

Sustainable Agricultural Production (SAP)

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Draft Regulation on



Draft Regulation on the use of the certification mark for Sustainable Agricultural Production (SAP)



Generalitat de Catalunya
**Departament d'Acció Climàtica,
Alimentació i Agenda Rural**

Document:

Draft Regulation on the use of the Certification Mark for Sustainable Agricultural Production SAP
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CHAPTER I. PREAMBLE

Catalonia's agrifood sector is a relevant and highly important sector in social, economic and environmental terms, guaranteeing healthy, safe and quality food and with a key role in maintaining sustainable productive activity in the territory.

On the part of the administrations, one of the objectives established in the main pillars of their competences is the promotion of sustainable agricultural and livestock production models. Public policies are aimed at balancing food production with the conservation of natural resources, promoting social and economic well-being, through the implementation of measures focused on different areas to address climate and environmental challenges, revitalise rural environments, generate inclusive growth in the territory and achieve positive changes in the agrifood sector.

Within this framework of strategic actions for the agrifood sector, the Government of Catalonia has deemed it of interest to implement the development of Sustainable Agricultural Production, recognised in a guarantee or certification mark.

In this way, a guarantee of conformity is given to products produced on agricultural holdings and farms that implement agricultural management practices in accordance with the provisions of the technical standards developed by the Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food of the Generalitat of Catalonia, in collaboration with the Institute for Agrifood Research and Technology (IRTA).

This provision has been submitted for the procedure for the provision of information in the area of technical standards and of rules on Information Society services, pursuant to Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September and to Royal Decree 1337/1999 of 31 July 1999 incorporating said directive into internal law.

1. OBJECTIVE AND PURPOSE

The objective of this draft Regulation of use (hereinafter regulation) is to establish the conditions of use, authorisation and management of the certification mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP', in order to guarantee the transition towards an agricultural management model that seeks to balance food production with the conservation of natural resources, promoting social and economic welfare.

The certification mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP' aims to distinguish on the market certain agrifood products produced based on compliance with the requirements established in this Regulation and in the standards or technical specifications that are dictated for each area, and applicable by all control and certification entities interested in operating on the basis of said certification that are authorised by the management entities of the certification mark and adhere to this Regulation.

The products produced, processed and/or transformed from those agricultural holdings and farms that are certified, as well as the traceability system until they reach the consumer, are accredited with the distinction of the certification mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP', so that they can be identified and thus contribute to the improvement of the competitiveness of the agrifood sector that applies a sustainable management model.

This Regulation is a reference standard of the Certification System of the Guarantee or Certification Mark and determines the guidelines for action to access the use of the Certification Mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP'

2. MARK OWNERSHIP AND LEGAL REGIME OF ITS USE

The Certification Mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP' and its graphic image (hereinafter the Certification Mark or Mark or the Certification Mark of Sustainable Agricultural Production) is owned by the Generalitat of Catalonia, Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food, or the department responsible for agrifood production (hereinafter the Certification Mark Holder), with address at Gran Vía de les Corts Catalanes, 612-614, postcode 08007 in Barcelona.

The certification-mark holder may authorise its use in the terms provided for in this Regulation and, if necessary, by the agreements and provisions that the holder adopts in interpreting and executing these. For those aspects that are not considered in this Regulation, the current legislation on trademarks and, failing that, the rest of the private legal system that correspond to the subject matter will be applied in addition.

The duties of the Certification Mark Holder are:

- Approve the Regulation on the use of the Certification Mark and its amendments
- Approve the Technical Standards for assessing the sustainability of agricultural holdings (agricultural and livestock).
- Approval of the basic manual of corporate visual identification of the SAP stamp (graphic image)
- Approve the Use Manual for the Graphic Image of the certification mark.
- Designate the Management Entities of the Certification Mark.
- Create the Certification Mark Governance Committee.
- Make agreements for the use of the mark with other Autonomous Communities.
- Manage the supra-autonomous register.

3. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SCHEME

The Sustainable Agricultural Production Scheme (hereinafter, SAP scheme) is defined as a set of elements designed to develop a sustainable production model. This scheme includes sustainable agricultural practices, a technical standard for assessing sustainability, a sustainability calculator, which uses algorithms based on that standard to generate sustainability reports, and a public/private certification model.

The Agricultural and Livestock Technical Standards are the framework documents for assessing the sustainability of agricultural holdings. These documents define the agricultural and livestock practices applicable to the agricultural activity for carrying out the transition to sustainable production systems, as well as the method for their evaluation, which allows agricultural holdings and farms to be classified based on their level of sustainability.

Agricultural holdings and farms that are part of this SAP scheme will have the possibility of being able to identify their productions with the certification mark, once they have verified compliance with the practices developed in the technical standards based on the guarantee or certification system, which allows the correct use of the certification mark to be certified under the conditions and requirements established in this Regulation.



Figure 1. Sustainable Agricultural Production Scheme.

ESQUEMA DE LA PRODUCCIÓN AGRARIA SOSTENIBLE	SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SCHEME
Realizan	Perform
Prácticas agrarias sostenibles	Sustainable agricultural practices
Incluye	It includes:
NORMA TÉCNICA DE LA PAS (NT)	SAP TECHNICAL STANDARD (TS)
Incluye	It includes:
Sistema de evaluación de la sostenibilidad	Sustainability assessment system

Está integrado	It is integrated
Mónitarización de datos	Data monitoring
Digitalización de datos	Digitalising data
Datos recopilados de las explotaciones:	Data collected from holdings:
Cuadernos de campo	Field notebooks
Herramientas de gestión	Management tools
Encuesta de sostenibilidad	Sustainability survey
Sistema voluntario que pretende:	Voluntary system that aims to:
Implementar las políticas	Implement policies
Innovación	Innovation
Tecnología	Technology
Investigación	Research
Norma técnica agrícola	Agricultural technical standard
Norma técnica ganadera	Livestock technical standard
Se introducen datos agrupados	Grouped data is entered
Calculadora sostenibilidad	Sustainability calculator
Herramienta pública y gratuita	Free public tool
Contiene los algoritmos de la NT PAS	Contains the algorithms of the SAP TS
Se obtiene	Obtains
Informe sostenibilidad	Sustainability report
Perfil sostenibilidad	Sustainability profile
Indicadores sostenibilidad'	Sustainability indicators*
Clasificación explotaciones	Classification of holdings
Automejora	Self-improvement
Benchmarking	Benchmarking
Con niveles de sostenibilidad	With sustainability levels
Certificación pública	Public certification
Marca de garantía	Guarantee mark
Identificación productos	Product identification
Sistema de certificación	Certification system
Reglamento de uso	Regulations of use
Manual de la imagen gráfica	Graphic image manual
Valorización productos	Product valorisation
(*) incluye huellas ambientales de producto, iniciativa europea PEF (Product Environmental Footprint), inspirada; Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agriculture Systems (SAFA). FAO.	(*) includes product environmental footprints, European initiative PEF (Product Environmental Footprint), inspired; Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agriculture Systems (SAFA). FAO.

CHAPTER III. SCOPE OF THE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SCHEME REQUIREMENTS

The scope of the products, activities and people covered by this Regulation is divided into two areas related to the Food Chain, according to Figure 1:

- production, recognised as a primary stage;
- handling, recognised as the processing, distribution and retail stage as defined in this Regulation.



Figure 2. Stages in the food chain (Image edited by ACSA). Government of Catalonia Department of Health).

LA CADENA	THE FOOD
ALMIMENTARIA	CHAIN
FASE PRIMARIA	PRIMARY STAGE
TRANSFORMACIÓN Y DISTRIBUCIÓN	TRANSFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION
FASE MINORISTA	RETAIL STAGE
FASE DE CONSUMO	CONSUMPTION STAGE
Agricultura, ramaderia	Agriculture, livestock
Industria alimentaria	Food industry
Bares, restaurantes, tiendas, supermercados	Bars, restaurants, shops, supermarkets
Transports, conservacion, maniputacion cocinado en los horares	Transport, conservation, handling, cooking in homes
PRODUCCIÓN	PRODUCTION
TRANSFORMACIÓN	TRANSFORMATION
DISTRIBUCIÓN	DISTRIBUTION
SUPERMERCADO	SUPERMARKET
PREPARACIÓN EN CASA	HOME PREPARATION
CONSUMO EN CASSA	HOME CONSUMPTION
RESTAURANTES. RESIDENCIAS, ESCUELAS, I ESCUELAS INFANTILES	RESTAURANTS RESIDENTIALS HOMES, SCHOOLS, AND NURSERY SCHOOLS
PREPARACIÓN	PREPARATION
CONSUMO	CONSUMPTION

4. ACTIVITIES COVERED BY THE CERTIFICATION MARK SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

4.1. Production scope

The production scope covers any activity included in the primary stage of the food chain, assimilating the established concept of primary production laid down in regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety, and Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs, except for

the case of agricultural holdings where the direct selling activity by the producers of the plant products themselves without substantial change to another economic operator, to the final consumer or to local retail establishments supplying the final consumer, which is deemed as handling for this Regulation.

4.1.1. Scope of agricultural production

Agricultural activities at the production stage covered by the 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP' certification mark are those carried out on agricultural holdings for the following types of crops:

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING – CROPS

- Orchards (F): sweet fruit and nuts
- Citrus (C)
- Vineyard (V)
- Olive grove (O)
- Extensive crops (E): winter cereals, summer cereals, fodder
- Rice (A)
- Vegetable crops (H)

The following activities related to agricultural production are hereby established:

- Growing and harvesting vegetables and transporting them to the place of handling.

4.1.2. Scope of livestock production

Livestock activities at the production stage covered by the 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP' certification mark are those carried out on farms that rear and keep production animals (as defined in Article 3(2) of Law 8/2003 of 24 April 2003 on animal health).

The species of production animals, and the specific production system for any of them, are the following:

LIVESTOCK FARM – ANIMAL SPECIES

- Poultry (P): chickens, hens, turkeys, guinea fowls, ducks, geese, quails, pigeons, pheasants, partridges and ratites
- Cattle (C) non-extensive and semi-extensive
- Rabbits (R)
- Sheep, goats and equidae, non-extensive and semi-extensive (PRE)
- Pigs (P)
- Extensive Production (EP)
- Beekeeping (B)

The following activities related to livestock production are established:

- The breeding and maintenance of animals, and for the production of food or products of animal origin for any industrial or other agrifood purpose.
- In addition, depending on the nature of the primary product produced, be it meat from production animals, milk, eggs or honey, the scope of primary production is specified:
 - Meat from production animals: the production or rearing of food-producing animals on a farm, as well as the transport of meat-producing animals to a market or slaughterhouse, or the transport of animals between farms.
 - Milk: all the activity that takes place on the farm until the arrival of the milk in the tank.
 - Eggs: production, egg collection, transport between buildings, and egg storage at the production site.
 - Honey: Beekeeping proper (even if the hives are far from the beekeeper's premises), the collection of honey and other food from beekeeping, its centrifugation and the packaging or

packing in the beekeeper's premises.

4.2. Scope of handling

The scope of handling extends from the post-primary production stage up to and including the packaging stage. Any activity in the food chain that takes place between these two stages (including packaging) is deemed to be handling.

Activities that are part of the primary phase (production) and the marketing and consumption phase of the food chain are not included. However, this scope includes points of sale that market food products from certified agricultural holdings and farms without being packaged in fractions and/or in bulk, without undergoing any kind of processing, directly to the final consumer.

4.2.1. Scope of agricultural production handling

Handling activities are those following primary production and that are carried out up to and including packaging, including germinated seeds.

Handling activities in agricultural production include, in particular:

- Cleaning, brushing, washing, drying, sorting, post-harvest treatments and packaging of plant products.
- Storage under refrigeration or without temperature control, distribution and transport to an establishment, individually or in combination with any of the above, of plant products.
- Peeling, chopping and cutting, application of packaging gases of plant products or removal of gases, as well as any other that introduces additional hazards or loss of the integrity of the plant, alone or in combination, inside or outside the production site.
- Packaged by the producer in the same production site.
- Direct sale by the producer of the plant products themselves without substantial change, to another economic operator, to the final consumer or to local retail establishments supplying the final consumer.

4.2.2. Scope of livestock production handling

Activities at this stage are diversified according to the nature of the primary product produced, be it meat of domestic animals, milk, eggs or honey, and include in particular:

- Meat from production animals: the slaughter of animals and their subsequent processing and/or preparation until these are packaged.
- Milk: the transport of milk from primary production establishments to collection centres or directly to milk processing establishments, which are not located at the production site or adjacent to it.
- Eggs: the transport of eggs from the production site to the next establishment. The sorting and packing operations of eggs carried out in packing centres (even if they are located on the production farm).
- Honey: activities carried out outside the beekeeper's premises (e.g. centrifugation, packaging of honey), including on behalf of beekeepers by collective establishments (e.g. cooperatives).

4.3. Use of the Sustainable Agricultural Production certification mark in the activities covered

Owners and persons responsible for carrying out the activities described in paragraph 4.1 (production area) and 4.2 (handling area), may use the Certification Mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP' as set out in paragraphs 14 and 15 of Chapter V of this Regulation.

5. PRODUCTS AND SERVICES COVERED BY THE CERTIFICATION MARK FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The Sustainable Agricultural Production scheme covers products of plant and animal origin, and agrifood products intended for human consumption that have been produced on agricultural holdings and farms subject to the scope of production defined in paragraph 4.1 and 4.2, and the services associated with these activities, and to which the Mark Owner has granted authorisation for use.

The Certification Mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP', in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 14 and 15 of Chapter V of this Regulation, applies to products of plant and animal origin, and agrifood products intended for human consumption referred to in classes 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 of the International Classification approved by the *Nice Agreement* concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. Likewise, the Certification Mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP' is applied to the services referred to in Classes 35, 39, 40, 42, and 44 of said Nomenclature.

For the concretion of products and determination of their classification, the provisions of the World Intellectual Property Organisation will be considered at all times.

6. PERSONS COVERED BY THE CERTIFICATION MARK FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The Sustainable Agricultural Production scheme covers natural or legal persons in any of their forms according to law, who carry out the following activities:

- Agricultural producers or farmers
The natural or legal persons who carry out the production activities described in paragraph 4.1 of this Regulation
According to this Regulation, in the Register of Operators of the Certification Mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP' for the use of the Certification Mark, which is managed by the GMME, Producer Operators (individual or grouped) will be registered
- Agrifood and other industrial enterprises
The natural or legal persons carrying out the handling activities described in paragraph 4.2 of this Regulation
In accordance with this Regulation, in the Register of Operators of the Certification Mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP' for the use of the Certification Mark, which is managed by the GMME, Handler Operators will be registered.

CHAPTER IV. MANAGEMENT AND AUTHORISATION OF THE CERTIFICATION MARK

Management of the Guarantee mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP', the application of the regulation, the responsibility for its control, the alterations of procedures and associated rules, as well as the promotion and dissemination of the certification mark, are entrusted to the certification-mark holder, who may delegate to other bodies related to the control of the certification.

7. BODIES INVOLVED IN THE CONTROL OF THE CERTIFICATION MARK

The bodies involved in the process of managing the use of the certification mark, in all its phases are:

- Certification Mark Governance Committee
- Certification Mark Management Entity
- Certification Control Entity
- Monitoring Management Committee

7.1. Certification Mark Governance Committee

The Certification Mark Governance Committee (hereinafter CMGC) is a permanent advisory commission composed of:

- The Directorate-General responsible for the sustainability of agricultural production of the department responsible for agrifood production of the Government of Catalonia.
- The person responsible for the Subdirectorate-General for agriculture of the department responsible for agrifood production of the Government of Catalonia.
- The person responsible for the general livestock sub-directorate of the department responsible for agrifood production of the Government of Catalonia.
- The persons of the Institute of Agrifood Research and Technology (IRTA) and appointed by the Directorate-General responsible for sustainability.
- The person responsible for the Directorate-General responsible for agricultural sustainability in any Autonomous Community to which the use of the certification mark has been assigned in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

The duties assigned to the CMGC are:

- Propose amendments to this Regulation.
- Propose amendments to the standards or technical specifications, and digital tools that are dictated for each area based on the knowledge and experience acquired.
- Propose the management bodies of the certification mark of the different autonomous communities to which the use of the certification mark is to be assigned in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.
- Propose agreements on the use of the mark with other autonomous communities.
- Approve the procedures and models established by the management entities of the certification mark.
- Appoint experts to help resolve questions that may arise regarding the certification mark.
- Supervise the actions of the certification mark management entities.
- Supervise the actions of the monitoring management committee.

7.2. Certification mark management entity

The certification mark management entities (hereinafter GMME) are created for the purpose of carrying out what is detailed in this Regulation. The different autonomous communities to which the use of the certification mark has been assigned in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation may designate their own GMME.

The duties assigned to the GMMEs are:

- Manage the Register of Operators of the Certification Mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP' for the use of the Certification Mark.
- Authorise the right to use the Certification Mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP'.
- Authorise the model label for products intended for the final consumer.
- Manage the contracting of the control and certification entities, which must be guaranteed that they have the appropriate facilities, trained personnel and accredited laboratories.
- Authorise and register the audit staff assigned by the control and certification entities, and the analytical menus used.

- Implement a training plan for audit staff based on the certification scheme in Sustainable Agricultural Production, and validated by the competent authority in terms of sustainability of agricultural production.
- Manage the correct development of certification with operators in accordance with this Regulation and related procedures.
- Establish the models of documents to be used for the control of certification, and for the accreditation of certification.
- Supervise the control and certification entities in order to verify that they work in accordance with the procedures established in this Regulation, with the aim of minimising differences between the different control and certification entities and audit staff.
- Participate in campaigns to promote and advertise the Certification Mark.
- Ensure that all aspects of this Regulation are properly carried out.
- Forward an annual report on the results of the audits to the CMGC.
- Provide any documentation (procedures, updates, etc.) to the CMGC in order to carry out the necessary supervision.
- Participate in the monitoring management committee.

The GMME participates in the preparation and updating of the following documents for subsequent approval by the CMGC:

- Technical Standard for the assessment of the sustainability of agricultural holdings (agricultural scope and livestock scope).
- Certification Mark Certification System.
- Audit guide for the evaluation of the implementation of agricultural practices developed in agricultural and livestock technical standards.
- Audit guide for the evaluation of the Quality Management System for the operators required.
- Audit guide for the traceability system assessment – Chain of custody required for operators.
- Manual for the use of the graphic image of the ‘Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP’ certification mark.
- And other procedures that, within the Governance Committee, may be established in order to carry out the provisions of this Regulation of use.

7.3. Entity for the Control and Certification of the Trademark Certification

The control and certification entities of the certification mark (hereinafter CCE) are the organisations the duty of which is to assess conformity and certify compliance with this Regulation or any other model or technical standard recognised in this Regulation.

7.3.1. CCE requirements

- Be accredited in the field of agrifood according to the standard ISO/IEC 17065:2012 (or standard that replaces it) by an accreditation entity according to RD 2200/1995 of 28 December 1995, which approves the infrastructure regulation for quality and industrial safety (or standard that replaces it).
- Be registered in the register of control and certification entities established by the regulations of each autonomous community.
- Have and be aware of payment of a professional liability insurance policy (with a minimum amount of EUR 500 000) that covers the risks of its SAP certification activity to answer to third parties for their acts or omissions that harm third parties, with indemnity from the GMME.
- In addition, depending on the scope to which you opt, and until it can be accredited based on the certification scheme in Sustainable Agricultural Production within 6 months from the authorisation as a CCP by the GMME, the following will be recognised:
 - At the level of agricultural production, accreditations will be valid based on the certification schemes in Integrated Production of C.A. and/or Organic Agricultural Production and/or GLOBALG.A.P. and/or equivalent accreditation that includes primary plant production requirements.
 - At the level of livestock production, accreditations will be valid based on the certification schemes in Organic Agricultural Production and/or Animal Welfare[®] and/or animal welfare schemes (e.g. those established by multi-industry organisations) and/or accreditation or

equivalent authorisation including primary animal production requirements.

- At the level of companies in the agrifood sector that carry out their activity at any stage of the food chain, accreditations will be valid based on the certification schemes of IFS and/or BRC and/or those schemes in the field of the food industry where traceability is an essential requirement to audit.

In the case of the Autonomous Community of Catalonia, operators who are already certified in organic production, or who apply for such certification simultaneously with Sustainable Agricultural Production, the CCP responsible for this certification is the Catalan Council of Organic Agricultural Production (CCPAE), provided that it complies with the requirements for CCPs established in this Regulation, and the operator requesting certification does not state otherwise.

7.3.2. Obligations of CCPs

- Comply with all aspects of this Regulation and the resulting procedures and documents.
- Provide all documentation required by the GMME and, where applicable, by the competent authority for the sustainability of agricultural production
- Audit in accordance with all the provisions of this Regulation based on the procedures and guides that are derived, and as required by the GMME, with the aim that certification ensures compliance with the standards or technical specifications that are required for each area.
- Control in their audits all the requirements established by the SAP Certification System, as well as include everything related to the correct use of the SAP references and the SAP stamp.
- Inform the GMME when incorrect or fraudulent uses of the SAP indications and the SAP stamp are detected on the market.
- Retain audit documentation for a period of 5 years.
- Participate in the monitoring management committee.
- Any of the obligations arising from the procurement by the GMMEs.

7.3.3. Operational requirements/resources for certification

A CCP will comply with at least the following processes:

- Management and receipt of certification applications.
- Assign audit staff.
- Plan, manage the control and follow-up of the audits to the operators in the different areas of the scope of the certification.
- Ability to carry out technical reviews.
- Decision-making on the outcome of the certification process based on the procedures and documents derived from these.
- Proceed with the issuance of a certificate in accordance with the rules of the SAP Certification System
- Interaction with the GMME.
- Attend the meetings on the Certification System of the Guarantee Mark or Certification to which the GMME convenes.
- Transfer all communications received by the GMME to all CCP staff involved in the SAP Certification Procedure.

7.3.4. Requirements and qualifications of audit staff

Initial qualification requirements and maintenance requirements are established, which will be recorded by the GMMEs.

- Initial staff qualification requirements
 - Have accredited training in agricultural and/or livestock production sufficient to certification a good knowledge and understanding of the technical standard with the preference of a university degree related to agrifood sciences, and with a minimum professional experience of one year as an auditor in one of the accredited scopes necessary for the CCP to be contracted.

- Valid professional experience will be that related to aspects of plant and/or animal production, and in the case of auditors of handling operators, experience in agrifood industries or in conformity assessment techniques (inspection, audit).
 - Have carried out in the last 2 years a minimum of ten audits of clients/part certification, related to the conformity assessments established in this Regulation or, in the case of auditors without audit experience based on the previous point, must carry out a minimum of three audits as an observer in the specific scope (agriculture, livestock or industry).
 - Have completed an auditor course taught by a competent entity in the field to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to be trained as an auditor of quality management systems for food safety and/or the environment, products or processes and to be able to assume responsibilities at any stage of the audit process, knowing the functions and competencies that a third-party or second-party auditor must have.
 - Have successfully completed the training course for SAP auditors provided by the GMMEs.
 - Comply with the principle of independence and impartiality in all actions, providing an individual document with this objective.
- Audit staff qualification maintenance requirements
For the maintenance of the auditors' qualification, a minimum of three audits per scope in one year (Agriculture-Livestock-Industry) will be required.

Table 1 presents the initial qualification requirements of the audit staff and those for maintaining that qualification.

Table 1. Initial qualification and maintenance requirements for auditors.

INITIAL QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR AUDITOR STAFF	
	<p style="text-align: center;">QUALIFICATIONS</p> <p>University degree related to agrifood sciences.</p>
PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE	Minimum of 1 year as an auditor.
AUDIT EXPERIENCE	In the last 2 years a minimum of 10 second/third-party audits. In the case of inexperienced auditors, a minimum of three audits.
AUDITING COURSE	Mandatory
TRAINING IN THE SAP SCHEME	Mandatory
AUDIT STAFF QUALIFICATION MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS	
AUDIT EXPERIENCE	Minimum of three audits per scope in one year (Agriculture-Livestock-Industry).

