provide information about the necessity and timing of the use of crop protection products against pests and diseases. Crucial parts of a BOS are monitoring and threshold levels. DSSs use region- specific information. This includes digital management (advice) systems, sticky traps and traps for monitoring of pests according to a threshold system.
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.
Disinfectants	Disinfectants are products to kill bacteria or other microorganisms to disinfect surfaces. These products must comply with the European Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR; Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012).
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).

Term	Definition
Drift-reducing technique	A drift-reducing technique is a technique that provides a certain drift reduction compared to an established reference technique. Drift-reducing nozzles are also classified under this definition, since in many spraying techniques the spraying nozzle is a part of the spray technique.
Emission screen	An emission screen is made of non-permeable material or windbreaking mesh (reduction at least 50%). The screen has to be anchored to the ground and arranged in such a way that the applied crop protection products can not drip off the screen in to the nearby surface water. The screen must be at least the same height as the sprayed crop and as the highest nozzle in use. With the exception of a drive-through screen on the headland, the screen is contiguous.
Environmentally hazardous symbol, (cleansers and disinfectants)	For example, see the Environmentally hazardous symbol for cleansers and disinfectants on the website: https://chemicalsinourlife.echa.europa.eu/pictograms-infographic.
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 Agapanthus (Alliaceae), Freesia (Iridaceae) and Nerine (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. 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.
Minimum tillage	Minimum tillage, also called conservation tillage, is a soil conservation system with the goal of minimum soil manipulation necessary for a successful crop production. It is a tillage method that does not turn the soil over, in contrast to intensive tillage, which changes the soil structure using ploughs.
Nitrogen catch crop	A nitrogen catch crop is a green manure crop grown after a main crop with the aim nitrogen leaching prevention in autumn / winter. Nitrogen catch crops take care of organic matter production and improvement of soil structure.
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.
Point-specific application	Point-specific application is defined as an application on a maximum of 10% of the area concerned.
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.

Term	Definition
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.
Rinsing and cleaning ~~facility~~ location	The rinsing and cleaning facility has a liquid-repellent floor. A liquid-repellent floor is a floor or construction that temporarily obstructs liquid substances. Possible breaks and seams have been sealed up. It is not possible that the cleaning water exceeds the border of the floor, so the border should be high enough, or the floor has to be constructed in a way that water is collected (slope). The drain facility must be large enough and constipation is not possible. It is not allowed to discharge the cleaning water to the surface water. Discharge to the dirty water sewer or the soil is only allowed when crop protection substances are removed.
RO	Reverse~~d~~ 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.
Sewer	Provision for the collection and transport of waste water
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).
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: http://www.louisbolk.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.
Soilless cultivation	Synonym for "substrate cultivation".
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 a natural or artificial cultivation medium (source: www.ctgb.nl). Hydroponics (cultivation on water) is considered to be a form of substrate cultivation. The term "soilless cultivation" is used as a synonym.
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.
Windbreak	A windbreak is a contiguously row of trees, scrubs or other crops present at the moment of spraying. The windbreak must be at least the same height as the highest nozzle in use. When crop protection products are applied, the windbreak must have the correct height and must be full of leaves. With the exception of a drive-through screen on the headland, the screen is contiguous. If these conditions are met, spraying drift is intercepted and will not end up in surface waters.

Biodiversity and landscape

Term	Definition
Hedge	woody embankment of bushes, branches and trees.
Hedgerows/hedges	line-shaped, planted shrubbery that is at least 1.5 meters high.
Woods	small forested plot of at least 100 m2.

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 months 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).
Site	A business unit / farm including the associated production units (plots/greenhouse(s)). A site is geographically separated from other sites of the company and this is reflected in the traceability data (name and traceability code of the site)

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.