7.4. Monitoring Management Committee

The Monitoring Management Committee (hereinafter MMC) is a permanent consultative body of each GMME, which will consist of:

- Two representatives assigned by the GMME.
- Two representatives of the department responsible for the sustainability of agricultural production in the autonomous community to whom the use of the certification mark has been assigned in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

- One representative of each CCP authorised in the Autonomous Community.

The duties assigned to the CGS are:

- Globally monitor the certification process.
- Inform the CMGC of any irregularity, error, lack or defect in the regulation and the procedures, guides, and other derived documents
- Propose improvements and updates to this Regulation, as well as establish details or improvements in the interpretation of the regulation or any other procedure and documentation related to certification.

8. AUTHORISATION TO USE THE CERTIFICATION MARK

The Certification Mark Holder, through the Certification Mark management bodies, recognises the Certification Mark Management Entities as independent bodies to authorise users the right to use the Certification Mark.

Persons covered by the certification mark of Sustainable Agricultural Production defined in paragraph 6 of this Regulation who have passed the requirements established in the certification system of the certification mark will be registered in the register of operators of the certification mark of the GMME, and will be authorised to use the certification mark, becoming authorised users to use the certification mark under the conditions established in this Regulation.

Likewise, the control and certification entities that comply with the requirements established in paragraph 4.3 of this Regulation are considered as persons protected for the use of the certification mark in the forms and manner established in paragraph 14 of this Regulation.

9. VALIDITY AND TERMINATION OF THE AUTHORISATION TO USE THE CERTIFICATION MARK

The authorisation for the use of the certification mark granted under this Regulation issued by the GMMEs will be temporary, and is conditional on the validity of the certificate issued by the control and certification entity.

The GMME will issue the authorisation for the use of the Certification Mark and will proceed with the registration in the Register of Operators of the Certification Mark.

Provided that the conditions and requirements of the certification system of the certification mark are met, the certificate will remain in force, and therefore be recorded in the Register of Operators of the certification mark.

The GMME may terminate the authorisation for the use of the Certification Mark for the following reasons:

- Non-renewal of certification due to cancellation, suspension or de-registration.
- Explicit request of the person authorised to use it.
- Abuse or misuse of the certification mark in breach of the requirements set out in this Regulation.
- Interruption of the operator's activity and non-communication of it to the GMME.
- Non-payment of the corresponding fees to the GMME.
- Use of the certification mark on products that are not certified or that have been produced in locations other than those contemplated in the contract.
- Use of the certification mark in products, processes or management systems not certified or assigned to facilities or centres other than those included within the scope of the certificate.
- Use of the certification mark on products, processes, services or management systems the certificate of which has been temporarily suspended or permanently withdrawn.
- Any other legal or regulatory cause established.

The consequences of the termination of the authorisation are:

- The removal from the Register of Certification Mark Operators.
- The termination of the authorisation of the use of the certification mark in general and on the product, with the operator being obliged to immediately end any use.
- The operator may not re-apply for registration in the Register of Operators of the certification mark or for authorisation to use the mark until 12 months after the date of its withdrawal (for cancellations and re-registrations).

10. ABUSIVE USE OF THE AUTHORISATION TO USE THE CERTIFICATION MARK

The certification mark may not be used in such a way as to cause discredit, damage its reputation or mislead consumers as to the characteristics of the product to which the certification mark applies.

Authorised users of the certification mark may not use or request the registration, in any country, of an identical or similar symbol or one that may be misleading, cause confusion or take advantage of the popularity or reputation of this trademark. Likewise, they will not be able to indicate any mention referring to Sustainable Agricultural Production in accordance with the SAP scheme in the private and own brands of the authorised users of the certification mark.

The certification mark may only be used by users authorised to use it, which are not permitted to sublicense or assign the rights arising from such authorisation.

Any abusive use of the references or certificate entitles the certification-mark holder and/or the certification body to suspend and withdraw the certificate and initiate, within the framework of current legislation, any legal action it deems appropriate.

11. ADVERTISING

It is the responsibility of the certification-mark holder or the delegated bodies to carry out the advertising and promotional campaigns, meaning authorised users must refrain from carrying out advertising or promotional acts of the certification mark without the express consent of the certification-mark holder.

12. LIABILITY FOR DEFECTS

The Certification Mark Holder only guarantees authorised users the right to use and the very existence of the Certification Mark, as well as its registration and validity in the Trademark Registry maintained by the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office, or in the corresponding office of supranational scope.

Users authorised to use the certification mark will be solely liable for the defects of their products, meaning in no instance may they attribute any liability to the certification-mark holder, forcing it to indemnify the certification-mark holder against any third party claim that has cause of defects in the products of authorised users.

The user authorised to use the certification mark must in any event assume at its own expense the compensation and damages caused to third parties and the certification-mark holder and arising from its actions or omissions in relation to the products for which they are liable.

13. DEFENCE OF THE MARK

If any user authorised to use the certification mark becomes aware of an infringement-violation or unlawful use of the certification mark, it must inform the certification mark holder immediately, communicating the precise details so that it can perform the relevant actions.

In the case of infringement-violation by third parties, only the certification-mark holder will be entitled to perform the corresponding actions for the defence of such mark, and users are expressly prohibited from taking any type of action in this regard.

CHAPTER V. USE OF THE CERTIFICATION MARK

It is the responsibility of the Management Entities of the certification mark to grant authorised users the authorisation to use the certification mark for agricultural management, processes and products in accordance with the rules of the certification system of the certification mark, and in the provisions of Chapter III of this Regulation.

Two authorisations for the use of the certification mark are established according to the rights and obligations derived from its authorisation and registration:

- Authorisation to use references to the 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP' certification mark, which grants the right to use references to the certification mark (hereinafter referred to as SAP).
- Authorisation to use the graphic image of the Certification Mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP', in which the right to use the certification seal of the Certification Mark (hereinafter the SAP certification seal) is granted.

The control and certification entities, and the GMMEs will ensure the control of the proper use of the certification mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP'.

14. USE OF SAP TERMS

The following SAP terms may be used:

- The natural or legal persons who carry out the production activities described in paragraph 4.1 of this Regulation.
- The natural or legal persons who carry out the handling activities up to the packaging of the final product described in paragraph 4.2 of this Regulation.
- The Control and Certification Entities of the Certification Mark that comply with the requirements of this Regulation

The graphic image, or any indication or mention of the Sustainable Agricultural Production scheme must be previously authorised by the GMME before use, and comply with the technical criteria of correct use described in the Use Manual of the Graphic Image of the certification mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP' and with the established procedures.

SAP references may be used by operators and CCPs in communication, advertising, marketing, promotion and dissemination actions. They may also be used in commercial documents, economic and commercial transactions, and certificates issued by CCPs.

The integration of SAP references into a logo, full name or acronym of operators or CCPs is not permitted.

15. USE OF THE SAP CERTIFICATION STAMP

The SAP certification stamp may be used by the natural or legal persons holding it who exclusively carry out, among the handling activities described in paragraph 4.2 of this Regulation, the labelling of the product intended for the final consumer.

The SAP certification stamp may only be directly associated with the labelling of products intended

for the final consumer originating from certified agricultural holdings and farms.

To label the final product, the entire chain of custody must be certified according to the premises marked by this Regulation, reaching the required link.

The graphic image, label model or any indication or mention of the Sustainable Agricultural Production scheme must be previously authorised by the GMME before use, and comply with the technical criteria of correct use described in the Use Manual of the Graphic Image of the certification mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP' and with the established procedures.

The graphic image of the certification mark may only be used as an accessory and never as a principal or substitute for the user's mark. In particular, the graphic image of the certification mark may not have a aspect equal to or greater than the mark of the product or be placed in such a predominant place as to mislead as to its true nature as a certification mark.

16. APPLICATION FOR USE OF THE CERTIFICATION MARK

Any use of the SAP mentions or SAP certification seal must be previously authorised by the GMME.

Production operators, handlers and CCPs wishing to make use of the SAP references will process the request for validation and authorisation of their use to the GMMEs by the means established by each GMME.

Handling operators that wish to make use of the SAP certification stamp, will process the request for validation and authorisation of its use to the GMMEs by the means established by each GMME. For validation and authorisation, the handling operator must provide the GMME with a prototype label and indicate the scope of products and trade mark to be labelled in accordance with the provisions of the manual for the use of the graphic image of the 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP' certification mark.

The GMME will analyse that the label provided complies with the use of the graphic image of the certification mark, and the following technical criteria of correct use:

- The SAP certification stamp may only be used on a foodstuff originating from agricultural holdings/farms and handlers certified with the scope of the food or primary product concerned.
- In the case of processed food, the SAP certification stamp may be used on labelling, advertising and commercial documents provided that the ingredients of animal or plant origin that can be certified constitute the primary ingredient as defined in regulation (EU) 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council, i.e. at least 50 % of the total ingredients or, if less than 50 %, it is deemed to be the main ingredient of the food.
- In the case of processed food containing a single type of ingredient of animal or plant origin, 100 % of the ingredients must come from certified agricultural holdings or farms, or the SAP certification stamp may not be used on labelling, advertising or commercial documents.
- In the case of processed food containing more than one type of ingredient of animal or plant origin, but not all ingredients are certified, the SAP certification stamp may be used on labelling, advertising and commercial documents only when accompanied by a statement on the same side of the packaging specifying which of the ingredients are certified. In addition, ingredients that are certified must be clearly indicated in the list of ingredients.
- No direct mention can be made of claims such as sustainable product, adequate carbon footprint or others that are not the same as the SAP scheme that mislead consumers.

The GMME will issue an authorisation to use the Certification Mark 'Sustainable Agricultural Production – SAP'. The conditions of use will be included in this authorisation, indicating that, in the case of modification of the model label, it must be validated and reauthorised.

CHAPTER VI. REGISTER OF OPERATORS OF THE CERTIFICATION MARK

17. OBJECT AND PURPOSE OF THE REGISTRATION

The purpose of the register is to know all operators and agents that have attained the Sustainable Agricultural Production certification, as well as to have information from technical advisory staff on the sustainability of agricultural production, and from CCPs that comply with the requirements of this Regulation.

The register is public, and some of the information contained in said register will be accessible and open to consultation on the website of the GMME, without prejudice, where appropriate, to the protection of personal data and others that must necessarily be protected in accordance with Law 19/2013 on transparency, access to public information and good governance.

The publicity of the register extends in particular to:

- a) Information on handler operators certified in Sustainable Agricultural Production, differentiated according to typology: individual or group producer operator and handler operator.
- b) Information on technical staff advising on the sustainability of agricultural production
- c) Information on CCPs

18. ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE CERTIFICATION MARK REGISTER

18.1. Registration management

The entity responsible for the register is the GMME. The register is in electronic format. The public data in the register will be detailed in the internal procedures.

Any alteration to certification data will automatically alter the details in the register.

18.2. Registration procedure

The GMME is responsible for entering in this register and carrying out the annual update of:

- Operators that have attained the certification
- Technical advisory staff who meet the set training requirements. These staff must at least have a university training in the field of agricultural.
- CCPs certifying SAP operators

18.3. Deletion from the register

Cancellation from the register may be due to:

- Explicit cancellation by the operator, technical staff and by the CCP
- Termination of the legal person, death or incapacity in the case of a natural person
- Not being up to date with the financial payments by the operators established by the GMME.
- Failure of the operators to attain the corresponding certification
- Flagrant and proven non-compliance with the audited aspects in the certification, or the misuse and repeated use of the certification mark on the product, despite having the certification. In this case, it will require a ruling from the CMGC.
- The imposition of a penalty, either on the operator, the technical advisory staff or a control and certification entity that leads to the cancellation of the registration.
- Other duly substantiated reasons

The GMME will indicate in the register the reasons for cancellation of the registration.

18.4. Rights and obligations arising from registration

18.4.1. Producer/group/handler operators

Table 2. Rights and obligations of producer operators, groups and handlers

	Producer/group/handler operators
Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receive information on changes to technical standards and new procedures - Receive training in sustainable agricultural production - Be included in the GMMEs mailing lists in order to be immediately informed of any information of interest to them - Receive information and be able to participate in all generic promotion actions of the products covered by the SAP scheme - Organise or co-sponsor events in relation to the SAP scheme - Appear in a public directory of farms certified in sustainable agricultural production, indicating their type of certification - In the case of Catalonia, to be able to exercise the right of active and passive suffrage in the electoral processes of the Catalan Council of Sustainable Agricultural Production established in the electoral regime established in its statutes
Duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be certified annually - Must have the advice of a technician responsible for sustainable agricultural production who will be the person responsible for verifying and controlling the requirements of the SAP scheme. - Allow the competent authority, the GMME and the CCP access to the plots, premises or facilities, as well as the documentary control necessary to be able to carry out the necessary checks to carry out the certification. - Submit to any checks, sampling and monitoring that may be established - Make good use of the Certification Mark identification. - Take any interim measures that the competent authority, the GMME or the CCP may take when an irregularity is detected in the production or marketing of the products. - Comply with the request of the competent authority, or of the GMME, when they request information regarding the agricultural holding logbooks, or other records to guide the content of the technical standards, for statistical purposes or to verify compliance with the requirements of the SAP scheme - Be up to date with paying their financial obligations necessary for certification in SAP - Follow the graphic image manual and inform the GMME as regards the contents of any advertising and promotional material for SAP products. Everything not provided for in the graphic image manual will be subject to the express authorisation of the GMME. This authorisation is a precondition for the printing and circulation of this material

	Producer/group/handling operators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any other obligations that might be determined in the processes that may be established.

18.4.2. Control and Certification Entities

Table 3. Rights and obligations of control and certification entities (CCE).

Control and certification entities (CEE)	
Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receive information on changes to technical standards and new procedures - Be included in the GMMEs mailing lists in order to be immediately informed of any information of interest to them - Use digital tools made available by the GMME to facilitate certification
Duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comply with all aspects of this Regulation of use and the resulting procedures and documents. - Provide all the documentation required by the GMME and by the Competent Authority. - Audit in accordance with all the provisions of this Regulation, the auditor's guide and what may be required by the GMME, with the aim that certification guarantees compliance with the SAP technical standard and its annexes for groups and handlers. - Control in its audits all the requirements established by the scheme, as well as include everything related to the correct use of the graphic image of the Certification Mark and inform the GMME when incorrect or fraudulent uses are detected in the market. - Retain audit documentation for a period of 5 years. - Transfer the results of the audits and the planning of these in the manner and with the times established by the GMME prior to the signing of the contract and through the Council's IT platform. - Utilise the specific tools set out in the contract, even if they entail an additional cost for the CCP. - Participate in the Monitoring Committee (MC).

18.4.3. Technical Advisory Staff on Sustainable Agricultural Production

Table 4. Rights and obligations of technical advisory staff

Technical advisory staff	
Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receive information on changes to technical standards and new procedures - Be included in the GMMEs mailing lists in order to be immediately informed of any information of interest to them - Receive training
Duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know the technical standard of the SAP - Inform the operators providing their services of the SAP technical standard and its modifications – Inform the GMME and, where appropriate, the competent authority of the aspects of the standard to be improved - Participate in training sessions

CHAPTER VII. MONITORING AND PENALTIES SYSTEM

The system for monitoring the use of the certification mark by all parties involved makes it possible to detect infringements and to apply the corresponding penalties depending on the classification of infringements.

This system of supervision of the use of the Certification Mark applies:

- The control and certification entities.
- Audit staff assigned by the control and certification entities.

- Producer and handler operators.
- The certification mark management entities

The following table shows the supervisory body for each of the actors involved.

Table 5. Relationship between supervisory body and actors involved in the SAP scheme.

Scheme agents	Supervisory body
GMME	CMGC
Control and Certification Entities	GMME
Audit staff	
Producer and handling operators	

The CMGC together with the GMME will establish a monitoring procedure.

CHAPTER VIII. AMENDMENTS AND UPDATING OF THE REGULATION

The certification-mark holder may amend or update this Regulation and its Annexes at any time.

Amendments to this Regulation will be notified to the bodies involved in the control of the certification mark, as well as to authorised users so that these are complied with for the purpose of being able to continue the use of the certification mark.

The control and certification entities are obliged to accept and adhere to all updates of the regulation and its Annexes. Failure to do so within the prescribed period automatically suspends the contract between the GMME and the CCP.

Sustainable Agricultural Production (SAP)



Standard for the assessment of
sustainability in agricultural holdings



Developed by



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1. Introduction

1.1 Background and context for Sustainable Agricultural Production. A global challenge

Projections of population growth of up to 9.306 billion people by 2050 and global GDP per capita growth lead to estimates of the need to increase food production by 60 % over 2005/2007 production. Most likely, the way to address these growing needs of the population will be through increased crop productivity, reduced waste and a substantial change in diet rather than through the expansion of the area devoted to agriculture.

On the other hand, at the global level, current agricultural production is responsible for 26 % of GHG emissions, 50 % of habitable surface use, 70 % of freshwater use, 78 % of eutrophication, and biodiversity loss (94 % of mammalian mass, excluding humans, are farmed mammals)¹. Moreover, some of these impacts are directly related to the three planetary boundaries crossed to keep the Earth system in a safe operating environment: climate change, biodiversity loss and N and P cycles (Rockström *et al.*, 2009², Steffen *et al.*, 2017)³.

In the case of Catalonia, according to the Third Report on Climate Change in Catalonia (Martin Vide *et al.*, 2016), agriculture is responsible for 33 % of land use, 14 % of GHG emissions and 45 % of water pollution⁴. In the report of the Advisory Council for Sustainable Development, 'Comemos futuro: por un sistema alimentario productivo, sostenible, resiliente, saludable, responsable y de acceso universal en Cataluña' of 2018⁵ the global challenges are identified and how these are interrelated with the local environment, concluding on the need for a sustainable food system in Catalonia.

Consequently, meeting the increased need for food will require accelerating changes in production models to ensure the transition to a sustainable food-production model. This document includes a proposal for a framework for evaluating the sustainability of agricultural holdings within the framework of an initiative for Sustainable Agricultural Production that includes the development of a Sustainability Law, the deployment of training measures, advice, innovation and research, and that aims to achieve the objective of transforming Catalonia's agriculture into sustainable agriculture.

1.1.1 International and European Union context in sustainable agriculture

In 1988, the FAO defined sustainable agricultural development as 'the management and conservation of the natural resource base, and the orientation of technological change in a way that ensures the continued satisfaction of the human needs of present and future generations. Sustainable agriculture conserves land, water and plant and animal genetic resources, and is environmentally non-degrading, technically adequate, economically viable and socially acceptable'⁶.

At the Rio+20 Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 2012, FAO called for improved food safety and nutrition and more sustainable agriculture as a fundamental part of sustainable development. This conference initiated the formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that would be integrated into the UN's Post-2015 Development Agenda and ultimately into the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

The European Commission does not have a precise definition of what a sustainable agrifood system would be. Despite this, in the various reforms of the CAP, the European Commission's main instrument for agricultural policy, measures have been introduced to create agriculture with less environmental impact, such as the introduction of Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions and greening in Pillar 1 and agri-environmental measures in Pillar 2 during the 2014-2020 period.

In the current programming period (2023-2027), the European Commission promotes sustainable agriculture through the CAP⁷. The CAP for sustainable agriculture includes the three aspects of sustainability (environmental, economic and social) and is aligned with the objectives of the Green Deal.

¹ Hannah Ritchie (2020) – 'Environmental impacts of food production'. Published online at OurWorldInData.org. Retrieved from: <https://ourworldindata.org/environmental-impacts-of-food> [Online Resource]

² Rockström, J., Steffen, W., Noone, K. *et al.* A safe operating space for humanity. *Nature* 461, 472–475 (2009). <https://doi.org/10.1038/461472a>

³ Will Steffen, Katherine Richardson, Johan Rockström, Sarah E. Cornell, *et al.* *Science* 13 Feb 2015: Vol. 347, Issue 6223, 1259855, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1259855>

⁴ Martin Vide *et al.* 2016; http://cads.gencat.cat/web/ content/Documents/Publicacions/tercer-informe-sobre-canvi-climatic-catalunya/TERCER_INFORME_CANVI_CLIMATIC_web.pdf

⁵ http://cads.gencat.cat/web/ content/Documents/Informes/2018/180322_Informe-sistema-alimentari-de-Catalunya_Informe-complert_vf.pdf

⁶ FAO. 1988. Report of the FAO Council, 94th Session, 1988. Rome

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/sustainability/sustainable-cap_en

Agriculture has a number of essential roles related to the Green Deal:

- Building sustainable agrifood systems through the Farm to Fork strategy, which indicates that the transition to sustainable agrifood systems involves reducing dependence on pesticides and antimicrobials, reducing over-fertilisation, increasing organic farming, improving animal welfare, and reducing biodiversity loss. On the other hand, it is also pointed out that the effort to increase sustainability requirements in the European agrifood system must avoid the outsourcing and export of unsustainable practices.¹
- Contribute to the 'Biodiversity' strategy by protecting and improving the variety of plants and animals in the rural ecosystem.
- Contribute to the Climate Action of the Green Deal to achieve the net-zero emissions target in the EU by 2050.
- Contribute to the zero pollution action plan by safeguarding natural resources such as water, air and soil.

2. Technical Standard

2.1 Bases

Based on the international context defined by the UN and the policies and strategies framed within the EU, the following bases are proposed for the definition of a Technical Standard for Sustainable Agricultural Production. Thus, the Technical Standard for Sustainable Agricultural Production will have to:

1. Be aligned with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the UN's overarching definition of sustainable agriculture
2. To be compatible with the CAP and the National Strategic Plan that connect with the 'Farm to Fork' and 'Biodiversity' strategies of the European Commission's Green Deal
3. Expand the CAP commitments on environmental, economic, and social sustainability by agricultural holdings
4. Specifying as concisely as possible what the transition to sustainable agricultural systems entails in the form of sustainability practices
5. Identify and describe sustainability practices based on current technical-scientific evidence.
 - a. The definition and identification of sustainability practices will be based on the knowledge provided by agricultural sciences.
 - b. It will incorporate the approach provided by Agroecology and its 13 basic principles², as an agricultural science, which considers the agricultural system as an ecosystem.
6. It will consider the agricultural holding as a unit.
7. The Technical Standard must include a system for assessing the degree of implementation of sustainability practices, the result of which will be assimilated to the degree of sustainability of the holding.

2.2 Conceptual framework

The Technical Standard for the Assessment of the Sustainability of Agricultural Holdings is based on the guideline Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agriculture Systems (SAFA) (FAO, 2013)³.

SAFA is a framework that is specified in guidelines (procedures and protocol) and indicators to assess the impact of agrifood systems. SAFA is based on some basic methodological principles, including the GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines and Bellagio STAMP, which advocate for accessibility and transparency, indicators and standard measurement methods, communication (the need for interested groups to use plain and simple language), extended participation, learning, sufficient institutional capacity, and a coherent framework and objectives.

The Technical Standard applies the SAFA guideline in the field of agricultural holdings under the conditions of Catalonia.

3. Objectives of the Technical Standard

¹ Farm to Fork Strategy. For a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system. European Commission.

² HLPE. 2019. Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food safety and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome 2019. Full report forthcoming at www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe.

³ FAO. 2013. SAFA. Sustainability assessment of food and agriculture systems. Indicators.

The objectives of the Technical Standard for Sustainability Assessment are:

- Obtain an assessment of the sustainability of the agricultural holding through an integrated system within a recognised conceptual framework (SAFA).
- Provide a tool for continuous improvement that allows the agricultural holding to progress in terms of sustainability.
- Ensure that operators in the agrifood value chain and the final consumer have an objective, transparent and public assessment of the sustainability of the agricultural holding.
- Contribute to improving the communication of the efforts made in terms of sustainability by agricultural holdings to the consumer and society in general.

4. Recipients of assessments

The results of the sustainability assessment are aimed at:

- To the entities themselves evaluated as a tool for improvement towards higher levels of sustainability.
- To the different agents of the value chain to create trust and transparency in relation to the sustainability of the processes.
- To the public administration itself as the promoter of the initiative and manager of public resources that promote sustainability.
- To the final consumer.

5. Use of assessment results

Sustainability assessments may have the following uses depending on the end-user:

- Improvement and comparison tools and communication instrument.
- System for evaluating the sustainability of a supplier.
- Rating of the degree of sustainability of an operation as an indicator of the degree of compliance with sustainability commitments linked to public aid aimed at sustainability targets.
- Criterion for the selection of the supplier.

6. Scope

6.1 Spatial scope

The scope of application of the assessment system has been restricted to agricultural holdings. It also excludes any part of the processing and/or development of the primary product that may be carried out on the holding.

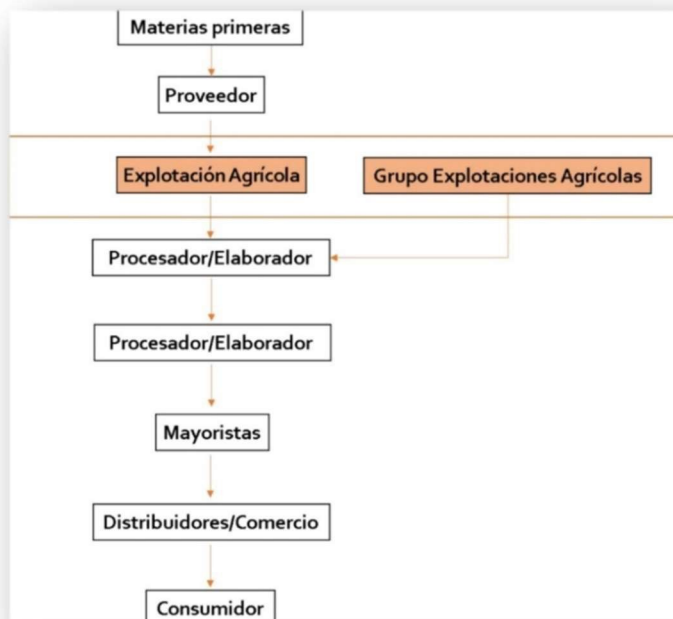


Figure 1. Spatial scope of the Technical Standard for the Assessment of the Sustainability of Agricultural Holdings

Materias primeras	Raw materials
Proveedor	Supplier
Explotación Agrícola	Agricultural holding
Procesador/Elaborador	Processor/Preparer
Procesador/Elaborador	Processor/Preparer
Mayoristas	Wholesalers
Distribuidores/Comercio	Distributors/Trade
Grupo Explotaciones Agrícolas	Agricultural Holdings Group

Figure 1. Spatial scope of the Technical Standard for the Assessment of the Sustainability of Agricultural Holdings

The system is restricted to the assessment of the sustainability of the agricultural holding, without moving to another level upstream or downstream of the value chain. The control, audit and/or certification system will also cover the case where a group of holdings forms part of a structure grouping together a set of agricultural holdings. In this case, a mechanism will be established so that while the sustainability assessment is carried out individually, it can be transferred to all the holdings that are part of the group through the appropriate self-check systems.

6.2 Temporal scope

The temporal scope of the sustainability assessment will be one year. In the case of agricultural holdings, all crops grown on the agricultural holding as a whole and harvested within the period of the year covered by the assessment will be included in the assessment. In the event that a crop has a date of planting or sowing prior to the beginning of the assessment period, all data on this crop from the date of sowing or planting will be taken into account, even if this is outside the scope of 1 year.

7. Procedure for assessing Sustainability

The principle of assessing the sustainability of agricultural holdings is based on considering that an agricultural holding is more sustainable the higher the degree of implementation of a set of practices that have been identified as sustainability practices.

Sustainability practices are grouped into three aspects: environmental integrity, social welfare and

economic resilience. These aspects, in turn, are structured into topics and subtopics according to Table 1.

Table 1 Aspects, topics and subtopics on which sustainable practices are structured (in grey, subtopics included in SAFA not considered in SAP)

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	1. ATMOSPHERE	1.1 GREENHOUSE GASES
		1.2 AIR QUALITY
	2. WATER	2.1 USE OF WATER
		2.2 WATER QUALITY
	3. SOIL	3.1 SOIL QUALITY
		3.2 SOIL DEGRADATION
	4. BIODIVERSITY	4.1 DIVERSITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM
		4.2 DIVERSITY OF SPECIES
		4.3 GENETIC DIVERSITY
	5. MATERIALS AND ENERGY	5.1 USE OF MATERIALS – FERTILISERS
		5.2 USE OF MATERIALS – PHYTOSANITARY
		5.3 ENERGY
		5.4 REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION OF WASTE
	ECONOMIC	E.1. INVESTMENT
1.2 INVESTMENT IN THE COMMUNITY		
1.3 LONG-TERM INVESTMENT		
E.1.4 ECONOMIC PROFITABILITY		
E.2 VULNERABILITY		E.2.1 PRODUCTION STABILITY
		E.2.2 STABILITY OF SUPPLY
		E.2.3 MARKET STABILITY
		E.2.4 LIQUIDITY
		E.2.5 RISK MANAGEMENT
E.3 PRODUCT QUALITY AND INFORMATION		E.3.1 FOOD SAFETY
		E.3.2 PRODUCT QUALITY
		E.3.3 PRODUCT INFORMATION
E.4 LOCAL ECONOMY		4.1 VALUE CREATION
		4.2 LOCAL SUPPLY
SOCIAL	S.1 DECENT LIVELIHOODS	S.1.1 QUALITY OF LIFE
		S.1.2. DEVELOPING SKILLS
		S.1.3 FAIR ACCESS TO MEANS OF PRODUCTION
	S.2 FAIR TRADE PRACTICES	S.2.1 RESPONSIBLE PURCHASING
		S.2.2 RIGHTS OF SUPPLIERS
	S.3 LABOUR RIGHTS	S.3.1 LABOUR RELATIONS
		S.3.2 FORCED LABOUR
		S.3.3 CHILD LABOUR
		S.3.4 FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
	S.4 EQUALITY	S.4.1 NON-DISCRIMINATION
		S.4.2 GENDER EQUALITY
		S.4.3 SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE

	S.5 HEALTH AND SAFETY	S.5.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY AT THE WORKPLACE
		S.5.2 PUBLIC HEALTH
	S.6 CULTURAL DIVERSITY	S.6.1 INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE
		6.2 FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

7.1 Sustainability practices

Sustainability practices are listed in Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4.

Each of the practices identified includes a definition, a justification, a description of the practice and a way to assess the degree of implementation on the agricultural holding, resulting in a numerical quantification of the level of sustainability in terms of the specific practice.

The practices and associated indicators are classified into three typologies: practice/targets indicator, practice/measure indicator (or means available), and practice/result indicator. For the purposes of this sustainability assessment system and, as a result of previous experience, it has been deemed appropriate not to include any practice/target indicators. Measure practices refer to measures to be implemented on the agricultural holding to improve its sustainability. For example, the practice of minimising drift from phytosanitary treatments involves implementing a series of measures precisely to minimise drift. The degree of implementation of the practice on the holding will be an indicator of the level of sustainability of the agricultural holding in relation to this practice. Results practices consist of the objective calculation of a result indicator on some important aspect of the sustainability of the holding. Examples of practices and result indicators include the Carbon Footprint and the Water Footprint, among others.

Table 2 Practices/indicators by typology, topics and subtopics included in the Environmental Integrity aspect

TOPIC	SUBTOPIC	PRACTICE/INDICATOR	TYOLOGY
1. ATMOSPHERE	1.1 GREENHOUSE GASES	1.1.1 CALCULATE CARBON FOOTPRINT	RESULTS
	1.2 AIR QUALITY	1.2.1 MANAGE FERTILISATION WITH LIVESTOCK MANURE PROTECTING AIR QUALITY	MEASURES
2. WATER	2.1 USE OF WATER	2.1.1 INVENTORYING WATER SOURCE AVAILABLE DESCRIBING THE HOLDING'S IRRIGATION SYSTEM AND MEASURING AND RECORDING IRRIGATION WATER CONSUMPTION	MEASURES
		2.1.2 USE EFFICIENT IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	MEASURES
		2.1.3 USE WATER SAVING TECHNIQUES	MEASURES
		2.1.4 USE RATIONAL-RISK IRRIGATION PROGRAMMING TOOLS	MEASURES
		2.1.5 CALCULATE THE WATER FOOTPRINT	RESULTS
	2.2 WATER QUALITY	2.2.1 MANAGE FERTILISATION WITH LIVESTOCK MANURE PROTECTING WATER QUALITY	MEASURES
		2.2.2 PREVENT AND CONTROL POLLUTION FROM PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS	MEASURES
3. SOIL	3.1 SOIL QUALITY	3.1.1 INCORPORATING CROP RESIDUES INTO THE SOIL	MEASURES
		3.1.2 MAINTAIN A LIVING VEGETATION COVER	MEASURES
		3.1.3 USE SOIL WORKING TECHNIQUES RESPECTFUL OF SOIL STRUCTURE	MEASURES
		3.1.4 PRIORITISING TECHNIQUES TO AVOID SOIL COMPACTION	MEASURES
		3.1.5 PRACTISE CROP ROTATION	MEASURES
		3.1.6 IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR IMPROVING SOIL FERTILITY	MEASURES
	3.2 SOIL DEGRADATION	3.2.1 PREVENTING AND MINIMISING SOIL EROSION	
		3.2.1 PREVENTING AND MINIMISING SOIL SALINISATION	
4. BIODIVERSITY	4.1 DIVERSITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM	4.1.1 CONSERVE MAINTAIN AND/OR INSTALL ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURES	MEASURES / RESULTS
		4.2.1 PROTECTING AND PRESERVING WILD BIRDS AND BATS	MEASURES
	4.2 DIVERSITY OF SPECIES	4.2.1 PRESERVING AND PROMOTING CULTIVATED BIODIVERSITY	MEASURES
	4.3 GENETIC DIVERSITY	4.3.1 PRESERVING AND PROMOTING CULTIVATED GENETIC BIODIVERSITY	MEASURES

TOPIC	SUBTOPIC	PRACTICE/INDICATOR	TPOLOGY
5. MATERIALS AND ENERGY	5.1 USE OF MATERIALS – FERTILISERS	5.1.1 HAVE TECHNICAL ADVICE ON FERTILISATION	MEASURES
		5.1.2 STORE FERTILISERS SAFELY	
		5.1.3 PLANNING FERTILISATION WITH AGRONOMIC CRITERIA	MEASURES
		5.1.4 USE DECISION-SUPPORT TOOLS IN FERTILISATION	MEASURES
		5.1.5 DRAW UP A FERTILISATION PLAN	MEASURES
		5.1.6 REGISTER FERTILISER APPLICATIONS	MEASURES
		5.1.7 PRIORITISING ORGANIC FERTILISATION	RESULTS
		5.1.8 CREATE A NITROGEN BALANCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING	RESULTS
		5.1.9 CREATE A PHOSPHORUS BALANCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING	RESULTS
	5.2 USE OF MATERIALS – PHYTOSANITARY	5.2.1 HAVE TECHNICAL ADVICE ON INTEGRATED PEST AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT	MEASURES
		5.2.2 MONITOR PESTS AND DISEASES AND USE DECISION-SUPPORT TOOLS	MEASURES
		5.2.3 USE ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUES TO PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS FOR CONTROLLING PESTS AND DISEASES	MEASURES
		5.2.4 USE ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUES TO HERBICIDES IN WEED CONTROL	MEASURES
		5.2.5 KEEP THE PHYTOSANITARY STORAGE IN AN ADEQUATE CONDITION	MEASURES
		5.2.6 MAINTAIN (ADJUST, CALIBRATE AND INSPECT) PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENT EQUIPMENT	MEASURES
		5.2.7 MINIMISING DRIFT FROM PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS	MEASURES
		5.2.8 PREVENT AND CONTROL POLLUTION FROM PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS	MEASURES
		5.2.9 USE PROVEN SYSTEMS FOR CALCULATING DOSE AND APPLICATION VOLUME OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS	MEASURES
		5.2.10 REGISTER PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCT APPLICATIONS	MEASURES
		5.2.11 TRAIN PHYTOSANITARY APPLICATORS	MEASURES
5.2.12 USE PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LEGISLATION IN FORCE	MEASURES		
	5.2.12 MEASURING THE IMPACT OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCT APPLICATION	RESULTS	
	5.3 ENERGY	5.3.1 MONITOR ENERGY CONSUMPTION	MEASURES

TOPIC	SUBTOPIC	PRACTICE/INDICATOR	TPOLOGY
		5.3.2 IMPLEMENT ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES	MEASURES
		5.3.3 PRODUCE RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR THE HOLDING'S OWN CONSUMPTION	MEASURES
	5.4 REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION OF WASTE	5.4.1 MANAGING WASTE	MEASURES
		5.4.2 USE RECYCLED OR BIODEGRADABLE MATERIAL	MEASURES
		5.4.3 REDUCE FOOD LOSSES AND WASTE	MEASURES

Table 3 Practices/indicators by typology, topics and subtopics included in the Economic Resilience aspect (in grey the topics/subtopics included in SAFA not implemented in the SAP)

TOPIC	SUBTOPIC	PRACTICE/INDICATOR	TPOLOGY
E.1. INVESTMENT	1.1 INTERNAL INVESTMENT		
	1.2 INVESTMENT IN THE COMMUNITY		
	1.3 LONG-TERM INVESTMENT		
	E.1.4 ECONOMIC PROFITABILITY	E.1.4.1 CALCULATE NET REVENUE FROM THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING	MEASURES
		E.1.4.2 CALCULATE PRODUCTION COSTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING	MEASURES
E.2 VULNERABILITY	E.2.1 PRODUCTION STABILITY	E.2.1.1 PRODUCTION DIVERSIFICATION	MEASURES
	E.2.2 STABILITY OF SUPPLY		
	E.2.3 MARKET STABILITY		
	E.2.4 LIQUIDITY		
	E.2.5 RISK MANAGEMENT		
E.3 PRODUCT QUALITY AND INFORMATION	E.3.1 FOOD SAFETY	E.3.1.1 ESTABLISH CONTROL MEASURES TO ENSURE HYGIENE AND FOOD SAFETY	MEASURES
		E.3.1.2 EXCLUDING THE USE OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS OR TOXIC	MEASURES
		E.3.1.3 CONDUCT A SELF-INSPECTION OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES	MEASURES

TOPIC	SUBTOPIC	PRACTICE/INDICATOR	TPOLOGY
		E.3.1.4 CALCULATE DEPLETION INDEX OF THE MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMIT	MEASURES
	E.3.2 PRODUCT QUALITY	E.3.2.1 PRODUCE UNDER CERTIFIED QUALITY SCHEMES	
	E.3.3 PRODUCT INFORMATION	E.3.3.1 IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING AND KEEP RECORDS OF MAIN OPERATIONS IN A DIGITAL HOLDING REGISTER	MEASURES
		E.3.3.2 MAINTAIN THE COMPLETE TRACEABILITY OF THE PRODUCTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING AT PLOT LEVEL	MEASURES
		E.3.3.3 CERTIFIED PRODUCTION	MEASURES
E.4 LOCAL ECONOMY	4.1 VALUE CREATION	4.1 VALUE CREATION	MEASURES
	4.2 LOCAL SUPPLY	4.2 LOCAL SUPPLY	MEASURES

Table 4 Practices/indicators by typology, topics and subtopics included in the Social Welfare aspect (in grey the topics/subtopics included in SAFA not implemented in the SAP)

TOPIC	SUBTOPIC	PRACTICE/INDICATOR	TPOLOGY
S.1 DECENT LIVELIHOODS	S.1.1 QUALITY OF LIFE	S.1.1.1 FACILITATE THE RIGHT TO QUALITY OF LIFE	MEASURES
		S.1.1.2 PROVIDE DECENT REMUNERATION FOR STAFF	MEASURES
	S.1.2. DEVELOPING SKILLS	S.1.2.1 GUARANTEE THE TRAINING OF STAFF IN THEIR WORK AREA	MEASURES
	S.1.3 FAIR ACCESS TO THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION		
S.2 FAIR TRADE PRACTICES	S.2.1 RESPONSIBLE PURCHASING		
	S.2.2 RIGHTS OF SUPPLIERS		
S.3 LABOUR RIGHTS	S.3.1 LABOUR RELATIONS	S.3.1.1 FULFIL THE OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM THE EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT	MEASURES
		S.3.2 FORCED LABOUR	
	S.3.3 CHILD LABOUR	S.3.3.1 ENSURE THERE ARE NO UNDER-AGE WORKERS	MEASURES
	S.3.4 FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING	S.3.4.1 GUARANTEE FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND THE RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING	MEASURES
S.4 EQUALITY	S.4.1 NON-DISCRIMINATION	S.4.1.1 DO NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANY PERSON WORKING ON THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING	MEASURES
	S.4.2 GENDER EQUALITY	S.4.2.1 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY	MEASURES
	S.4.3 SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE	S.4.3.1 PROMOTE THE EMPLOYMENT OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE	MEASURES
S.5 HEALTH AND SAFETY	S.5.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY AT THE WORKPLACE	S.5.1.1 ENSURE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING	MEASURES
		S.5.1.2 ENSURE SAFETY AT THE WORKPLACE, IN OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES	MEASURES
		S.5.1.3 ENSURE HEALTH COVERAGE AND ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE	MEASURES
	S.5.2 PUBLIC HEALTH		
S.6 CULTURAL DIVERSITY	S.6.1 INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE		
	6.2 FOOD SOVEREIGNTY		

7.2 Assessment of the degree of implementation of Sustainability practices

As regards the assessment of the degree of implementation, control points are defined for each sustainability practice. For each of the control points, a description of the control point, the compliance criterion, an assessment criterion is included; that is, whether the assessment is documentary or visual, a grading of the control point regarding the categorisation of the holding and the non-conformities, and on which crop groups it applies. More details on the meaning of each attribute can be found in Table 5.

Table 5 Description of control points

Attribute	Meaning
Control point	Description of what the control point consists of.
Compliance criterion	Indications of how compliance with the control point is verified.
Assessment criterion	How the control point is evaluated, whether it is a visual or documentary assessment.
Classification of the control point in relation to the categorisation of agricultural holdings.	<p>According to this section, the control points can be Essential, Basic, and Advanced.</p> <p>The grading of Essential refers to the fact that the control point is of a practice of type MEASURES and is related to the requirements of the reinforced conditionality. These are the control points related to sustainability category C of an agricultural holding.</p> <p>The remaining control points for the MEASURES practices will be of the Basic type, and will serve to evaluate category B of the holdings.</p> <p>The advanced control points correspond to the RESULTS practices, and will contribute to the assessment of category A of the holdings.</p> <p>As a simplification, the Essential control points are related to category C of holdings, the Basic control points to category B, and the control points Advanced, with category A.</p>
Classification of the control point regarding non-compliances.	With regard to non-compliances, the control points can be: Critical, Major and Optional. If a control point receives a critical grading, its compliance does not allow corrective measures. If it is larger, corrective measures are permitted within 1 month. Finally, if it is optional, non-compliances do not arise.
Crop groups to which the control point may apply	F (Fruit), C (Citrus), O (Olive), V (Vine), H (Horticulture), E (Extensive), A (Rice)

For each practice, depending on the control points that are met, a Sustainability Level of the practice is assigned with a value between 0 and 100. According to this score, the practice can be considered to have a very good, good, moderate, limited or unacceptable degree of implementation (according to SAFA scales).

Table 6 Classification scales according to sustainability points for each practice

Degree of implementation of sustainable practice	Sustainability Points
Very good	80-100
Good	60-80
Moderate	40-60
Limited	20-40
Unacceptable	0-20

7.3 Farm Sustainability Profile

Definition of Sustainability Profile:

The profile is a surface graph that represents the state of each holding with respect to the parameters that are evaluated in sustainability (in this case, within the environmental block).

Each of the points that make up the black line of the sustainability profile graph indicates the performance of the holding on the different subtopics assessed in each sustainability block.

As for the colours of the graph, from deep green to deep red, they symbolise, from less to more, the capacity for self-improvement of this operation.

For the elaboration of the sustainability profile, an aggregate value of the level of sustainability will be calculated for each of the subtopics and topics of each aspect. These values will be displayed graphically using the profile chart as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

7.3.1 Assessment of the Subtopics

For the calculation of the level of sustainability for each subtopic, a weighted average of the degree of implementation of each practice within the subtopic will be carried out.

The weighting will be carried out according to the typology of the practice (objectives, measures and results). In the case of this Technical Standard, no target practice/indicator has been defined. There are only defined practices/indicators of measures and results.

The selection of these values takes into account, on the one hand, the total number of practices/indicators that have been described and the number of them that are considered practices/indicators of measures and results and, on the other hand, the desire to give more importance to result indicators than to measures.

This consideration is especially relevant to the aspect of environmental integrity, in which there are many defined practices and of the two typologies. In the other aspects, in practice it has no influence as all indicator practices are measures.

Thus, for each subtopic, a Sustainability Level is obtained based on the degree of implementation of the practices that compose it, with a value from 0 to 100. According to this score, the subtopic can be considered to have a very good, good, moderate, limited, or unacceptable degree of implementation (according to SAFA scales).

Table 7 Classification scales according to sustainability points for each subtopic

Degree of implementation of sustainable practice	Sustainability Points
Very good	80-100
Good	60-80
Moderate	40-60
Limited	20-40
Unacceptable	0-20

7.3.2 Assessment of the Topics

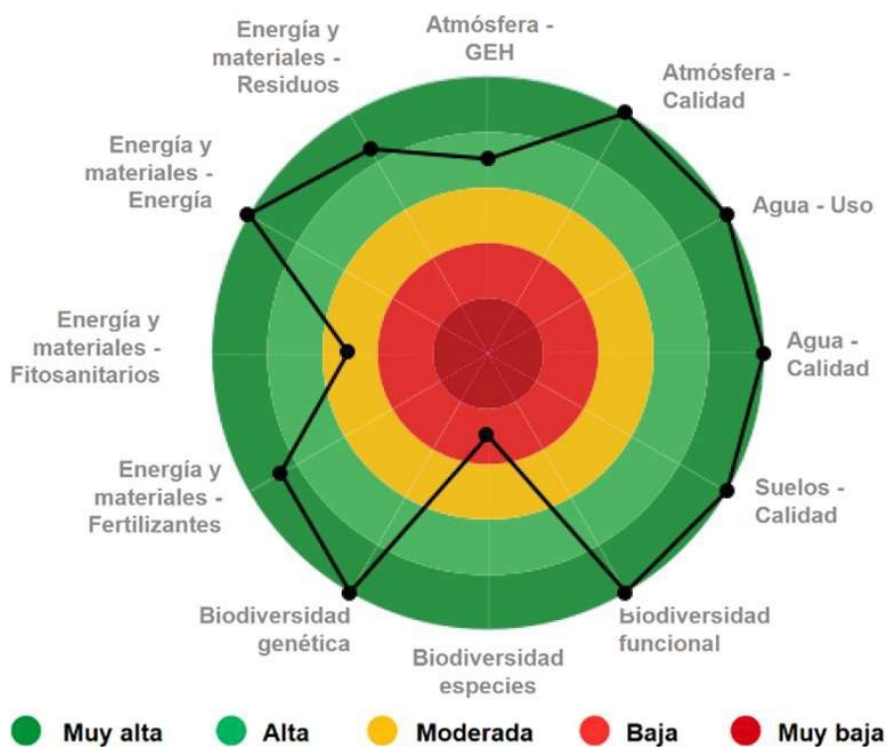
Similarly, for the calculation of the Level of Sustainability for each topic within each aspect, a weighted average of the level of sustainability of all the practices included in the topic under consideration will be calculated, without taking into account the subtopics into which it is divided. The weighting between measurement and result practices and non-optional and optional control points within measurement practices will be the same as for the calculation of the Sustainability Level at subtopic level.

Thus, for each topic, a Sustainability Level is also obtained based on the degree of implementation of the practices that compose it, with a value from 0 to 100. According to this score, the practice can be considered to have a very good, good, moderate, limited or unacceptable degree of implementation (according to SAFA scales).

Table 8 Classification scales according to sustainability points for each topic

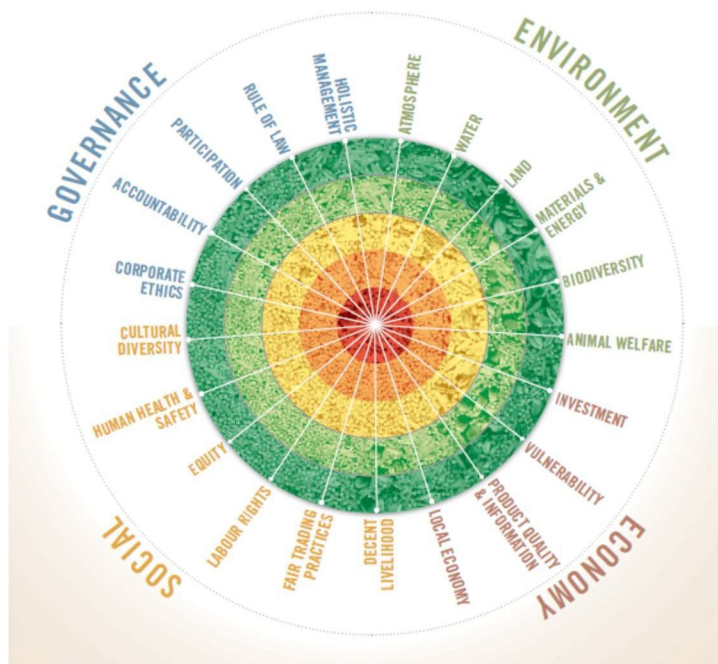
Degree of implementation of sustainable practice	Sustainability Points
Very good	80-100
Good	60-80
Moderate	40-60
Limited	20-40
Unacceptable	0-20

From the Sustainability Levels calculated for each subtopic and topic respectively, Sustainability Profiles such as those in Figure 2 and Figure 3 will be obtained.



Energía y materiales – Residuos	Energy and materials – Waste
Atmosfera – GEH	Atmosphere – GHG
Atmosfera – Calidad	Atmosphere – Quality
Agua – Uso	Water – Use
Agua Calidad	Water Quality
Suelos – Calidad	Soils – Quality
Biodiversidad funcional	Functional biodiversity
Biodiversidad especies	Species biodiversity
Biodiversidad genética	Genetic biodiversity
Energía y materiales – Fertilizantes	Energy and materials – Fertilisers
Energía y materiales – Fitosanitarios	Energy and materials – Phytosanitary products
Energía y materiales – Energía	Energy and materials – Energy
Muy alta	Very high
Alta	High
Moderada	Moderate
Baja	Low
Muy baja	Very low

Figure 2 Sustainability profile by subtopics within the Environmental Integrity aspect (example of the FIBL SMART system)



GOVERNANCE	GOVERNANCE
ENVIRONMENT	ENVIRONMENT
ECONOMY	ECONOMY
SOCIAL	SOCIAL
ACCOUNTABILITY	ACCOUNTABILITY
PARTICIPATION	PARTICIPATION
RULE OF LAW	RULE OF LAW
HOLISTIC MANAGEMENT	HOLISTIC MANAGEMENT
ATMOSPHERE	ATMOSPHERE
WATER	WATER
LAND	LAND
MATERIALS & ENERGY	MATERIALS & ENERGY
BIODIVERSITY	BIODIVERSITY
ANIMAL WELFARE	ANIMAL WELFARE
INVESTMENT	INVESTMENT
VULNERABILITY	VULNERABILITY
PRODUCT QUALITY & INFORMATION	PRODUCT QUALITY & INFORMATION
LOCAL ECONOMY	LOCAL ECONOMY
DECENT LIVELIHOOD	DECENT LIVELIHOOD
FAIR TRADING PRACTICES	FAIR TRADING PRACTICES
LABOUR RIGHTS	LABOUR RIGHTS
EQUITY	EQUITY
HUMAN HEALTH & SAFETY	HUMAN HEALTH & SAFETY
CULTURAL DIVERSITY	CULTURAL DIVERSITY
CORPORATE ETHICS	CORPORATE ETHICS

Figure 3 Sustainability profile by topics within each aspect (SAFA example)

7.4 Categorisation of agricultural holdings

Holdings will be categorised into three categories as described in the following table.

Table 9 Classes of agricultural holdings according to the SAP-test system

Category	Description	
Category C	These are holdings that comply with the requirements of enhanced conditionality (SMR and GAEC)	
Category B	These are the holdings that, in addition to complying with the requirements of class C, have satisfactorily implemented the practices of sustainability of the type 'MEASURES'	
Category A	These are the holdings that, in addition to complying with the requirements of Class C and Class B, that is, have satisfactorily implemented the sustainability practices of the type 'MEASURES', can show indicators of 'RESULTS' that exceed pre-established thresholds in each practice. typology of 'RESULTS'	

8. Sustainability Practices

8.1 Environmental Aspect of Sustainability (A)

8.1.1 A1. Atmosphere

8.1.1.1 A.1.1 Greenhouse Gases

A.1.1.1 CALCULATE CARBON FOOTPRINT

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 1 Atmosphere	A 1.1 Greenhouse gases

Definition

The Carbon Footprint is the environmental footprint that indicates the impact of human activity on climate change. It is calculated based on the accounting of emissions of greenhouse gases from the different processes involved in the activity, and subsequent conversion into a common unit (kg CO₂ equivalents).

Justification

Knowledge of Environmental Footprints in general and Carbon in particular will provide an understanding of the contribution of agricultural activity to environmental impact, identify critical points, compare with reference values, and enable the establishment of improvement projects to increase the sustainability of the agricultural holding.

Currently, there is no regulation that requires measuring environmental footprints in agricultural activity, but there are several public and/or private initiatives that calculate the carbon footprint to measure the sustainability of agricultural holdings. In this regard, it is important to highlight the initiative of the European Commission, Environmental Footprint (EF), which is working on reaching a consensus on the methodology to recommend the calculation of environmental footprints for different impacts, including the Carbon Footprint.

Description

The practice is results-based and consists of the calculation of the Carbon Footprint. For calculating this, it will be necessary to record the processes involved; that is, in the case of agricultural production, the application and consumption of fertilisers, phytosanitary products, diesel and electricity, among others. This data will be obtained from the Holding Logbook Book. The calculation will be automated based on the accounting of the emissions generated by these processes, and will be converted into CO₂ equivalent according to the appropriate coefficients indicated by the IPCC.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria and calculation of the Carbon Footprint Index (CFI)

The CPI is calculated on the basis of the records in the Holding Logbook.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control frequency	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The value of the Carbon Footprint Index is calculated, and the resulting value implies an improvement of this indicator over the reference	There is evidence of the calculation of the carbon footprint, and the resulting value involves an improvement of this indicator over the reference.	Documentary	Advanced/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

8.1.1.2 A.1.2 Air quality

A.1.1.2 MANAGE FERTILISATION WITH LIVESTOCK MANURE AND OTHER NITROGEN FERTILISERS, PROTECTING AIR QUALITY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 1 Atmosphere	A 1.2 Air quality

Definition

The practice consists of a series of actions involving a sustainable use of livestock manure that does not impact air quality,

Justification

Using the contributions of livestock manure and organic fertilisers in the field provides a valorisation of the by-product of farms or other origins, promoting the use of materials and nutrients from the agricultural system itself or nearby. This set of actions promotes a more sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture while achieving the target of increasing or maintaining the level of soil organic matter. However, the sustainability of the use of livestock manure and nitrogen fertilisers for fertilisation involves a series of actions to protect air quality.

Description

This practice includes a series of actions and/or techniques to avoid air pollution due to improper use of livestock manure and other fertilisers. These include:

1. Distribution of slurry or liquid fractions by appropriate methods without applying these from the tank or using the plate or fan system.
2. Application equipment is used to distribute livestock manure evenly on the surface
3. Nitrogen fertilisers are incorporated into the soil.

All these actions are regulated by Decree 153/2019 of the Generalitat of Catalonia and by BCAM 10 derived from Royal Decree 1051/2022 on Sustainable Fertilisation.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Control points and compliance criteria will be assessed.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The slurry or liquid fractions are distributed without applying them directly from the transport tank or using the system of plate or fan (1) (2)	The method of distribution is verified and compliance with the legal provisions established in Decree 153/2019, Article 22 is ensured (see Annex 1).	Documentary Visual	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Application equipment is used that distributes homogeneously on the surface, taking into account that the slurry does not have to wet the entire surface, to minimise the volatilisation of ammonia (1)	It is verified that waste application equipment is used that complies with the characteristics and specifications established in Decree 153/2019, Article 23(a) and Annex 7 (see Annex 1 to this file).	Documentary Visual	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Nitrogen fertilisers are incorporated into the soil (1) (2)	It is verified that nitrogen fertilisers have been incorporated into the soil according to the indications established in Decree 153/2019, Article 24 (see Annex 1).	Documentary Visual	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) Decree 153/2019 Generalitat of Catalonia.

(2) BCAM 10. Royal Decree 1051/2022 on Sustainable Fertilisation

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

Annex 1. DECREE 153/2019 of 3 July 2019 on the management of soil fertilisation and livestock manure, and the approval of the action programme for vulnerable zones in relation to nitrate pollution from agricultural sources

<https://dogc.gencat.cat/ca/document-del-dogc/?documentid=853461>

Article 22: Method of application of nitrogen fertilisers

22.1 In herbaceous crops, meadows and pastures, the application of any type of nitrogen fertiliser must be carried out in such a way that its distribution is as uniform as possible in each homogeneous area of the crop, meadow or pasture. In woody crops, uniformity in application has to take into account the distribution pattern of the trees.

22.2 The application of slurry or liquid fractions of manure may not be carried out under the following conditions:

- a) Directly from the transport tank without the use of distribution or spreading devices.
- b) Using irrigation systems. Despite this, the liquid fractions of the waste treatment can be applied using localised irrigation systems or by sprinkling (provided that it is not sprayed with a cannon).

22.3 The application of slurry with a plate or fan is prohibited. The department responsible for agriculture and animal husbandry may establish exceptions to this prohibition in cases where the range cannot be replaced due to orographic, climatic, crop-type or other justified conditions.

22.4 Applications of organic fertilisers within 500 meters of population centres or leisure areas are prohibited from 15:00 on Friday until 24:00 on Sunday and from 15:00 on the eve of a public holiday until 24:00 on the public holiday. Applications with injectors that leave the fertiliser fully incorporated into the soil are exempted, as well as applications of products within the scope of the fertilising products or substrates regulations. In the event of adverse weather conditions or exceptional circumstances that reduce the days available to carry out the applications, the General Directorate responsible for agriculture and livestock may decide by resolution to lift the prohibition established in this section for the period of time essential to complete the fertilisation tasks in the affected municipalities.

Technical data Sheet No 21. Liquid manure application equipment; Systems enabling uniform and dose-adjusted applications. Office for Fertilisation and Treatment of Livestock Manure.

https://ruralcat.gencat.cat/documents/20181/6238765/21_manegues_i_requeriments.pdf/09ed520b-9624-41fb-905b-2507608d41b5

Article 23: Manure application equipment

Livestock manure application equipment must meet the following requirements:

- a) Have a system that ensures high uniformity of distribution and proper adjustment of the dose, in accordance with the technical requirements set out in Annex 7.

b) Have a conductivity meter, or another method of at least equivalent precision, permanently installed in the tank or storage facility where the tank is loaded, allowing the nitrogen concentration to be estimated in the case of liquid or semi-liquid livestock manure.

Technical requirements for slurry application systems

Corresponds to Annex 7 of Decree 153/2019 of the Generalitat of Catalonia

Annex 7.1 – Requirements for applications in herbaceous crops

The application system must distribute the slurry homogeneously on the surface, ensuring that all plants have access to a similar amount of nitrogen, while considering that the slurry should not wet the entire surface, in order to minimise the volatilisation of ammonia and the emission of unpleasant odours. The system must significantly reduce nitrogen losses from ammonia volatilisation compared to fan applications.

For this purpose, hanging tubes (with or without shoes) are considered to achieve these objectives under normal operating conditions. On the contrary, the hanging tubes do not achieve this if they have a diffuser piece (small plate) at the end of each tube, as this favours the volatilisation of ammonia.

The separation between adjacent hanging tubes must be great enough to avoid unnecessary slurry overlaps: the slurry application band must be distinguishable from the band that does not have this. On the other hand, the separation between adjacent tubes does not have to be excessive, since there would be crop strips with no access to the slurry applied. In this regard, the maximum permissible separation between adjacent tubes is 40 cm in herbaceous crops, a separation that may be exceeded in cover applications in herbaceous crops carried out in such a way that each row of plants has at least one band of slurry adjacent.

As for slurry injection systems, because the speed and working width are limited, they must have a system that ensures they have the capacity to apply 15 m³/ha under normal working conditions. This can be achieved, among other options, by having a flowmeter or a certificate issued by the manufacturer. Injection may be in an open or fenced groove; In either case, the spacing between grooves must avoid leaving crop strips with no access to the slurry applied. The spacing between furrows must not exceed 40 cm, except in cover applications on herbaceous crops carried out in such a way that each row of plants has at least one band of slurry adjacent to it.

Annex 7.2 – Requirements for applications in woody crops

In the case of woody crops, the methods of application referred to in Annex 7.1 are permitted. Additionally, systems that distribute slurry in bands evenly throughout the enclosure are allowed, provided that the number of bands is at least twice the number of rows of trees.

Data sheet No 21. Liquid manure application equipment; Systems enabling uniform and dose-adjusted applications. Office for Fertilisation and Treatment of Livestock Manure.

https://ruralcat.gencat.cat/documents/20181/6238765/21_manegues_i_requeriments.pdf/09ed520b-9624-41fb-905b-2507608d41b5

Article 24: Incorporation of nitrogen fertilisers into the soil

24.1 Livestock manure, as well as other fertilisers not included in the scope of the legislation on fertilising products, must be incorporated into the soil under the following conditions:

24.1.1 Manure from livestock holdings falling within the scope of Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (Annex I to Law 20/2009 of 4 December on the prevention and environmental control of activities)

- Applied in addition to 500 m from population centres, industrial estates, non-agricultural work centres, or leisure areas: 12 hours.

- Applied to less than 500 m from population centres, industrial estates, non-agricultural work centres or leisure areas: 4 hours.

24.1.2 Manure from livestock holdings not included in the scope of Directive 2010/75/EU, on industrial emissions (Annex I of Law 20/2009, of 4 December 2009, on the prevention and environmental control of activities)

a) Type-1 fertilisers must be incorporated into the soil in the following cases and within the following time limits, counted from the day they are applied to the soil surface:

- Applied in addition to 500 m from population centres, industrial estates, non-agricultural work centres, or leisure areas: within 3 days following the application.

- Applied to less than 500 m from population centres, industrial estates, non-agricultural work centres, or leisure areas: within 2 days following the application.

b) Type-2 fertilisers must be incorporated into the soil in the following cases and within the following time limits, counted from the day they are applied to the soil surface:

- Applied in addition to 500 m from population centres, industrial estates, non-agricultural work centres, or leisure areas: within 2 days following the application.

- Applied to less than 500 m from population centres, industrial estates, non-agricultural work centres, or leisure areas: within the day following the day of application.

24.2 Incorporation into the soil is not mandatory in the following cases:

a) Meadows and pastures already established.

b) Woody crops with vegetation cover between rows.

c) Conservation tillage systems.

d) Coverage applications in herbaceous crops.

e) Olive crops where the olives are collected from the ground, if the ground is not tilled and more than 30 % of the surface consists of rocky outcrops and/or a massive presence of gravel.

24.3 In the event of adverse weather conditions or exceptional circumstances preventing entry, the Directorate-General responsible for agriculture and animal husbandry may agree in certain areas on longer periods than those mentioned above.

Data Sheet No 27. Incorporation of nitrogen fertilisers into the soil. Office for Fertilisation and Treatment of Livestock Manure.

https://ruralcat.gencat.cat/documents/20181/6238765/27_incorporacio_sol.pdf/7f1475cd-81ad-4344-a63e-fd8c08f48624

8.1.2 A.2 Water

8.1.2.1 A.2.1 Water use

A.2.1.1 INVENTORYING THE ORIGIN OF IRRIGATION WATER, DESCRIBING THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING'S IRRIGATION SYSTEM, AND RECORDING IRRIGATION WATER CONSUMPTION

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 2 Water	A 2.1 Water use

Definition

Have information on the origin of irrigation water in all **irrigated** plots of the holding, prove the right of use, describe the water application systems used, and record the consumption of irrigation water at plot level.

Justification

Have information on water resources and their use is the basis for their sustainable management.

DESCRIPTION

The practice consists of:

1. Inventory the water resources available on the agricultural holding, indicating for each origin its location, and optionally the annual volume permitted.
2. Accredite the right to use water for each of the sources that require authorisation.
3. Describe the irrigation system used for each plot, indicating the type.
4. Record irrigation water consumption for each plot at least monthly.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Accreditation of the right to use water is available for each origin requiring authorisation, and abstractions are recorded (1)	The right to use irrigation water from all sources requiring authorisation is verified on a documentary basis and the captures	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Initial and every 4 years	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Have an inventory of the agricultural holding's water resources.	The holding logbook has records identifying the origin of irrigation water	Documentary Visual	Basic/Critical	Initial and every 4 years	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Information is available on the irrigation system for each of the plots	It is verified that the irrigation system information for each plot	Documentary	Basic/Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	A record of consumption is kept for each of the plots	The existence of the global water consumption register is verified for each of the plots	Documentary	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) SMR 1 - Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual according to the control point. The documentary check will consist of the review of: documents proving water use rights, the inventory of water resources at agricultural holding and plot level, the description of the irrigation system and the recording of irrigation water consumption. Documentary verification means the revision of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it.

Additionally, the conformity between the documentation and reality will be visually inspected.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

A.2.1.2 USE EFFICIENT IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 2 Water	A 2.1 Water use

Definition

Use the most efficient irrigation system for each crop. The most efficient irrigation system for each crop is defined taking into account not only the intrinsic efficiency of the system but also the technical and economic conditions of the crop.

Justification

The efficient application of irrigation water is one of the basic requirements for achieving sustainability in its use. The irrigation system used has a decisive influence on its efficiency and, consequently, the use of one irrigation system or another in a given crop will condition the efficiency of water use and, therefore, the sustainability of the holding.

Description

The most efficient irrigation system will be used for each crop, considering the technical and economic conditions of each crop or crop group.

It is considered that the most efficient irrigation systems, taking into account the technical and socio-economic conditions of the crop groups, are those listed in Table 18.

Table 10 Irrigation systems considered efficient for each crop group

Irrigation system	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
Surface or gravity	S ₁	N	N	N	S ₂	S ₁	S
Mobile fixed spray	N	N	N	N	S	S	-
Mobile spraying	N	N	N	N	S	S	-
Micro-spray	S	S	S	S	S	S	-
Nebulisation	S	S	S	S	S	S	-
Drip	S	S	S	S	S	S	-
Hydroponic with lost solution	-	-	-	-	S	-	-
Hydroponic with recirculating solution	-	-	-	-	S	-	-

S: System considered efficient for the crop concerned / N: System considered inefficient for the crop concerned / - : Not applicable

(1) If the plot is levelled with laser technology.

(2) If the plot has a surface area of less than 0.25 Ha.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria. For the compliance criteria, the Surface Index with Efficient Irrigation System (ISRE) is calculated for the entire holding.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The most efficient irrigation systems are used.	It is verified that the irrigation systems considered most efficient are used according to the results of the Index ISRE	Documentary Visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the revision of the holding logbook containing the irrigation system for each plot and the calculation of the ISRE.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be set out in the audit guide.

A.2.1.3 USE AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES FOR WATER SAVING

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 2 Water	A 2.1 Water use

Definition

Use agricultural practices that in themselves save water.

Justification

Water is a fundamental resource for agriculture. Using all practices to reduce usage and achieve responsible savings is one of the foundations of sustainability.

Description

There are a number of agricultural practices whose implementation entails saving of water.

1. Mulching is a practice consisting of covering the surface of the soil with plant residues or other materials, reducing evaporation and therefore also the crop's irrigation needs. Only mulching made with the remains of the crop itself and biodegradable plastic materials will be considered
2. There are a number of soil management techniques that result in savings in water consumption. Some of these may include: direct sowing, minimum tillage in irrigated areas, application of key line designs or cultivation of specific plant covers. These techniques will always have the justification of the holding's technician.
3. The use of anti-hail nets involves covering the plantations with a net to prevent the effects of hail, It has been found that at the same time as it offers this protection, it also reduces the irrigation needs of crops, It is a practice widely used with fruit trees,
4. The use of sprinkler irrigation during the night prevents the evaporation of water that occurs during the hours of strong sunlight throughout the day,
5. Controlled Deficit Irrigation in tree crops has been developing for years, and developing and demonstrating that the contribution of water can be significantly reduced while ensuring good productivity,

The agronomic techniques for saving water for each type of crop are shown in Table 19.

Table 11 Agronomic techniques considered for saving water for each crop

Water-saving agricultural practice	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
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Use of mulches	S ₁	S ₁	S ₁	S ₁	S	S ₂	N
Specific soil working techniques that favour water saving. Techniques justified by the field technician (direct sowing, minimum irrigated cultivation, application of key-line designs) or cultivation of specific plant covers)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Use of anti-hail nets	S	S	N	N	N	N	N
Watering by sprinkling during the night hours with the aim of lowering water evaporation	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
Apply controlled deficit irrigation. Technical with justification from the field technician	S	S	S	S	N	N	N
Dry sowing (rice)	N	N	N	N	N	N	S

(1) In tree crops, mulching is considered the application to the tree line of residues from the cover using adapted shredders.

(2) In extensive crops, sowing on remnants of previous crops flattened with a roller-crimper is considered as mulching

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria. The compliance criteria calculate the Water Saving Surface Index (ISEA) for the entire holding.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Agronomic techniques are used that promote water saving	The use of agronomic techniques that favour water saving is observed according to the results of the index ISEA	Documentary Visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC)

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the review of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it, which will indicate which agronomic water-saving techniques have been used for each plot.

Additionally, the conformity between the documentation and reality will be visually inspected.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

A.2.1.4 USE RATIONAL IRRIGATION PROGRAMMING TOOLS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 2 Water	A 2.1 Water use

Definition

Programming tools for irrigation water applications are used to adjust water inputs as closely as possible to the crop's actual needs.

Justification

Water is a scarce resource and irrigation scheduling systems must be used to efficiently manage water. In this sense, the use of irrigation calendars based on the average irrigation needs of an average year must be ruled out, as the variations of the current year compared to the average year can be considerable.

Description

The generally established method for estimating irrigation needs is the Water Balance method. This method consists of estimating irrigation needs by calculating crop requirements based on crop evapotranspiration using meteorological data and crop phenology. Irrigation needs are determined by increasing the crop's requirements, the efficiency and uniformity of irrigation into account. The DACC provides all producers with a tool for calculating the irrigation needs of crops based on the water balance method online.

From the water balance method, irrigation scheduling can be improved by installing soil water sensors with frequent readings of the volumetric content values, and adjusting the irrigation needs values obtained from the water balance according to the resulting soil water content values, leading in the vast majority of cases to water savings without any impact on production or quality.

In high-frequency irrigation systems, the automation of irrigation scheduling with frequent adjustments of the irrigation dose based on the values from soil water content probes is a technique that allows for further alignment of irrigation needs with crop requirements, often resulting in additional water savings.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The Water Balance method or the use of the irrigation recommendation tool of the competent administration in agriculture is used	The use of the Water Balance method or the irrigation recommendation tool of the competent agricultural authority is verified	Documentary	Basic/Critical(1)	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
2	Soil water sensors are used in a significant part of the agricultural holding	The installation of sensors and the use of their data to adjust the irrigation programming is visually verified (2)	Documentary Visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
3	Probe-based irrigation scheduling automation systems are used	The use of automated irrigation programming systems based on probes is visually verified	Visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	N

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) This control point becomes optional if control point #2 is fulfilled.

(2) The number of sensors required per holding will be established on a technical basis according to the characteristics of the plots. Only water sensors (soil and/or plant) are considered.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the review of the documentation attesting to the use of the Water Balance method on the agricultural holding. In order to verify the use of probes and/or the automation of irrigation programming, a visual inspection will be carried out of the installation of these, as well as of the data collection system, ensuring that this facility affects a significant part of the agricultural holding.

The sample size for documentary and visual review and the magnitude of what is meant by a significant part of a holding will be set out in the audit and certification guide

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A.2.1.5 CALCULATE THE WATER FOOTPRINT

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 2 Water	A 2.1 Water use

Definition

The Water Footprint is an indicator of freshwater use that includes not only the direct use of water but also the indirect use and represents the consumptive use of water resources to carry out the activity and produce the products of the agricultural holding³.

Justification

Water consumption is one of the most concerning aspects for agricultural activity given our geographical conditions; therefore, accurate accounting of water consumption and its corresponding translation into environmental footprint is a priority. The calculation of the water footprint using the AWARE methodology allows for quantifying the environmental impact in equivalent units, identifying critical situations, and establishing improvement projects that can serve as a tool for enhancing sustainability.

Description

The Water Footprint consists of three parts: the Blue Water Footprint, the Green Water Footprint and the Grey Water Footprint. The Blue Water Footprint corresponds to the consumptive use of surface water and groundwater, the Green Water Footprint to evaporated water, and the Grey Water Footprint to water needed to restore concentrations of potential contaminants to baseline concentration in the watershed. For the purposes of Sustainable Agricultural Production, only the Blue Water Footprint will be considered. In addition to the calculation of the Water Footprint, the 'Water Footprint Scarcity' (Water Footprint affected by basin stress) will also be reported, which is calculated based on the availability and water consumption of the river basin where the agricultural activity takes place using the ⁴ methodology according to the method recommended by the Environmental Footprint initiative of the European Commission.^{5,6}

1

2

³ Hoekstra *et al.* (2011). The water footprint assessment manual: setting the global standard. Earthscan Ltd, London, Washington, DC.

⁴ Boulay *et al.* (2018) The WULCA consensus characterization model for water scarcity footprints: assessing impacts of water consumption based on available water remaining (AWARE). *Int J Life Cycle Assess* 2018, 23 (2), 368–378.

⁵ European Commission (2013). ANNEX II. Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) Guide. to Recommendation on the use of common methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations. European Commission. <https://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/EnvironmentalFootprint.html>

⁶ European Commission. (2017). PEFCR Guidance document - Guidance for the development of Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCRs). version 6.3.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of the control points and compliance criteria and calculation of the Water Footprint Index.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The Water Footprint Index is calculated according to the established calculation method, and the resulting value implies an improvement of this indicator over the reference.	The calculation of the Water Footprint Index is verified, and the existence and validity of the data on which the calculation is based, as well as the value, are contrasted, resulting implies an improvement in this indicator over the reference	Documentary	Advanced/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability Profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it, which will include the calculation of the Water Footprint Index for each crop, as well as the values from which it has been calculated.

The sample size for the documentary review will be set out in the audit and certification guide.

8.1.2.2

A.2.2 Water quality

A.2.2.1 MANAGE FERTILISATION WITH LIVESTOCK MANURE AND OTHER NITROGEN FERTILISERS, PROTECTING WATER QUALITY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 2 Water	A 2.2 Water quality

Definition

The practice consists of a series of actions involving a sustainable use of livestock manure that does not impact water quality.

Justification

Using the contributions of livestock manure and organic fertilisers in the field provides a valorisation of the by-product of farms or other origins, promoting the use of materials and nutrients from the agricultural system itself or nearby. This set of actions promotes a more sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture while achieving the target of increasing or maintaining the level of soil organic matter. However, the sustainability of the use of livestock manure and nitrogen fertilisers for fertilisation involves a series of actions to protect water quality.

Description

This practice includes a series of actions and/or techniques to avoid water contamination due to improper use of livestock manure and other fertilisers. These include:

1. Avoid application periods that involve risk of water contamination.
2. Respect the maximum doses of N provided by livestock manure and other fertilisers according to the cultivation area.
3. Split the application of nitrogen fertilisers.
4. The distribution of fertilisers must be homogeneous or follow the line of trees in woody crops in rows.
5. Do not apply livestock manure such as slurry or liquid fractions to irrigation water.
6. On slopes > 5 %, corrective measures are taken to avoid water contamination. In the event that the slope is greater than 15 %, nitrogen fertilisers will not be applied.
7. Nitrogen fertilisers are not applied on waterlogged, flood-prone land during periods of flood risk, or on snowy and/or frozen ground.

All these actions are regulated by Decree 153/2019 of the Generalitat of Catalonia and are affected by

GAEC 10 that develops Article 4 of RD 1051/2022 on sustainable nutrition of agricultural soils and by GAEC 4 (RD 1049/2022).

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Control points and compliance criteria will be assessed.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Livestock manure and other nitrogen fertilisers are applied respecting the indicated application periods (1)	It is verified that the periods of application of livestock manure and other nitrogen fertilisers are applied in the periods indicated in Decree 153/2019, Article 18 and Annex 4	Documentary Visual	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	The maximum doses of N per type of crop and area are respected	It is verified that the maximum doses of application are those indicated for each type of crop and area (Decree 153/2019, Articles 19 and 20 and Annex 5).	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Mineral nitrogen fertiliser applications are divided (1)	It is verified that the mineral nitrogen fertilisation is fractionated as indicated in Decree 153/2019, Article 21	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	Nitrogen fertiliser is distributed homogeneously in herbaceous crops, meadows and pastures and following the distribution of the trees in tree crops (1)	The method of distribution is verified and compliance with the legal provisions established in Decree 153/2019, Article 22.1, is ensured.	Visual	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
5	The slurry or liquid fractions are distributed without being applied directly from the transport tank or with the irrigation system (except for drip or sprinkler irrigation)	The method of distribution is verified and compliance with the legal provisions established in Decree 153/2019, Article 22.2, is ensured.	Visual	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
6	Corrective measures are taken in the case of the application of liquid or semi-liquid nitrogen fertilisers on slopes > 5 % (1)	It is verified that corrective measures are applied in the cases established by Decree 153/2019, Article 25.1	Documentary Visual	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
7	No liquid or semi-liquid nitrogen fertilisers are applied on land with a slope >15 % (1)	It is verified that liquid or semi-liquid nitrogen fertilisers are not applied on land with slopes >15 % as established Decree 153/2019, Article 25.2	Documentary Visual	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

8	Nitrogen fertilisers are not applied on land waterlogged, in floodplains	It is verified that nitrogen fertilisers are not applied on land waterlogged, flood-prone land in	Visual and documentary	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
	in periods of flood risk or on icy and/or snowy terrain (1)	periods of risk of flooding or on icy and/or snowy land as indicated in Decree 153/2019, Article 26										
9	No fertilisers are applied when red precipitation warnings are issued by Meteorological Agencies	It is verified that fertilisers are not applied when red precipitation warnings are issued by the Meteorological Agencies (2)	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
10	A distance of 5 m is maintained in the application of fertilisers and manure with respect to water collection points and watercourses. (1), (2) and (3)	It is verified that the distance of 5 m is respected in the applications of fertilisers and manure with respect to water collection points and water courses established in Decree 153/2019 Article 27 and Annex 8, Royal Decree 1051/2022, Article 13 and GAEC 4 Royal Decree 1049/2022. (1), (2) and (3)	Visual	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
11	In the buffer strips (control point #10) there is no agricultural production, except in the case of woody crops already in place before the holder was obliged to comply with this point control (3)	It is verified that the buffer strips do not have agricultural production, except in the case of woody crops already in place before the holder was obliged to comply with this point of control (3)	Visual	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
12	In the buffer strips (control point #10), they are maintained with a vegetation cover (spontaneous or sown, but distinguishable from the adjacent crop), which may be grazed or mown (3)	It is verified that the buffer strips (control point #10) are maintained with a vegetation cover, (spontaneous or sown, but distinguishable from the adjacent crop), which may be grazed or mown (3)	Visual	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC)

(1) Decree 153/2019 Generalitat of Catalonia (2) Royal Decree 1051/2022, Article 13

(3) BCAM 4. Royal Decree No 1049/2022

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. It will be carried out in the first year and, from seeds, every two years.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

Annex 1. DECREE 153/2019 of 3 July 2019 on the management of soil fertilisation and livestock manure, and the approval of the action programme for vulnerable zones in relation to nitrate pollution from agricultural sources

<https://dogc.gencat.cat/ca/document-del-dogc/?documentid=853461>

Periods of application

Article 18: Periods when nitrogen fertilisers cannot be applied

18.1 The periods of the year in which the different types of nitrogen fertilisers cannot be applied are those specified in Annex 4.

18.2 By way of derogation from the prohibition periods set out in Annex 4, fertilisers may be applied in the following cases:

a) When organic fertilisers are used for biofumigation, provided that a report is available from a technical person, with one of the gradings in Annex 16.3, justifying the application.

b) In the event of adverse weather conditions delaying normal agricultural work, the Directorate-General responsible for agriculture and animal husbandry may decide by resolution in certain areas to apply fertilisers within the prohibited periods.

c) In the case of woody crops, type-3 fertilisers may be applied, provided there is a report issued by a technician with one of the gradings in Annex 16.3, justifying the need and the quantity.

d) In case of application of iron chelates, type-3 fertilisers can be incorporated simultaneously.

e) Type-2 or 3 fertilisers can be applied to the soil when there is no cultivation on the land within 45 calendar days prior to the sowing or planting of herbaceous crops. Type-2 fertilisers incorporating slow release technologies, as well as organic fertilisers with ammoniacal nitrogen contents of less than 25 % of total nitrogen, may be applied to the soil when there is no cultivation on the land within two months prior to the sowing or planting of herbaceous crops.

f) Type-1 fertilisers can be applied to the soil when there is no cultivation within the two months prior to the sowing or planting of herbaceous crops. In the case of woody crops, they can be applied within the four months preceding planting.

g) The one set out in points (e) and (f) is also applicable to crops not mentioned in Annex 4.

h) In irrigated maize enclosures, slurry may be applied after cultivation has ended, if all of the following requirements are met:

- An analysis of the N content in the soil in the form of nitrates is carried out on a sample obtained within the time limit and with the methodology described in Annex 9, and this

content is less than 10 mg N-NO₃-/ kg dry soil at 105 °C. Soil sampling must be carried out under the supervision of the fertilisation adviser at the disposal of the holding, taking into account the methodology in Annex 10.

- Both stubble and stalks from harvesting are incorporated into the soil (there is no export of part of the stalks outside the plot), within 30 calendar days of harvesting.
- The amount of slurry applied does not exceed 4 kg N/t of cane. The quantity of stubble present on the plot is estimated at 1 tonne of stubble per tonne of grain obtained on the plot.

18.3 The periods of prohibition of the application of fertilisers do not apply to effluents from wineries and oil mills regulated by Decree 198/2015 of 8 September on the agricultural management of effluents produced in wineries and oil mills, nor to fruit and vegetables that are withdrawn from the market through controlled biodegradation on agricultural soils, under Decree 126/2007 of 5 June 2007 regulating environmental control in the withdrawal of fruit and vegetables or rules replacing them.

Periods when nitrogen fertilisers cannot be applied

It corresponds to Annex 4 of Decree 153/2019 of the Generalitat of Catalonia.

a) Periods when nitrogen fertilisers cannot be applied in vulnerable zones.

Crop	Periods when each type of fertiliser cannot be applied		
	Type-1 fert.	Type-2 fert.	Type-3 fert.
Winter grasses for grain or fodder (excluding ryegrass)	1 January - 31 August	1 April - 15 September	1 June - 15 September
Barley, wheat and spring oats	1 March - 30 November	1 May - 31 December	1 June - 31 December
Maize and sorghum, for grain or fodder	15 June - 31 December	1 August - 15 January	1 September - 28 February
Annual-cycle ryegrass	1 December - 30 June	1 April - 15 July	1 May - 31 July
Permanent grassland	1 March - 30 November	1 November - 15 January	1 November - 31 January
Annual pastures	1 January - 31 August	1 April - 15 September	1 June - 15 September
Common sunflower	1 July - 31 December	15 July - 31 January	1 August - 28 February
Rice	1 June - 31 January	1 June - 15 February	1 September - 28 February
Alfalfa	1 March - 30 November	15 August - 31 December	1 November - 31 January

Crop	Periods when each type of fertiliser cannot be applied		
	Type-1 fert.	Type-2 fert.	Type-3 fert.
Other extensive herbaceous legumes (pea, broad bean, carob, etc.)	Entire year	Entire year	1 November - 31 January
Rapeseed, winter sowing	1 December - 15 July	1 March - 31 July	1 May - 15 August

Rapeseed, spring sowing	1 May - 30 November	1 May - 31 January	1 May - 31 January
Vineyard, fruit trees, almond, hazelnut, carob, walnut, pistachio	1 May - 30 November	1 July - 15 January	1 November – 31 January
Olive tree	1 May - 30 November	1 August - 15 February	1 November - 31 January
Citrus fruits	1 May - 30 November	1 June - 31 January	1 December - 28 February
Poplar	1 August - 31 August December	1 September - 28 February	1 September - 28 February

Technical data sheet No 22. Periods of application of nitrogen fertilisers in Vulnerable Zones. Office for Fertilisation and Treatment of Livestock Manure.

https://ruralcat.gencat.cat/documents/20181/6238760/22_calendari_zv.pdf/de16cd46-062c-461b-9e49-5745aa26f24b

b) Periods when nitrogen fertilisers cannot be applied in non-vulnerable zones.

Crop	Periods in which each type of fertiliser does not have to be applied		
	Type-1 fert.	Type-2 fert.	Type-3 fert.
Winter grasses for grain or fodder (excluding ryegrass)	15 January - 15 August	15 April - 31 August	15 June - 31 August
Barley, wheat and spring oats	15 March - 15 November	15 May - 15 December	15 June - 15 December
Maize and sorghum, for grain or fodder	1 July - 15 December	15 August - 31 December	15 September - 15 February
Annual-cycle ryegrass	15 December - 15 June	15 April - 30 June	15 May - 15 July
Permanent grassland	15 March - 15 November	15 November - 31 December	15 November - 15 January
Annual pastures	15 January - 15 August	15 April - 31 August	15 June - 31 August
Common sunflower	15 July - 15 December	31 July - 15 January	15 August - 15 February
Rice	15 June - 15 January	15 June - 31 January	15 September - 15 February
Alfalfa	15 March - 15 Nov.	1 September - 15 December	15 November - 15 January

Crop	Periods in which each type of fertiliser does not have to be applied		
	Type-1 fert.	Type-2 fert.	Type-3 fert.
Other extensive herbaceous legumes (pea, bean, carob, etc.)	Entire year	Entire year	15 Nov. - 15 January
Rapeseed, winter sowing	15 December - 30 June	15 March - 15 July	15 May - 31 July

Rapeseed, spring sowing	15 May - 15 November	15 May - 15 January	15 May - 15 January
Vineyard, fruit trees, almond, hazelnut, carob, walnut, pistachio	15 May - 15 November	15 July - 31 December	15 Nov. - 15 January
Olive tree	15 May - 15 November	15 August - 31 January	15 November - 15 January
Citrus fruits	15 May - 15 Nov.	15 June - 15 January	15 15 December February
Poplar	15 August - 15 December	15 September - 15 February	15 September - 15 February

Technical data sheet No 23. Periods of application of nitrogen fertilisers in NON-Vulnerable Areas. Office for Fertilisation and Treatment of Livestock Manure.

https://ruralcat.gencat.cat/documents/20181/6238760/23_calendari_znv.pdf/28e6e0ed-eba0-40c9-b5cd-bf3e9bcd3b6a

Maximum applicable doses

Article 19: Maximum amounts of nitrogen applicable to crops in areas not designated as vulnerable

19.1 In areas not designated as vulnerable, the maximum amount of nitrogen from livestock manure and other organic fertilisers to be applied annually is as set out in Annex 12. The nitrogen input from livestock manure must be calculated in accordance with the criteria set out in Annex 14.

19.2 The ceiling provided for in paragraph 1 may be exceeded by 60 % in the case of biennial applications of type-1 fertilisers.

19.3 Doses higher than those laid down in paragraph 1 may also be applied in the following cases:

a) Due to the high production, the increase in doses can be higher by 30 %, as long as it can be justified agronomically.

b) In the case of biofumigation with organic fertilisers or if organic amendments are made before the planting of woody crops with type-1 fertilisers.

In these cases, the application of higher doses must be justified in a report issued by a technical expert with one of the gradings listed in Annex 16.3, which must be submitted to the Administration if required.

19.4 In the case of non-mixed-use grassland, the following rules apply:

a) The grazing load must not exceed the equivalent of 125 kg N/ha per year.

b) Apart from the manure left by livestock, pasture land can only be fertilised with livestock manure or mineral fertilisers.

c) The additional fertilisation to the manure left by the same cattle while grazing must not exceed the maximum dose of 80 kg N/ha every 2 years. The dose to be applied must be based on the productivity of the pasture, and its application must be carried out without causing damage to the existing semi-natural vegetation.

Technical data sheet No 25. Maximum amounts of nitrogen applicable in non-vulnerable zones. Office for Fertilisation and Treatment of Livestock Manure.

https://ruralcat.gencat.cat/documents/20181/6238760/25_quantitats_maximes_znv.pdf/188fb41

Article 20: Maximum amounts of nitrogen applicable to crops in vulnerable zones

20.1 In vulnerable zones, the maximum amount of nitrogen from livestock manure and other organic fertilisers that can be applied is 170 kg N/ha per year. In the case of organic agricultural production in vulnerable zones, the limit of 170 kg N/ha per year refers only to livestock manure, and this dose can be exceeded with other organic fertilisers, always within the limit of total N that appears in Annex 5 to this Decree.

For organomineral fertilisers falling within the scope of the fertilising product legislation, the limit of 170 kg N/ha per year refers to the nitrogen in organic form contained in these products.

20.2 The maximum amounts of total nitrogen from organic fertilisers, mineral fertilisers, and irrigation water, for a crop cycle of less than 1 year, or for 1 year when the cycle is longer, are those set out in Annex 5. These limitations are based on the maximum yields that can be achieved in each of the areas for each crop and management system specified, considering the soil and climate differences of each area. These limitations do not apply to off-ground crops where leachates are recirculated.

20.3 By means of a report from the person advising on fertilisation available to the holding, justifying the increased fertiliser needs of the crop, supported by a soil nitrate analysis, the maximum doses of N laid down in Annex 5 may be exceeded by 25 %, without in any case exceeding the dose of livestock manure indicated in paragraph 1 of this Article. Higher doses of N than those laid down in Annex 5 may also be applied if justified by the fertilisation adviser available to the holding, by calculating them using the method of the N balance in the plot indicated in Annex 6 for the crops that specifically appear. However, in any case, the applied dose of organic fertilisers can never exceed the amount of 170 kg N/ha per year.

20.4 In pasture land, in order not to exceed the maximum dose of livestock manure and other organic fertilisers referred to in paragraph 1, both nitrogen left by livestock on the land while grazing and nitrogen from organic fertilisers applied in other ways must be accounted for.

20.5 In the case of non-mixed-use grassland, the following rules apply:

- a) The grazing load must not exceed the equivalent of 125 kg N/ha per year.
- b) Apart from the manure left by livestock, pasture land can only be fertilised with livestock manure or mineral fertilisers.
- c) The additional fertilisation to the manure left by the same cattle while grazing must not exceed the maximum dose of 80 kg N/ha every 2 years. The dose to be applied must be based on the productivity of the pasture, and its application must be carried out without causing damage to the existing semi-natural vegetation.

Maximum nitrogen doses per hectare that can be applied in vulnerable zones

It corresponds to Annex 5 of Decree 153/2019 of the Generalitat of Catalonia.

The maximum doses of nitrogen that can be applied in vulnerable zones are those indicated in the following table. In each crop, the limitation referring to nitrogen in livestock manure, nitrogen in mineral fertilisers or irrigation water, and total nitrogen must be complied with simultaneously. Total nitrogen includes nitrogen from irrigation water itself and nitrogen applied as mineral fertilisers, as livestock manure, and as other organic fertilisers. Maximum doses refer to a lower crop cycle in a year or in a year when the cycle is longer.

In the case of organic agricultural production, the column 'N in organic fertilisers' refers exclusively to livestock manure, and other fertilisers permitted in organic production may be used on these holdings up to the limit indicated in the column 'N total'.

The different dryland areas (1 or 2) referred to in the Tables are defined at the end of this Annex.

HERBACEOUS				
Extensive herbaceous crops	Dryland/ Irrigated	Maximum limit of N (kg N/ha)		
		N TOT AL	N in organic fertilisers	N in mineral fertilisers or in irrigation water

Wheat	Dryland 1	130	130	70
	Dryland 2	170	170	120 (150*)
	Irrigation	210	170	150
Barley	Dryland 1	130	130	70
	Dryland 2	170	170	120 (150*)
	Irrigation	210	170	150

HERBACEOUS				
Extensive herbaceous crops	Dryland/ Irrigated	Maximum limit of N (kg N/ha)		
		N TOT AL	N in organic fertilisers	N in mineral fertilisers or in irrigation water
Spring cereals (barley, etc.)	Dryland 1	90	90	60
	Dryland 2	120	120	80
	Irrigation	170	170	120
Grain or fodder maize	Dryland	210	170	150
	Irrigation	300 (450 **)	170	200 (350 **)
Grain or fodder sorghum	Dryland 1	120	120	80
	Dryland 2	200	170	150
	Irrigation	250	170	180
Ray-grass	Single cut	210	170	150
	2-4 Cuts	400	170	300
Forage winter grains (oats, triticale, etc.) except Ray-grass	Single cut	210	170	150
	2-4 Cuts	350	170	250
Permanent or annual grassland	Dryland	200	170	120
	Irrigation	300	170	200
Common sunflower	Dryland 1	130	130	80
	Dryland 2	170	170	120
	Irrigation	210	170	150

Rice	Irrigation	170	170	150
Alfalfa	Dryland	120	120	30
	Irrigation	170	170	50

HERBACEOUS				
Extensive herbaceous crops	Dryland/ Irrigated	Maximum limit of N (kg N/ha)		
		N TOTAL	N in organic fertilisers	N in mineral fertilisers or in irrigation water

Extensive herbaceous crops	Dryland/ Irrigated	Maximum limit of N (kg N/ha)		
		N TOTAL	N in organic fertilisers	N in mineral fertilisers or in irrigation water
Other extensive herbaceous legumes (pea, broad bean, carob, etc.)	Dryland 1	80	80	30
	Dryland 2	100	100	30
	Irrigation	150	150	50
rapeseed	Dryland 1	130	130	80
	Dryland 2	170	170	120
	Irrigation	210	170	150
Other extensive crops (turnips, flax, etc.)	Dryland 1	90	90	60
	Dryland 2	120	120	80
	Irrigation	170	170	120

* Vulnerable zones 3, 7 and 10

** The following requirements must be met:

- Divide the fertilisation into at least two applications.
- Record the grain production of the plot, which must be at least 16 t/ha, at 14 % humidity.
- Perform annual analysis of the base of the stems at the time of harvest, considering management units of maximum 3 ha. The sampling of stems must be carried out under the supervision of the fertilisation advisor available to the holding.

ARBOREOUS				
Woody crops	Dryland/ Irrigated	Maximum limit of N (kg N/ha)		
		N TOTAL	N in organic fertilisers	N in mineral fertilisers or in irrigation water
Stone and pome fruit	Dryland	90	90	40
	Irrigation	150	150	90
	Irrigation	210	170	150
Citrus fruits	Dryland 1	60	60	30
Almond tree	Dryland 2	85	85	50
	Irrigation	150	150	120
	Dryland 1	60	60	30
	Dryland 2	85	85	50

Hazelnut tree	Irrigation	130	130	90
	Dryland 1	60	60	30
Olive tree	Dryland 2	85	85	50
	Irrigation	130	130	90
	Dryland 1	50	50	30
Vines	Dryland 2	70	70	50
	Irrigation	100	100	80

ARBOREOUS				
Woody crops	Dryland/ Irrigated	Maximum limit of N (kg N/ha)		
		N TOT AL	N in organic fertilisers	N in mineral fertilisers or in irrigation water
		Dryland	70	70
Carob	Irrigation	100	100	80
	Dryland	110	110	70
Walnut tree	Irrigation	170	170	120
	Dryland 1	60	60	30
Pistachio tree	Dryland 2	85	85	50
	Irrigation	130	130	90
	Dryland	100	100	65
Poplars	Irrigation	130	130	90
	Dryland	100	100	70
Other woody crops	Irrigation	170	170	120

IRRIGATED HORTICULTURE				
Horticulture crops	Dryland/ Irrigated	Maximum limit of N (kg N/ha)		
		N TOTAL	N in organic fertilisers	N in mineral fertilisers or in irrigation water
		Tomato, greenhouse	Irrigation	450
Tomato, open field	Irrigation	400	170	280
Greenhouse pepper	Irrigation	350	170	250
Open field pepper	Irrigation	300	170	210
Greenhouse aubergine	Irrigation	350	170	250
Open-field aubergine	Irrigation	300	170	210
Cucurbits, greenhouse	Irrigation	400	170	280
Cucurbits, outdoors	Irrigation	350	170	250

Artichoke	Irrigation	270	170	180
Onion	Irrigation	220	170	150
Leek, garlic, calçot	Irrigation	220	170	150
Lettuce, escarole	Irrigation	150	150	100
Potato	Irrigation	220	170	150
Green bean	Irrigation	200	170	150
Bean, pea	Irrigation	200	170	150
Strawberry	Irrigation	300	170	210
Celery	Irrigation	280	170	180

IRRIGATED HORTICULTURE				
Horticulture crops	Dryland/ Irrigated	Maximum limit of N (kg N/ha)		
		N total	N in organic fertilisers	N in mineral fertilisers or in irrigation water
Fennel, parsley, carrot	Irrigation	280	170	180
Brassicaceae (cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, etc.)	Irrigation	280	170	180
Radish	Irrigation	190	170	130
Chard, spinach	Irrigation	150	150	100
Other horticultural products	Irrigation	250	170	180

Drylands 1 are non-irrigated lands located in the following municipalities:

Pla d'Urgell	Bell-lloc d'Urgell Sidamon
Ribera de Ebro	Orilla-roja

Segrià	Aitona Alamús (los) Albatàrrec Alcanó Alcarràs Alfés Almatret Artsa de Lleida Aspa Granja de Escarp (la) Llardecans Lleida Maials Massalcoreig Montoliu de Lleida Puigverd de Lleida Sarroca de Lleida Seroso Soses Sudanell Sunyer Torrebesses Torres de Segre
Terra Alta	La Pobla de Massaluca

Technical data sheet No 24. **Maximum amounts of nitrogen applicable in vulnerable zones.**
Office for Fertilisation and Treatment of Livestock Manure.

https://ruralcat.gencat.cat/documents/20181/6238760/24_quantitats_maximes_zv.pdf/666a6e77-bc56-4850-8485-706db0fdc922

Nitrogen fertiliser fractionation

Article 21: Nitrogen fertiliser fractionation

The background nitrogenous fertiliser with type-3 fertilisers may not exceed half of the maximum amounts indicated in Annex 5 for this type of fertiliser if the crop cycle is longer than 4 months.

Methods of application of nitrogen fertilisers

Article 22: Method of application of nitrogen fertilisers

22.1 In herbaceous crops, meadows and pastures, the application of any type of nitrogen fertiliser must be carried out in such a way that its distribution is as uniform as possible in each homogeneous area of the crop, meadow or pasture. In woody crops, uniformity in application has to take into account the distribution pattern of the trees.

22.2 The application of slurry or liquid fractions of manure may not be carried out under the following conditions:

- a) Directly from the transport tank without the intervention of distribution or spreading devices.
- b) Using irrigation systems. Despite this, the liquid fractions of the waste treatment can be applied using localised irrigation systems or by sprinkling (provided that it is not sprayed with a cannon).

22.3 The application of slurry with a plate or fan is prohibited. The department responsible for agriculture and animal husbandry may establish exceptions to this prohibition in cases where the range cannot be replaced due to orographic, climatic, crop-type or other justified conditions.

22.4 Applications of organic fertilisers within 500 meters of population centres or leisure areas are prohibited from 15:00 on Friday until 24:00 on Sunday and from 15:00 on the eve of a public holiday until 24:00 on the public holiday. Applications with injectors that leave the fertiliser fully incorporated into the soil are exempted, as well as applications of products within the scope of the fertilising products or substrates regulations. In the event of adverse weather conditions or exceptional circumstances that reduce the days available to carry out the applications, the General Directorate responsible for agriculture and livestock may decide by resolution to lift the prohibition established in this section for the period of time essential to complete the fertilisation tasks in the affected municipalities.

Technical data sheet No 21. Liquid manure application equipment; Systems enabling uniform and dose-adjusted applications. Office for Fertilisation and Treatment of Livestock Manure.

https://ruralcat.gencat.cat/documents/20181/6238765/21_manegues_i_requeriments.pdf/09ed520b-9624-41fb-905b-2507608d41b5

Application of nitrogen fertilisers on steep slopes

Article 25: Application of nitrogen fertilisers on steep slopes

25.1 If liquid or semi-liquid nitrogen fertilisers are applied to land with a local slope of more than 5 %, one of the following measures or other measures of equivalent effectiveness must be taken to minimise surface run-off and encourage water (irrigation or rain) to infiltrate the soil:

- Contour farming.
- Minimal crop or no crop.
- Crops in strips or bands parallel to the contour lines, with alternating crops or high-cover plant barriers.
- Soil cover or mulching.
- Input of organic amendments.

25.2 Liquid or semi-liquid nitrogen fertilisers must not be applied to the soil on land with a local slope of more than 15 %.

Application of nitrogen fertilisers on waterlogged, flooded, frozen or snowy land

Article 26: Application of nitrogen fertilisers on waterlogged, flooded, frozen or snowy land

26.1 Except for rice cultivation, the application of nitrogen fertilisers on waterlogged soils is prohibited.

26.2 Nitrogen fertilisers cannot be applied in flood-prone areas during times of flood risk. Fertilisers must be incorporated into these soils on the same day they are applied to the soil surface.

26.3 Nitrogen fertilisers cannot be applied on frozen or snowy soils.

Distances to be respected in the application of nitrogen fertilisers

Article 27: Distances to be respected in the application of nitrogen fertilisers

Nitrogen fertilisers must be applied respecting the minimum distances detailed in Annex 8.

Distances to be respected in the agricultural application of nitrogenous fertilisers

It corresponds to Annex 8 of Decree 153/2019 of the Generalitat.

Distances to be respected in the agricultural application of organic fertilisers

The application of livestock manure as fertiliser must respect a minimum distance of 100 meters from livestock holdings of any species, with the exception of the following:

1. Holdings belonging to the special pig group and holdings for the selection and multiplication of poultry, where 300 metres must be respected when the manure is of both poultry and swine origin.
2. Swine holdings keeping breeding animals, where 200 metres must be maintained when the manure is of porcine origin.

The measurement of the distance is taken from the point of the buildings for animals, or the outdoor areas that house the animals, which is closest to the place where the manure is applied.

The above distances do not apply to holdings for self-consumption. The distances in the following table must also be respected:

Type of organic fertiliser	Distance (m) from:	Fertiliser NOT injected into soil or incorporated immediately (2)	Fertiliser injected into the soil or incorporated immediately (2)
All organic fertilisers (1) (6)	Water abstraction points (surface or underground) to produce water for human consumption (5), open water tanks for consumption human	100/75 (4)	50
	Residences of population centres	200/75 (4)	50
	Isolated residences (3), industrial estates, non-agricultural workplaces, leisure areas	200/75 (4)	50

1. Organic fertilisers consisting only of crop residues, pruning residues or other organic plant materials typical of agricultural plots are exempt from respecting distances.
2. A product is considered to have been immediately incorporated into the soil if less than 4 hours have elapsed since application to the surface.
3. In the case of isolated residences, the established distances need not be respected if they are directly linked to the livestock holding from which the waste originates or if the person residing in the residence (or, failing that, the owner) gives consent.
4. In the case of application with hanging tubes (application at ground level), or with a system that leaves the manure in open grooves, the distance to be respected is the smaller of the two. In the case of swine manure, the distances of 200 and 75 m are increased to 300 and 100 m, respectively.
5. Unless there is a protection measure established by the hydraulic administration that sets other distances.
6. Except for distances to water abstraction points for the production of water for human consumption, fertilisers falling within the scope of the specific legislation on fertilising products or substrates are exempted from having to respect other distances.

Distances to be respected in watercourses when applying nitrogen fertilisers

1. Distance from the public hydraulic domain when applying fertilisers:

- a. Injected or applied at ground level: 5 m.
 - b. Applied in other ways: 10 m.
2. Distance from artificial watercourses when applying fertilisers:
 - a. Injected or applied at ground level: 1 m.
 - b. Applied in other ways: 2 m.
3. The distance is measured from the slope of the watercourse or, if present, from the riparian forest.

Technical data sheet No 28. Distances to be respected in the application of nitrogen fertilisers, depending on the type of fertiliser. Office for Fertilisation and Treatment of Livestock Manure.

https://ruralcat.gencat.cat/documents/20181/6238760/28_distancies_aplicacio.pdf/1eb77e6c-eb3c-4d3f-b520-923c6924ff37

A.2.2.2 PREVENT AND CONTROL WATER POLLUTION BY PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 2 Water	A 2.2 Water quality

Definition

The practice consists of a series of actions to prevent contamination of surface and groundwater by phytosanitary products.

Justification

Preventing the contamination of surface and groundwater through the use of phytosanitary products is a sustainable practice, as it protects a very valuable resource: water. Some of these practices are already regulated by the legislation.

Description

The actions of this practice will be aimed at:

- 8.1.2.1.1 To guarantee safety margins for water points, homes, and buildings intended for equipment.

(1) Have cleaning points for treatment equipment and collection of waste left over from treatments. A point of cleaning for the treatment equipment will be understood as a space designated for this purpose that is adequately waterproofed to prevent leaks and contamination. A minimum distance of 50 m from water abstraction points for human consumption and sufficiently separated from surface water and wells will be maintained. This cleaning point may be individual or collective. The design of the collection point for excess liquids from equipment cleaning and the procedure for disposing of these surpluses can vary and must prevent environmental contamination. Appropriately waterproofed pits and elements marketed and authorised for this purpose will be accepted for collection. Miscellaneous procedures for the disposal of washing liquids by natural evaporation, biological treatment or other means will be accepted, provided that it is demonstrated that they prevent water and soil contamination.

- 8.1.2.1.2 Safety margins of treatments with respect to water points and buildings for housing and facilities.

All these actions are affected by GAEC 4 (RD 1049/2022) and Article 13(1) and (3) on the handling and storage of pesticides and the disposal of residues of SMR 8. Directive 2009/128/EC

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

compliance

	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Grading control point	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
year	It is verified that the bodies of water and water points for human consumption likely to be affected by phytosanitary treatments have been identified.	Documentary	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
equipment	It is verified that the tanks of the application equipment are not filled directly from wells or water storage points or from the riverbed, except in the case of equipment with anti-return devices.	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
sprayers	It is verified that the distance of 5 m is respected in the application of phytosanitary products with respect to points water abstraction and watercourses established in GAEC 4 of Royal Decree 1049/2022 (1)	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
voles	It is verified that the buffer strips do not have agricultural production, except in the case of woody crops already in place before the holder was obliged to comply with this control point (1)	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	It is verified that the buffer strips (control point	Visual	Essential/	Ev	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

iv o d e	#10) are maintained with a vegetation cover (spontaneous or sown, but distinguishable from the adjacent crop), which may be grazed or mown (1)		Critical	er y ye ar								
of	It is verified that the treatment of areas of the plot that are not subject to the treatment is avoided	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Ev er y ye ar	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	It is verified that the regulation and verification of	Documenta ry	Essential/ Critical	Ever y	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Grading control point	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
8	A cleaning and management plan for used phytosanitary packaging is available (2)	The existence of a treatment and cleaning plan for used phytosanitary packaging is verified (2)	Documentary Visual	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
9	There is a designated point for cleaning equipment (3) that prevents contamination of water points	The point enabled for cleaning equipment that prevents contamination of water points is verified (3)	Visual	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
10	There is a collection and disposal point for waste liquids that prevents contamination of water points (4)	The existence of a collection and disposal point for waste liquids is verified to prevent contamination of water points (4)	Documentary	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
11	Safety margins of at least twice the height of the crop are maintained with the absence of physical barriers that act as a screen in plots adjacent to homes and/or equipment	The existence of safety margins of at least twice the height of the crop is verified with the absence of physical barriers that act as a screen	Documentary Visual	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and it is considered that for that crop group the control point (1) of Royal Decree 1311/2012 is fulfilled.

(1) BCAM 4. Royal Decree No 1049/2022

(2) RLG 8. Directive 2009/128/EC Article 13(1) and (3) on the handling and storage of pesticides and the disposal of residues.

(3) A point of cleaning for the treatment equipment will be understood as a space designated for this purpose that is adequately waterproofed to prevent leaks and contamination. A minimum distance of 50 m from water abstraction points for human consumption and sufficiently separated from surface water and wells will be maintained. This cleaning point may be individual or collective.

(4) The design of the collection point for excess liquids from equipment cleaning and the procedure for disposing of these surpluses can vary and must prevent environmental contamination. Appropriately waterproofed pits and elements marketed and authorised for this purpose will be accepted for collection. Various procedures for the disposal of washing liquids, by natural evaporation, by biological treatment or by other means, will be accepted, provided that it is demonstrated that they prevent water and soil contamination.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary or visual according to each control point.

1. In the case of visual control, the following will be assessed:
 - a. That there is a cleaning point for the treatment equipment that ensures the prevention of contamination of the environment and surface or groundwater.
 - b. That there is a collection point for waste liquids that ensures the prevention of contamination of the environment and surface or groundwater.
 - c. Observe whether crop boundaries make it possible to ensure that safety distances are maintained from surface water or groundwater points and from inhabited buildings or equipment.
2. Documentary control of the plan for the elimination of excess treatment fluids, with special emphasis on where and how it is done.
3. Plan for the cleaning and disposal of used phytosanitary packaging.

8.1.3 A3 Soils

8.1.3.1 A.3.1 Soil Quality

A.3.1.1 KEEP VEGETABLE RESIDUES FROM CROPS ON THE GROUND

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 3 Soil	A 3.1 Soil quality

Definition

The practice consists of taking advantage of plant remains by keeping them in the soil.

Justification

Incorporating or depositing plant material remains in the soil promotes an increase in the soil's organic-matter content. This improves, on the one hand, the stability of soil aggregates and decreases disintegration by the effect of water or wind; This, together with the protection of the soil by the crop residues themselves, means that the soil is protected against water and wind erosion. On the other hand, a higher content of organic matter increases the retention of water – from rain or irrigation – in the soil and improves the efficiency in the use of this resource by crops and increases the adaptation of the country's agricultural systems to the effects of climate change (lower availability of water). With this practice, essential macro- and micro-nutrients such as N, P₂O₅, and K₂O are reincorporated into the soil and may allow for a reduction in the consumption of synthetic or mineral fertilisers.

This practice is more sustainable than the practice of exporting plant residues and the practice of creaming plant residues, as it allows a reduction in the emission of black carbon and CO₂, thereby reducing the emission of greenhouse gases. This practice also reduces the risk of forest fires.

Description

This practice includes different agronomic techniques:

1. The burning of plant residues is not carried out except for duly justified and authorised phytosanitary reasons.
2. In the case of woody crops, the pruning remains are crushed and deposited on the ground.
3. In the case of rice, the plant residues are incorporated through surface work without the

- need to crush the plant residues beforehand.
4. In the case of other herbaceous crops, the plant remains are deposited or incorporated into the soil.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The burning of plant residues on herbaceous crops is not carried out (1)	It is verified that the burning of plant residues has not been carried out unless there is prior authorisation for phytosanitary reasons.	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	N	N	N	N	S	S	S
2	The burning of vegetable residues is not carried out on woody crops	It is verified that the burning of vegetable residues has not been carried out (exception: technical justification for health issues)	Documentary Visual	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	N	N	N
3	The crop residues are crushed and deposited on woody crops before 1 March of the marketing year in question. The cover will occupy at least 40 % of the free width of the projection of the canopy (2)	It is verified that the plant remains of the crop have been crushed and deposited in the soil before 1 March of the campaign in question. The cover will occupy at least 40 % of the free width of the projection of the canopy. (In the event of uprooting the plantation, the trunks/roots can be burned, and thick trunks and branches can be used as firewood)	Documentary Visual	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	N	N	N
4	Vegetable remains of the crop are deposited or buried in herbaceous crops. In the case of rice, the remains must be incorporated and crushing is not necessary	It is verified that the plant remains have been deposited or buried on the surface of the soil (except under technical justification when the holding uses the straw for its own purposes and eventually applies it in the field, and when there is very high production that makes it difficult to plant the next crop). In the case of rice, it is verified that the remains have been incorporated ³	Documentary Visual	Basic/Critical	Every year	N	N	N	N	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) GAEC 3 Prohibition of stubble burning, except for phytosanitary reasons. Article 27 of Law 7/2022 and Royal Decree 147/2023

(2) Eco-schemes (f), (g) and (h): Vegetable roofs and inert roofs in woody crops on flat land, on medium-slope land (slope >5 % and <10 %) and on high-slope land (slope >=10 %) and terraced

land. P7 Inert covers of pruning debris.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the revision of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

A.3.1.2 INTRODUCE AND MAINTAIN SOIL VEGETATION COVER

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 3 Soil	A 3.1 Soil quality

Definition

The practice is to have a vegetation cover, spontaneous or sown, that protects most of the soil during most of the year and/or in critical periods.

Justification

The main objective is the protection of soil to reduce or prevent soil erosion, both in herbaceous and woody crops. In addition, the maintenance of this vegetation cover is a beneficial practice because it contributes to the increase of biodiversity and the improvement of pest and disease control and allows a decrease in the use of phytosanitary products. On the other hand, the presence of a vegetation cover increases the organic matter content of the soil, with beneficial effects in the protection against soil erosion and in the increase of moisture retention, which improves the adaptation of the country's agricultural systems to the effects of the climate change. At the same time, the porosity of the soil is increased and the infiltration of rainwater and irrigation is improved, which, in the same sense as before, allows plants to make better use of it.

In addition, the mineralisation of soil organic matter decreases, compared to tillage, which produces greater and faster mineralisation and higher CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere. By reducing the number of machinery passes, less fossil fuel is used and, therefore, fewer greenhouse gas emissions are produced.

The use of certain plant species (legumes) can complement nitrogen fertilisation by their ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen.

Description

This practice has two levels of implementation.

1. 'Minimum soil cover in the most sensitive periods and areas' in herbaceous and woody crops regulated by GAEC 6 (RD 1049/2022). As a summary, in the case of woody crops, with a slope equal to or greater than 10 %, the GAEC indicates the maintenance of a vegetation cover of at least 1 m in the streets transverse or parallel to the line of maximum slope; Periods in which it can compete with the crop or prevent its harvesting are excluded: nor can the bases of the plants be pulled up. In the case of winter herbaceous crops, the soil may not be cultivated between the date of harvest and the reference date for the start of pre-sowing; On fallow and non-cultivated land, traditional cultivation practices, minimum cultivation practices or adequate soil cover will be maintained.

2. 'Spontaneous or sown plant cover in woody crops'. Eco-scheme P6 on plant cover (RD 1048/2022)
3. Beyond the indications of reinforced conditionality or the eco-scheme of planting and maintaining soil-protective vegetation cover:
 - a. In woody crops: establish a vegetation cover between the rows with a minimum surface area of 70 % of the total area, but it is optional under rain-fed conditions. Exceptions are those crops where the vegetation cover may prevent or hinder harvesting.
 - b. In herbaceous crops: keep most of the soil covered for most of the year with cash crops or cover crops.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	In herbaceous crops, on plots sown with winter crops, the soil will not be worked by turning or vertical tillage between the date of harvesting and 1 September. The soil must be kept covered permanently, except for the essential time between stubble removal and sowing. BCAM 6 (1)	It is verified that in herbaceous crops, in the plots sown with winter crops, the soil will not be worked with turning or vertical tillage between the date of harvest and 1 September. The soil must be kept covered permanently, except for the essential time between stubble removal and sowing. BCAM 6 (1)	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	N	N	N	N	N	S	N
2	For woody crops with a slope of 10 % or more, except in the case of terraces or embankments, a minimum width of vegetation cover is maintained in accordance with the conditions laid down in GAEC 6 (1)	It is verified that in woody crops with a slope equal to or greater than 10 %, except if there are terraces or embankments, a vegetation cover of minimum width is maintained, according to the conditions established in GAEC 6 (1)	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	N	N	N
3	No foot of woody crops located on plots with a slope of more than 10 % has been grubbed, except for the areas where the competent authority permits it. BCAM 6 (1)	It is verified that no foot of woody crops located on plots with a slope of more than 10 % has been grubbed up, except in areas where the competent authority allows it. BCAM 6 (1)	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	N	N	N	N	N	S	N
4	On fallow land, traditional cropping practices, minimum cropping practices, or adequate cover will be maintained, and no agricultural treatments will be carried out between the months of April and June, inclusive. BCAM 6 (1)	It is verified that on fallow land, traditional cropping practices, minimum cropping practices, or an adequate cover will be maintained, and no agricultural treatments will be carried out between the months of April and June, inclusive. BCAM 6 (1)	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	N	N	N	N	N	S	S
5	In woody rainfed crops, the soil is kept unworked for a minimum period of 5 consecutive months.	It is verified that in woody rainfed crops, the soil is kept unworked for a minimum period of 5 consecutive months.	Documentary Visual	Basic/Critical		S	S	S	S	N	N	N
6	Vegetation cover is available all year round and must be kept alive or withered on the ground for a minimum period of 4 months starting from 1	It is verified that vegetation cover is available all year round, and it must be kept alive or withered on the ground for a minimum period of 4 months from 1 October	Documentary Visual	Basic/Critical		S	S	S	S	N	N	N

	January.																		
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
	October and 31 March. It is maintained by mechanical means (mowing or clearing) and the remains are deposited in the form of 'mulching'. Herbicides are not allowed. Debris from the deck will have to cover the initial space occupied by the deck. The cover will have to occupy at least 40 % of the free width of the projection of the canopy. Exceptionally, superficial maintenance tasks that are not deep will be permitted. In sown covers, tasks will be allowed to adapt the land to the sowing of the covers. In exceptional situations of pests, diseases or adverse weather conditions, the application of phytosanitary products will be permitted or the period of living plant cover may be reduced (2)	and 31 March. It is maintained by mechanical means (mowing or clearing) and the remains are deposited in the form of 'mulching'. Herbicides are not allowed. Debris from the deck will have to cover the initial space occupied by the deck. The cover will have to occupy at least 40 % of the free width of the projection of the canopy. Exceptionally, superficial maintenance tasks that are not deep will be permitted. In sown covers, tasks will be allowed to adapt the land to the sowing of the covers. In exceptional situations of pests, diseases, or adverse weather conditions, the application of phytosanitary products will be permitted, or the period of living plant cover may be reduced. eco-scheme P6 (2)										
7	In irrigated woody crops, the inter-row surface area is permanently grassed on a surface area > 70 % (3)	It is verified that in irrigated woody crops, the inter-row surface area is permanently grassed on a surface area > 70 % (3)	Documentary Visual	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	N	N	N
8	In herbaceous crops, the soil will not be tilled between the harvest date and the pre-sowing start reference date	It is verified that in herbaceous crops the soil is not worked with turning, between the date of harvest and the reference date of the beginning of the pre-sowing	Documentary Visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	N	N	N	N	N	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

- (1) GAEC 6 Minimum soil cover to avoid bare soil during the most sensitive periods.
- (2) Eco-schemes (f), (g) and (h): Vegetation roofs and inert roofs in woody crops on flat, medium-slope (slope $\geq 5\%$ and $< 10\%$) and high-slope (slope $\geq 10\%$) and terraces. P6 Spontaneous or sown plant covers
- (3) Hazelnut crops are exempted where vegetation cover prevents or hinders harvesting.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control mode will be visual and documentary. Documentary verification means the revision of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

A.3.1.3 USE WORKING TECHNIQUES THAT MINIMISE SOIL ALTERATION

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 3 Soil	A 3.1 Soil quality

Definition

Use or prioritise soil cultivation techniques that cause the least possible alteration of the soil profile and soil structure.

Justification

Soil tillage is a practice that occurs across all crop groups, except in cases where crops are grown outside the soil. Depending on the group and the cultivation technique used, this will be more or less intense and/or will alter the soil profile or soil structure to a greater or lesser degree.

Respecting the soil profile (the arrangement of soil horizons) and soil structure to the maximum is a practice that has various benefits at the level of increased water infiltration, moisture retention, maintenance of chemical and biological fertility (macro and microbiota) of the soil and reduction of erosive processes.

Description

This practice may include different techniques. These include:

1. Minimise the number of passes with soil cultivation machinery. The smaller the number of passes of cultivation machinery, the less the alteration of the soil structure will be.
2. Use of soil cultivation machinery that has less effect on altering the soil profile and soil structure. Thus, equipment such as ploughs, of different types, that turn the soil have more impact than other equipment such as cultivators and vertical work equipment.
3. Use of soil cultivation machinery at the recommended speed and depth.
4. Partial cultivation: use soil cultivation machinery in bands or on only part of the plot.
5. Non-cultivation/direct sowing: cultivation system combining non-cultivation with the use of specific machinery for sowing directly into the soil without prior work.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points, compliance criteria and calculation of the Soil Work Impact Index.

The Soil Work Impact Index (ITS) is based on the 'Soil Tillage Intensity Rate' (STIR)¹.

¹ https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1119754.pdf <https://www.mssoy.org/uploads/files/stir-narrative-three.pdf>



Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Soil working methods that respect the soil profile and soil structure are used.	It is verified that soil working methods are used that are as respectful as possible with the soil profile and the soil structure, through the calculation of the Soil Work Index (ITS)	Documentary Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	N

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the review of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it, which will include the cultivation operations and the calculation of the STI.

In addition, compliance between the documentation and reality will be inspected by visual on-site verification if possible.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

A.3.1.4 PRIORITISE TECHNIQUES THAT AVOID SOIL COMPACTION

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 3 Soil	A 3.1 Soil quality

Definition

Promote the execution of different operations on the plots with the least possible soil compaction.

Justification

The compaction that occurs to the soil with the different works and passes of machinery that are carried out (soil work, surface traffic, etc.) is a serious problem that contributes to soil degradation. Compaction makes it difficult for water to infiltrate and be stored in the soil and for the roots to properly explore the soil. As a result, surface and subsurface water runoff increases, and therefore the risk of soil water erosion, as water cannot infiltrate efficiently, and the efficiency of soil nutrient and fertiliser utilisation is reduced.

Description

This practice is aimed at properly using the machinery with which one enters the plots and avoiding causing unnecessary compaction of the soil. It consists essentially of:

- Avoid the movement of machinery on land with excess moisture.
- Avoid the movement of heavy machinery through a specific point or small area of the plot (entrances, sides, etc.).
- Use equipment with tyres of appropriate aspects for the weight they have to carry.
- Use equipment with low-pressure tires to distribute the weight of the equipment over a larger area.
- Avoid working the soil in conditions of excessive humidity (depending on the texture of the soil).

The definition of easily auditable control points for this practice is neither straightforward nor immediate. Control points are included that can only partially monitor the proper implementation of this practice.

- Visual evidence (tracks, etc.) of use of equipment and/or soil work in unsuitable soil moisture conditions.
- Visual evidence of plough soles (after rains that cause runoff and erosion, etc.)
- The existence in the operation and use of machinery that incorporates low pressure wheels, wide wheels, etc.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the

agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Appropriate machinery is available to prevent soil compaction and the formation of plough pans.	It is verified that machinery is available incorporating wide and/or low-pressure wheels.	Documentary Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
2	Appropriate machinery is used to prevent soil compaction and the formation of plough pans.	It is verified that the operations indicated in the field log use adequate equipment in more than 90 % of the operations in more than 90 % of the surface area	Documentary Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
3	The plot is traversed when the soil is in adequate moisture conditions.	It is verified that no deep ruts are observed at any point in the plots. If ruts appear due to non-applicable practices (such as harvesting), corrective measures must be considered (such as references in control point 5)	Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
4	The soil is worked under adequate moisture conditions.	It is verified that no deep ruts or plough soles are observed in the plots	Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
5	Specific agronomic measures are applied to avoid soil compaction.	The use of agronomic measures to avoid soil compaction is verified under the technical justification of the holding's technician: Application of organic amendments clearly identified as structuring with a C/N ratio greater than 25 (such as biochar, etc.), planting of cover crops with taproots (Brassicaceae, etc.)	Documentary Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the review of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it, which will include the cultivation operations and the documents of productive assets (machinery owned or rented) of the holding.

In addition, compliance between the documentation and reality will be inspected by visual on-site verification if possible.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide, as well as the list of productive personnel.

A.3.1.5 PRACTISE CROP ROTATION

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 3 Soil	A 3.1 Soil quality

Definition

Crop rotation consists of the succession of different crops in the same agricultural plot over time. It goes beyond crop diversification (planting several crops on the entire holding in the same year).

Justification

Crop rotation is considered a sustainable practice from the point of view of soil management, crop fertilisation, and phytosanitary management of the plot. The sustainability of this practice in this context is justified by:

- The contribution to the physical fertility of soils through the enhancement of soil structure by different types of root systems.
- The increase in the diversity of macro and soil microorganisms associated with different crops or crop families.
- The contribution to greater soil cover, avoiding soil erosion, better infiltration of water into the soil and therefore to soil conservation.
- The incorporation of diverse organic matter (biomass) through roots, stubble, and crop residues contributes to increasing the amount of C stored in the soil.
- The exploration, by different crops, of different depths and/or volumes of soil by the root system in the extraction of nutrients.
- Biomobilisation of different nutrient stores by the effects of the rhizosphere.
- In the case of the inclusion of leguminous crops in the rotation, the fixation of atmospheric N that may be used by the following crops contributes to the reduction of the use of synthetic fertilisers, water pollution and greenhouse gases.
- The protection of the soil against fatigue and DISEASES caused by pathogens and pests present in the soil, as well as the control of adventitious plants, contributes to the reduction of the use of phytosanitary products

Description

A rotation is ideally designed for a certain number of years and, once the cycle is completed, it is restarted, although there may be some dynamism and changes can be made to this initial planning. A rotation is considered when it includes crops from different agricultural families in succession. Rotations that follow a certain order in the succession of crop families are also more sustainable.

The inclusion of legumes, either as a single crop or in association, in multi-annual rotation can be essential, in certain cases, to maintain and increase soil fertility. The inclusion of crops intended for green fertiliser is also possible. It may also make sense to include a fallow period (*data sheet attached*), without cultivation, in the succession of crops.

Crop associations (two or more crops, present at the same time on the same agricultural plot) are considered an additional crop in the rotation (crop succession). Therefore, an association of two crops does not count as a rotation (succession) of two crops. At the level of this document, a specific association is considered to be part of the agricultural family of crops to which the predominant crop in the association belongs.

The practices will be affected by GAEC 7 and 8, and the eco-schemes also refer to practices P3 and P4.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	On holdings with a surface area greater than or equal to 10 ha, crop rotation is practised: 1. All plots on the holding (except those with multi-annual crops, under water, and fallow land with commitments for environmental purposes) must carry out crop rotation, alternating the crop on each plot at least once every 4 years. 2. Secondary crops can be considered as part of the rotation, as long as they have been cultivated for the past 3 years. BCAM 7 (1)	In holdings with a surface area greater than or equal to 10 ha, it is verified that crop rotation is practised: 1. All plots on the holding (except those with multi-annual crops, under water, and fallow land with commitments for environmental purposes) must carry out crop rotation, alternating the crop on each plot at least once every 4 years. 2. Secondary crops can be considered as part of the rotation, as long as they have been cultivated for the past 3 years. BCAM 7 (1)	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	N	N	N	N	S	S	N
2	Crop rotation is practised on holdings with a surface area of less than 10 ha: 1. All plots on the holding (except those with multi-annual crops, under water, and fallow land with commitments for environmental purposes) must carry out crop rotation, alternating the crop on each plot at least once every 4 years. 2. Secondary crops can be considered as part of the rotation, as long as they have been grown for the past 3 years	On holdings with a surface area of less than 10 ha, it is found that crop rotation is practised: 1. All plots on the holding (except those with multi-annual crops, under water, and fallow land with commitments for environmental purposes) must carry out crop rotation, alternating the crop on each plot at least once every 4 years. 2. Secondary crops can be considered as part of the rotation, as long as they have been grown for the past 3 years	Documentary Visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	N	N	N	N	S	S	N
3	Crop rotation is carried out with improving species: 1. At least 50 % of the surface area of cropland has to present each year a different crop from the	It is verified that a crop rotation is carried out with improving species: 1. At least 50 % of the cropland surface area has to present each year a crop different from the	Documentary Visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	N	N	N	N	S	S	S

	previous crop (it is reduced to 25 %																			
--	--------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
	by holdings with more than 25 % cropland with multi-annual species, or other justified reasons) 2. At least 10 % of the cropland surface area must be occupied by breeding species, of which at least 50 % must be legumes. Legumes may not be followed by fallow 3. The fallow land can not represent more than 20 % of the crop surface area except in the regions of rainfall < = 400 mm (Urgell and Segrià) and in situations of force majeure. In these cases you can represent up to 40 % (2)	pre-cultivation (reduced to 25 % by holdings with more than 25 % cropland with multi-annual species, or other justified reasons) 2. At least 10 % of the cropland surface area must be occupied by breeding species, of which at least 50 % must be legumes. Legumes may not be followed by fallow 3. The fallow land can not represent more than 20 % of the crop surface area except in the regions of rainfall < = 400 mm (Urgell and Segrià) and in situations of force majeure. In these cases it can represent up to 40 % (2)										
4	Crop rotation is carried out with improving species: 1. At least 75 % of the cropland surface area has to present each year a crop different from the previous crop (it is reduced to 25 % by holdings with more than 25 % cropland with multi-annual species, or other justified reasons) 2. At least 10 % of the cropland surface area must be occupied by breeding species, of which at least 50 % must be legumes. Legumes may not be followed by fallow 3. Fallow land may not account for more than 20 % of the surface area under cultivation except in the districts of	It is verified that a crop rotation is carried out with improving species: 1. At least 75 % of the cropland surface area has to present each year a crop different from the previous crop (it is reduced to 25 % by holdings with more than 25 % cropland with multi-annual species, or other justified reasons) 2. At least 10 % of the cropland surface area must be occupied by breeding species, of which at least 50 % must be legumes. Legumes may not be followed by fallow 3. Fallow land may not account for more than 20 % of the surface area under cultivation except in the districts of	Documentary Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	N	N	N	N	S	S	S

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
	pluviometry <= 400 mm (Urgell and Segrià) and in situations of force majeure. In these cases it can represent up to 40 % (2)	pluviometry <= 400 mm (Urgell and Segrià) and in situations of force majeure. In these cases it can represent up to 40 % (2)										

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

- (1) BCAM 7. Rotation to cropland except for underwater crops on holdings with a surface area greater than or equal to 10 ha. This crop rotation will be mandatory from 1 January 2024, taking into account, for 2024 claim year, the crops declared in 2021 to 2024, and if justified by secondary crops these must have been grown in 2022 to 2024. In addition, the GAEC imposes another requirement, which is annual diversification by sowing different crops, including fallow land, on the holding's cropland. This requirement is addressed in practice 4.2.1
- (2) Eco-schemes (c), (d) and (e): Crop rotation and direct sowing on rainfed, wet rainfed and irrigated farmland. P3 Crop rotation with improving species. To access the eco-scheme it only applies to holdings with cropland above 10 ha. In the event that the cropland is less than 10 ha, alternatively to rotation, diversification with two different crops without the principal amounting to more than 75 % will suffice. However, control point #2 affects all holdings regardless of their surface area.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the revision of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it, which will include information regarding campaigns prior to the control.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

A.3.1.6 IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR THE GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF SOIL FERTILITY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 3 Soil	A 3.1 Soil quality

Definition

The practice is to value different alternative techniques that improve soil fertility. These techniques range from direct sowing, through the classic use of a green fertiliser to more complex systems in which crops and/or even temporary grazing are combined.

Justification

The aim of using these alternative techniques is to contribute to improving soil quality. It is understood a direct interrelation between physical and biological fertility, which entails an improvement of chemical fertility (availability of nutrients). Techniques that improve soil structure help to boost the microbiological processes that occur and therefore improve the overall fertility of the soil.

Description

The practice consists of the use of the following techniques:

1. Seed cropping or direct planting systems
2. The realisation of subscribers in green
3. Padded on the planting line using the plant cover itself
4. Polyculture or agroforestry is applied
5. Temporary grazing of crop plots

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Control points and compliance criteria will be assessed.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Direct planting or direct planting cultivation systems are used	Verify that direct planting or direct planting systems are carried out without conducting soil tasks	Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	N	N	N	N	S	S	S
2	Green fertilisers are made	Verify that a green fertiliser is made (sowing and incorporation of a temporary vegetation cover)	Documentary Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	A padded system is carried out on the planting line using the vegetation cover itself.	Verify the use of a padded system on the planting line in tree crops using the vegetation cover itself	Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	N	N	N
4	Polyculture and/or agroforestry is applied	It is noted the use of polyculture (coexistence of more than one crop species in a combined and synergistic way on the same plot) and/or agroforestry	Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
5	Temporary grazing is carried out on the crop plots	Verify that the entry of livestock into the farm is carried out temporarily (mobile henhouses, sheep-stubble, etc.)	Documentary Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) For all control points they are considered to comply if the surface area where it is carried out is significant in relation to the total holding (minimum 10 % of the surface area in smaller holdings of 10 hectares and 20 % from 10 hectares).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control mode will be visual and documentary. For the documentary check, the review of the digital holding logbook or documents generated from it is included.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The volume of the sample for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

8.1.4 A.4 Biodiversity

8.1.4.1 *A.4.1 Functional biodiversity*

A.4.1.1 PRESERVING AND/OR INSTALLING AND MAINTAINING ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 4 Biodiversity	A 4.1 Ecosystem diversity

Definition

Conservation, maintenance and/or installation of ecological infrastructure including non-productive elements (landscape elements and non-productive areas) present on the holding.

Justification

Biodiversity is a fundamental pillar of sustainability and the ultimate support for the provision of food and other goods to both humans and other living beings on the planet. In addition, it is key in climate change mitigation processes. Biodiversity is a concept that includes both diversity between species, genetic diversity within species themselves, as well as habitat diversity. This practice refers to the protection and improvement of habitats for the support and promotion of biodiversity in agricultural holding to increase, among others, populations of natural enemies and pollinating insects.

Description

This practice of conserving and/or installing and maintaining ecological infrastructures within the agricultural holding, with the aim of protecting and improving the diversity of the agricultural ecosystem.

The type of ecological infrastructures considered (landscape features, non-productive areas and other types of infrastructure) are listed at .

The practice is structured in three parts:

- a) Maintenance of a minimum percentage of 4 % of cropland devoted to non-productive areas and features and maintenance of landscape features (GAEC 8)
- b) Maintenance of a percentage of the arable surface area between 4 and 7 % in addition to the 4 % indicated by the GAEC depending on the surface areas of rain-fed or irrigated cropland or permanent crops. It corresponds to the eco-scheme of Biodiversity spaces in cropland and permanent crops, P5.
- c) In addition, the conservation and/or installation and maintenance of any of the appropriate ecological infrastructures of the . These ecological infrastructures provide the habitat and support

for the biodiversity of the agricultural holding.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice on the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of the control points and compliance criteria and calculation of the Equivalent Surface Index with Ecological Infrastructures (ISEIE) for the entire holding.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	A minimum percentage of 4 % of cultivated land has been devoted to non-productive areas and elements: land lying fallow, buffer strips, forest margins and landscape features 1. In the case of applying for the eco-scheme of biodiversity areas, if 7 % of surface areas and non-productive elements are achieved in the total cropland of the holding, the percentage to be attributed to the GAEC falls from 4 % to 3 %. 2. In the event that the holding has nitrogen-fixing crops, this minimum percentage of 4 % of the cultivated land devoted to non-productive areas and elements can be reduced to 3 %, if the sum of the surface area of nitrogen-fixing and non-productive elements reaches 7% GAEC 8 (1)	It is verified that a minimum percentage of 4 % of the cultivated land has been dedicated to non-productive areas and elements: land lying fallow, buffer strips, forest margins and landscape features 1. In the case of applying for the eco-scheme of biodiversity areas, if 7 % of surface areas and non-productive elements are achieved in the total cropland of the holding, the percentage to be attributed to the GAEC falls from 4 % to 3 %. 2. In the event that the holding has nitrogen-fixing crops, this minimum percentage of 4 % of the cultivated land devoted to non-productive areas and elements can be reduced to 3 %, if the sum of the surface area of nitrogen-fixing and non-productive elements reaches 7 %.	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	The above-mentioned topographical features or landscape features have not been altered, nor have the strips of stable land running parallel to the boundary of the agricultural plot and physically separating it or the living plant barriers perpendicular to the slope protecting it from erosion GAEC 8 (1)	It is verified that the topographical features or landscape elements mentioned above have not been altered, nor have the strips of stable land that run parallel to the limit of the agricultural plot and physically separate it or the living plant barriers perpendicular to the slope that protect against erosion GAEC 8 (1)	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
3	The agricultural holding has: 1. 7 % of biodiversity areas in rainfed farmland. This % is in addition to 4 % of GAEC 8 2. 4 % of biodiversity areas on irrigated cropland. This % is in addition to 4 % of GAEC 8 3. 4 % on permanent crops 4. The application of phytosanitary or fertilisers is not allowed except for the prevention, control or eradication of pests (2)	It is verified that the agricultural holding has: 1. 7 % of biodiversity areas in rainfed farmland. This % is in addition to 4 % of GAEC 8 2. 4 % of biodiversity areas on irrigated cropland. This % is in addition to 4 % of GAEC 8 3. 4 % on permanent crops 4. The application of phytosanitary or fertilisers is not allowed except for the prevention, control or eradication of pests (2)	Documentary Visual	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
4	In underwater crops, the holding will: 1. have at least 3 % of the surface of biodiversity areas or sustainable management of the sheet of water is made to the entire flooded surface. For this purpose, one or more practices can be performed: a. Annual land levelling b. Dry sowing c. Intermittent drying when performing herbicide or phytosanitary treatments d. Construction of hoses to improve water distribution 2. The sheet of water will have to remain for a certain time 3: Have a Subscriber Plan (2)	It is verified that in underwater crops, the holding will: 1. have at least 3 % of the surface of biodiversity areas or sustainable management of the sheet of water is made to the entire flooded surface. For this purpose, one or more practices can be performed: a. Annual land levelling b. Dry sowing c. Intermittent drying when performing herbicide or phytosanitary treatments d. Construction of hoses to improve water distribution 2. The sheet of water will have to remain for a certain time 3: Have a Subscriber Plan (2)	Documentary Visual	Basic/Critical		N	N	N	N	N	N	S
5	Green infrastructure has been installed, maintained and maintained on the agricultural holding	The presence of green infrastructure on the agricultural holding is visually verified and calculated	Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

- (1) BCAM 8. Minimum percentage of agricultural surface area devoted to non-productive areas and features, maintenance of landscape features, prohibition of cutting fences and trees during the breeding and breeding season of birds.
- (2) Eco-scheme (i) Biodiversity areas on cropland and permanent crops. P5 General requirements of practical options for biodiversity spaces

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the revision of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it that will include the ecological infrastructures present on the agricultural holding, their location and the calculation of the ISEIE. In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

A.4.1.2 PROTECTING AND PRESERVING WILD BIRDS AND BATS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 4 Biodiversity	A 4.1 Ecosystem diversity

Definition

This practice consists of carrying out actions to protect and conserve wild birds and bats.

Justification

Biodiversity is a fundamental pillar of sustainability and the ultimate support for the provision of food and other goods to both humans and other living beings on the planet. In addition, it is key in climate change mitigation processes. Biodiversity is a concept that includes both diversity between species, genetic diversity within species themselves, as well as habitat diversity. This practice concerns the protection and conservation of wild birds and bats.

Description

This practice is structured in the following parts:

- a) Comply with the limitations of SPA spaces. Do not change vegetation cover, roads, buildings without authorisation. Do not deposit waste in the natural environment. Do not carry out mechanical night harvesting in intensive permanent crops if nesting birds, nor treat fallow land between the months of April to June (SMR 3)
- b) Compliance with the Recovery and Conservation Plans for endangered species, the actions of the Environmental Assessment procedures and the limitations and obligations established in the use of herbicides, pesticides and other agrochemicals (SMR 4)
- c) Do not carry out felling or pruning operations of shrubs and trees during the breeding season of the birds, more specifically between 1 March or 31 August, unless expressly authorised by the environmental authority (GAEC 8)
- d) Permanent grassland designated as having high environmental value within the Natura 2000 network (GAEC 9) will not be converted or tilled.
- e) Conservation and/or installation and maintenance of any of the appropriate ecological infrastructures for the promotion of wild birds and bats (Table 12).
- f) Participation in programmes for the recovery of protected and threatened species of birds and/or bats.

Table 12 Ecological infrastructures for each crop group.

Green infrastructure	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
Waste areas	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Bird nests (natural and/or manufactured)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Bat nests (natural and/or manufactured)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
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F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops,
 E = Extensive crops, A = Rice S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply
 to crop group

Assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice on the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The limitations set out in the Management Plan for agricultural holdings located in SPAs (1) are complied with.	It is verified that the limitations established in the Management Plan are met in agricultural holdings located in SPAs (1)	Documentary Visual	Essence/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	No changes involving removal or transformation of vegetation cover have been carried out without the required authorisation (1)	It is verified that no changes involving the removal or processing of vegetation cover have been carried out without the required authorisation (1)	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	No buildings have been built or road modifications have been made without the required authorisation (1)	It is verified that no buildings have been built or road modifications have been made without the required authorisation (1)	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	No containers, plastics, ropes, oils or diesel from machinery, agricultural utensils in poor condition or other biodegradable or non-biodegradable product are deposited, beyond the necessary good use, or left on the holding (1)	It is verified that containers, plastics, ropes, oils or diesel from machinery, agricultural utensils in poor condition or another biodegradable or non-biodegradable product are not deposited, beyond the necessary good use, or are abandoned on the holding (1)	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
5	No margins have been worked without the required authorisation (1)	It is verified that no margins are worked without the required authorisation (1)	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
6	No agricultural treatment has been carried out on fallow land during the reproductive period from April to June inclusive (1)	It is verified that no agricultural treatment has been carried out on the fallow land during the reproductive period that extends between the months of April and June, both included (1)	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
7	Compliance with the provisions of the Recovery and Conservation Plans for endangered species on the agricultural holdings concerned (2)	Compliance with the provisions of the Recovery and Conservation Plans for endangered species on the agricultural holdings concerned has been verified (2)	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
8	A certificate of non-affected to Natura 2000 is available in the event that it is necessary (2)	It is verified that a certificate of non-affected to Natura 2000 is available in the event that it is necessary (2)	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
9	No bush hedges and trees have been felled or pruned during the breeding season of the birds, more specifically between 1 March and 31 August unless expressly authorised by the environmental authority (3)	It is verified that no bush hedges and trees have been felled or pruned during the breeding season of the birds, more specifically between 1 March and 31 August, unless expressly authorised by the environmental authority (3)	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
10	Permanent grassland declared as environmentally sensitive permanent grassland from Natura 2000 sites has not been converted or tilled, beyond what is necessary for its maintenance (4)	It is verified that permanent grassland declared as environmentally sensitive permanent grassland for Natura 2000 sites has not been converted or tilled, beyond what is necessary for its maintenance (4)	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
11	There is presence of natural and/or manufactured nests for birds	It is verified that there is presence of natural and/or manufactured nests for birds	Documentary Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
12	There is presence of natural and/or manufactured nests for bats	It is verified that there are natural and/or manufactured nests for bats	Documentary Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
13	Participation in recovery programmes for protected and/or endangered species of birds and/or bats	It is verified that it participates in recovery programmes for protected and/or endangered bird and/or bats	Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

- (1) RLG 3. Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2000 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p.7)
- (2) RLG 4. Directive 92/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p.7)
- (3) BCAM 8. Minimum percentage of agricultural surface area devoted to non-productive areas and features, maintenance of landscape features, prohibition of cutting fences and trees during the breeding and breeding season of birds.
- (4) BCAM 9. Prohibition on converting or tilling permanent grassland declared as environmentally sensitive permanent grassland to Natura 2000 sites

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the revision of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

8.1.4.2 A.4.2 Cultivated biodiversity

A.4.2.1 PRESERVING AND PROMOTING THE DIVERSIFICATION OF CULTIVATED SPECIES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 4 Biodiversity	A 4.2 Species diversity

Definition

The diversification of species in an agricultural holding consists of the planting or sowing of different species and/or botanical families of agricultural crops in the same year.

Justification

Biodiversity is a fundamental pillar of sustainability and the ultimate support for the provision of food and other goods to both humans and other living beings on the planet. In addition, it is key in climate change mitigation processes. Biodiversity is a concept that includes both diversity between species, genetic diversity within species themselves, as well as habitat diversity. This practice refers to the diversity of species cultivated on the agricultural holding.

Description

The implementation of the practice of crop diversification is structured in the following components:

6. Crop diversification on cropland except underwater crops (GAEC 7)
7. Diversification of crops in woody crops

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Crop diversification is carried out except for underwater crops by sowing different crops annually, including fallow land, on the holding's cropland on holdings with a surface area greater than or equal to 10 ha (1)	<p>It is verified that in holdings of:</p> <p>10-20 Ha of cropland minimum two crops (1). Majority crop < 75 % of the total surface area.</p> <p>20-30 Ha of cropland minimum two crops (1). Majority crop < 70 % of total surface area</p> <p>>30 ha cropland: minimum three crops (1). Majority crop < 70 % of the total surface area and the two major crops together have to occupy < 90 % of the total surface area</p> <p>1. The different genera according to the botanical classification is understood as cultivation</p> <p>2. The cultivation of any of the species in the case of the botanical families Brassicaceae, Solanaceae and Cucurbitaceae and in the case of the genus Vicia</p> <p>3. Fallow or melliferous fallow</p> <p>4. In the case of fodder crops, 'herbs or other herbaceous forage' means all herbaceous plants contained in the pasture</p> <p>Holdings exempted:</p> <p>1. >75 % of the cropland surface area is used for the production of herbs or other herbaceous forage, cultivation of legumes, fallow land or any combination</p>	Documentary Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	N	N	N	N	S	S	N

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
		2. >75 % of the surface area is permanent grassland, production of grasses or other herbaceous forage, crops under water or a combination of these uses 3. Surface area < 10 ha 4. Organic Production Certificate										
2	A strategy of crop diversification is carried out within the same holding, in woody crops	It is verified that in holdings of: Fruit, Citrus, Olive and Vine <30 has contiguous with at least three crops, including crops on cropland >30 ha contiguous with at least four crops, including crops on cropland	Documentary Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	N	N	N

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) BCAM 7. Rotation to cropland except for underwater crops on holdings with a surface area greater than or equal to 10 ha

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the revision of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

A.4.3.1 PRESERVING AND PROMOTING GENETIC BIODIVERSITY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 4 Biodiversity	A 4.3 Genetic diversity

Definition

Sowing or planting different varieties on the agricultural holding to conserve and promote cultivated genetic biodiversity.

Justification

Biodiversity is a fundamental pillar of sustainability and the ultimate support for the provision of food and other goods to both humans and other living beings on the planet. In addition, it is key in climate change mitigation processes. Biodiversity is a concept that includes both diversity between species, genetic diversity within species themselves, as well as habitat diversity. This practice refers to genetic diversity within farmed species.

Description

The practice consists of implementing some or all of the following actions:

1. Sowing or planting local varieties that are included or in the process of being entered in the catalogue of local varieties of agricultural interest in Catalonia within the agricultural holding in order to promote on-site conservation.
2. Sowing or planting a sufficient number of varieties for each cultivated species to promote genetic diversity within the agricultural holding.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The use of several varieties for each crop group within the agricultural holding is encouraged	It is verified that the number of varieties for each crop group exceeds 4 with a minimum planted surface area for each variety. In the case of vines, the minimum number of varieties will be more than two as long as there are two or more clones per variety.	Documentary and visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Local varieties included or in the process of being included in the catalogue of local varieties of agricultural interest in Catalonia are grown on the agricultural holding as an 'in situ' conservation measure.	The cultivation of local varieties on the agricultural holding is verified. In woody crops (fruit, citrus, vineyard and olive) there will be at least 1 specimen of each variety. In non-woody crops (vegetable crops, extensive crops and rice) there will be a minimum of 30 specimens	Documentary and visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the revision of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

8.1.5 A.5 Energy and materials

8.1.5.1 A.5.1 Use of materials – Fertilisers

A.5.1.1 HAVE TECHNICAL ADVICE ON FERTILISATION

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.1 Use of materials – Fertilisers

Definition

The practice consists in having technical advice on fertilisation.

Justification

Technical advice on fertilisation will make it possible to draw up fertilisation plans, recommend systems for determining the nutrient needs of crops, the selection of fertilisers and the most appropriate form of application, as well as systems to adjust applications to the most precise moment that will have to achieve more sustainable fertilisation.

Description

Have technical advice on fertilisation

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	C o n t r o l	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Technical advice on fertilisation is available (1) (2)	Technical advice on fertilisation is found to be available (1) (2)	Documentary	Essential/ Critical	E v e r y y e a r	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) Decree 153/2019 Generalitat of Catalonia.

(2) Royal Decree No 1051/2022

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary

A.5.1.2 STORE FERTILISERS, INCLUDING LIVESTOCK MANURE, SAFELY TO AVOID POLLUTION OF AIR, SOIL AND WATER

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.1 Use of materials – Fertilisers

Definition

The practice is to safely store fertilisers, both inorganic and organic, to prevent air, soil and water pollution.

Justification

The characteristics of the warehouses must make it possible to reduce the risk of environmental contamination.

Description

The facilities for storing fertilisers will have to meet, to avoid contamination, a series of general requirements:

1. Conditions where the risk of contamination of water sources is minimised.
2. Covered, dry and clean area.
3. Separated by physical barriers from phytosanitary to avoid cross contamination.

The following storage situations for livestock manure and organic fertilisers:

1. Maturation of livestock manure at destination.
2. Storage facilities at destination.
3. Temporary collection of organic fertilisers on the agricultural holding.

are regulated, in terms of the characteristics of the facilities, established distances and verification conditions, among others, by Decree 153/2019 of the Generalitat of Catalonia.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	C o n t r o l	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The storage conditions for maturation at the destination of livestock manure are fulfilled (1)	It is verified that the requirements on: a) Construction characteristics. b) distances established c) leachate control required by Decree 153/2019, Article 16 (see Annex 1)	Visual	Essential/ Critical	E v e r y y e a r	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	The conditions for storage at destination of livestock manure are fulfilled (1)	It is verified that the conditions of storage at destination of livestock manure (constructive characteristics, having flexible or floating cover if liquid, established distances and periodic verification) that are required in the Decree are met. 153/2019, Article 17 (see Annex 1)	Visual	Essential/ Critical	E v e r y y e a r	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	The conditions for the temporary collection of organic fertilisers on the agricultural holding are fulfilled (1)	It is verified that the conditions of temporary collection of organic fertilisers (characteristics of the materials, place of collection, upper limits of the amount to be stacked, term of collection, distances with respect to urban centres and others, established distances, and limitation of the areas where they can be carried out) that are required in Decree 153/2019, Article 31 (see Annex 1) are met.	Visual	Essential/ Critical	E v e r y y e a r	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	All fertilisers are kept in an area where the risk of contamination from water sources is minimised	It is verified that the storage of fertilisers minimises the risk of contamination of water sources. 1. The new warehouses will be located outside the flood zones defined by the National Flood Zone Mapping System with a return period of 10 years. 2. The new warehouses will be located 15 m from watercourses and other wetlands (2)	Visual	Essential/ Critical	E v e r y y e	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

					a								
5	Fertilisers are kept separate, through physical barriers, from phytosanitary ones to avoid cross-contamination	The separation of fertilisers (mineral and organic) from phytosanitary fertilisers is verified by means of physical barriers	Visual	Basic/Critical	E v e r y y e a r	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
6	Mineral fertilisers are kept in a covered, dry and clean area	It is verified that the mineral fertilisers are kept in a covered, dry and clean area, free of waste and that allows the control of drainage and/or leaks. In the case of —	Visual	Basic/Critical	E v e r y y e a r	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Grading control point	C o n t r o l	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
		liquid fertilisers in tanks, outdoor storage will be allowed										
7	All fertilisers are kept in an area where they are minimise the risk of contamination of water sources	It is verified that the storage of fertilisers minimises the risk of contamination of water sources. In the case of liquid fertiliser tanks, these will be surrounded by a leakage containment system;	Visual	Basic/Critical	E v e r y y e a r	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(3) Decree 153/2019 Generalitat of Catalonia.

(4) Royal Decree 1051/2022. Article 4.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be visual. It will include visual inspection of the different fertiliser stores and livestock manure on the agricultural holding.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide. A list of aspects to be verified together with the audit and control companies will be established.

Annex 1. DECREE 153/2019 of 3 July 2019 on the management of soil fertilisation and livestock manure, and the approval of the action programme for vulnerable zones in relation to nitrate pollution from agricultural sources

<https://dogc.gencat.cat/ca/document-del-dogc/?documentid=853461>

Article 16: Maturation of livestock manure at destination

16.1 The maturation of livestock manure at destination is the stage of the stabilisation process of the organic matter contained in solid waste by turning, in which there is a lower consumption of oxygen and a lower release of energy, which is carried out on the agricultural holding with the sole purpose of applying the final product to the same holding and which, in addition to livestock manure, can only incorporate straw or other natural, agricultural or forestry, non-hazardous materials. The owner of the maturing facilities at destination must be the same as that of the agricultural holding where the materials generated by the activity will be applied.

16.2 These facilities do not count towards the storage autonomy requirement for livestock holdings referred to in Article 11. They are subject to the corresponding environmental intervention scheme, with a prior report from the department responsible for livestock.

16.3 The surface where the manure is matured must comply with the distances laid down in Annex 3.1 and must comply with the same waterproofing and leachate control requirements laid down in this decree for the storage of solid manure. It does not have to be carried out on floodable areas, understanding as such the low areas, close to rivers and watercourses, which are flooded regularly.

16.4 Owners of ripening facilities at destination have to keep a fertiliser management book, with permanently updated information on departures and entries of livestock manure. The following information must be recorded:

- a)** Entries of manure to the facility: volume entered, with specification of the nitrogen it contains, date and holding of provenance.
- b)** Departures of manure from the installation: volume extracted, with specification of the nitrogen it contains, date and SIGPAC reference of the agricultural base where it has been applied.

This management book may be incorporated and be the same fertiliser management book as provided for in Article 37(2), which is binding on persons who own agricultural holdings. The book must be available to the competent administrations and the entries must be made in chronological order within seven calendar days of the completion of the actions. Likewise, it must be kept for 5 years after the date of the last entry or cessation of activity.

Article 17: Storage facilities at destination

17.1 Management centres for livestock manure may have disposal storage facilities for manure containing manure from different livestock holdings provided that they are intended for agricultural application. Farms may also have disposal storage facilities provided that they are intended for agricultural application to the same holding.

17.2 These facilities do not count towards the storage autonomy requirement for livestock holdings referred to in Article 11.

17.3 These facilities have to comply with the requirements specified in Annex 2.2 and, if they are for liquid manure, they have to have a cover, which can be flexible or floating, as defined by the conclusions of the best available techniques under Directive 2010/75/EU.

17.4 These facilities have to respect the minimum distances established in Annex 3.1 and are subject to the corresponding environmental intervention scheme, with a prior report from the competent department for livestock.

17.5 The storage facilities of liquid or semi-liquid manure external to the warehouses are subject to a periodic verification, every 6 years, of the waterproofing, structural integrity and condition of the waterproofing materials. This verification must be carried out by a competent technical person in possession of any of the academic and professional qualifications enabling the drafting of projects, direction of works or direction of the execution of construction works, according to what is established by the legislation on building planning. Verification must be carried out, for each element of the storage system, at a time when it is empty of manure and under conditions that allow inspection, but is exempted from emptying if an escape detection system or equivalent is available. The result of the verification must be documented and submitted to the department responsible for agriculture and livestock.

Technical data sheet No 39. Storage at destination. Office for Fertilisation and Treatment of Livestock Manure.

https://ruralcat.gencat.cat/documents/20181/6764994/39_emmagatzematge_destinacio.pdf/315811a5-6013-41d3-96d4-667bd224457e

Article 31: Temporary collection of organic fertilisers on the agricultural holding

31.1 The temporary collection of organic fertilisers within the agricultural holding is allowed in order to facilitate the logistics of the distribution of the fertilisers to the different enclosures and the subsequent agricultural application, provided that the following conditions are respected:

- a) That the organic materials have at least 20 % dry matter and provided that their consistency effectively allows the constitution of piles that do not release leachates.
- b) It is carried out in places where there is no risk of contamination by surface runoff or underground infiltration,
- c) The amount of fertiliser stacked on the farm does not exceed the amount applicable in the current agricultural year and does not exceed 200 tons per year.
- d) That does not extend beyond three months, unless due to meteorological circumstances the agricultural application has to be delayed. This delay will have to be communicated to the department responsible for agriculture and livestock before it occurs.
- e) If the collection is located within 500 m of population centres, isolated houses, industrial estates, non-agricultural work centres and leisure areas, it can not be extended more than 4 calendar days. However, stockpiles of fertilisers falling within the scope of the legislation on fertilising products may be extended up to a maximum of 10 calendar days.
- f) That the distances set out in Annex 3.2 are respected.

31.2 No stockpiles can be made on floodplains, understanding as such the low areas, close to

rivers and watercourses, that are flooded regularly, or on land that presents porosity by cracking or in areas on hard limestone affected by karstification processes inside or immediately below the ground. The collection has to change location every year.

31.3 Temporary stockpiling cannot be counted towards meeting the storage capacity requirements set out in Article 11.

31.4 In no case can a temporary stockpile limit the installation of a livestock holding or its extension or modification, but the temporary stockpile will have to change location to adapt to the new reality.

Technical data sheet No 40. Temporary collection of organic fertilisers on the agricultural holding. Office for Fertilisation and Treatment of Livestock Manure.

https://ruralcat.gencat.cat/documents/20181/6764994/40_apilament_temporal.pdf/036bc4e8-2cd4-4da3-b67f-6f9333018ea8

A.5.1.3 PLANNING FERTILISATION WITH AGRONOMIC CRITERIA

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.1 Use of materials – Fertilisers

Definition

Develop fertilisation planning for all crops on the agricultural holding.

Justification

The development of fertilisation planning makes it possible to better adjust fertilisation to the needs of the crop and the protection aspects of water, soil and atmosphere.

Description

Fertilisation planning will be drawn up, including at least that laid down in Annex 11 to Decree 153/2019 of the Generalitat of Catalonia:

1. Identification (GISPAC enclosure) of homogeneous crop units or plots
2. Cultural and fertilisation background of each plot
3. Intended extractions of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.
4. Fertilisation recommendation method used for nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium: nitrogen balance, soil analysis or others.
5. Environmental aspects to take into account in fertilisation.
6. Type of fertiliser, quantity and time of application.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Fertilisation planning is carried out (1) (2) (3)	The preparation of a plan is verified with the minimum information of identification of plots, the cultural and fertilisation background, the planned extractions, the method of recommendation, the environmental aspects and the types, quantity and application time	Documentary	Essential/ Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

- (1) Decree 153/2019 Generalitat of Catalonia
- (2) Royal Decree 1051/2022. Article 4.
- (3) BCAM 10. Sustainable Fertilisation.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of documentary type reviewing the existence of a fertilisation planning at agricultural holding level as well as the minimum required content of the planning.

A.5.1.4 DETERMINING FERTILISATION NEEDS WITH AGRONOMIC CRITERIA

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.1 Use of materials – Fertilisers

Definition

This practice consists of rationally determining the organic and mineral fertilisation needs of crops. The rational determination of fertilisation needs from an agronomic and environmental sustainability point of view is based on a series of measures that result in an estimation of crop-adjusted fertilisation needs, while minimising nutrient losses to the soil or aquatic environment.

Justification

Without a rational determination of fertilisation needs the risk of affecting the environment is much higher. There are a number of methods that make it possible to ensure that the determinations of fertilisation needs are adjusted to the needs of the crop.

Description

For the implementation of this practice, the following methods must be considered:

1. Use soil analyses for each plot or groupings of plots on a regular basis as basic information to determine fertilisation needs.
2. In some crop groups, use foliar analyses per plot or groupings of plots on a regular basis.
3. Analyse irrigation water to determine the content of the main nutrients.
4. Estimate nutrient needs based on soil and/or leaf analyses (in some crop groups), calculating fertiliser inputs taking the nutrient content of irrigation water into account.
5. Nutrient inputs are performed by roots or by foliage only, if agronomically justified.
6. Do not exceed the amounts of macro nutrients for each crop.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Control points and compliance criteria will be assessed.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Nutrient quantity estimation systems are used in liquid or semi-liquid livestock manures	It is verified that a system has been used to estimate the amount of nutrients in livestock manure (Decree 153/2019 Article 23)	Documentary	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Soil analyses are carried out per plot or groupings of agronomically justifiable plots	It is verified that a soil analysis not older than 5 years is available for each agronomically justifiable plot or grouping of plots. It contains at least the following determinations: Organic matter, Phosphorus, Potassium and Magnesium assimilable. If it is the first determination it will also contain texture, pH and salinity of the soil	Documentary	Basic/ Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Irrigation water analysis is performed	Verify that irrigation water analysis is available no older than 5 years (2 years in case of well water or 5 after conducting two consecutive analyses with similar results. The analyses are carried out in laboratories approved and recognised by the administration and at least the nitrates and EC must be analysed.)	Documentary	Basic/ Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	Estimates of the nutritional needs of crops are carried out based on the analytical results for each plot or group of plots and the crop extractions	Verify that the methodology for estimating fertiliser needs takes into account the needs of the crop	Documentary	Basic/ Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
5	Nutrients are provided through roots. Foliar applications are duly justified	Verify the type of applications and the justifications of foliar applications. It is verified that the foliar applications are duly justified by the technical advisor	Documentary	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
6	Plant analyses are carried out for each agronomically justifiable plot or group of plots	Verify that there are analyses of plants no older than 2 years for each plot or agronomically justifiable grouping	Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	N	N	N

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Grading control point	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
7	A study of the soil profile is carried out following a standardised method	Verify that the study has been conducted	Documentary	Basic/Optional	Every 10 years	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC)

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. It will consist of the review of soil, leaf and water analyses, as well as the determination of fertiliser needs from the analyses and whether the application limits of macronutrients are exceeded.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

A.5.1.5 USE MACRONUTRIENT FERTILISATION DECISION AID TOOLS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.1 Use of materials – Fertilisers

Definition

This concerns using tools (programs, sensors, analysis) that support the decision on the need to apply the different macronutrients and the doses to be applied. These tools have to allow adjusting fertiliser applications.

Justification

The use of decision support tools makes it possible to adjust and generally reduce macronutrient inputs on agricultural plots. Reducing fertiliser applications is one of the objectives of the initiatives being developed at European level (Farm to Fork, Green Deal, eco-schemes, etc.). A more efficient use of nutrients is a sustainable and environmentally friendly practice for agricultural holdings.

Description

The practice consists of the use of the following techniques:

1. Use software for the realisation of balances at the plot level for decision-making in fertilisation
2. Use sensors of manual or terrestrial operation of the nutritional status of crops
3. Use field measuring devices for the determination of N and/or other macronutrients (Nitracheck, etc.)
4. Use information obtained by remote sensing of the nutritional status of crops

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Control points and compliance criteria will be assessed.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Software is used for the realisation of nutrient balances at the plot level for decision-making in fertilisation	Verify that software is available to perform nutrient balances (N, P, K) at plot level in decision-making in fertilisation	Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Manual or terrestrial sensors of the nutritional status of the crop are used for decision-making in fertilisation	Verify that information is available and used from sensors of manual or terrestrial operation of the nutritional status of the crop (SPAD, GREENSEEKER, etc.)	Documentary Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Field measuring devices are used for the determination of N and/or other macronutrients (Nitracheck, Laqua, etc.)	Verify that the above-mentioned devices are used.	Documentary Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	Information obtained by remote sensing of the nutritional status of the crop by decision-making is used in fertilisation	Verify that information obtained by remote sensing (satellite, drone, etc.) of the nutritional status of the crop is available and used	Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. In the case of the use of sensors, the use of the sensors and the documentation generated will be verified. In the case of remote sensing, the documentation obtained will be reviewed and will have served as the basis for determining the nutritional status of the crop.

The use of the technologies mentioned in the CPs does not have to be testimonial only. It is necessary to define with the auditors what is the minimum degree of use in fertilisation decision-making to consider each CP fulfilled.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

A.5.1.6 MAINTAINING A REGISTER OF ENTRIES AND DEPARTURES, AND OF FERTILISER APPLICATIONS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.1 Use of materials – Fertilisers

Definition

Keep in the holding logbook a record of purchases and stocks of fertilisers as well as applications of fertilisers with indication of the fertiliser, the date of application and the dose for each plot.

Justification

The registration of fertiliser applications is the basis for accounting for the use of fertilisers and assessing the sustainability of their use. The recording of entries and departures of fertilisers from the holding makes it possible to verify the consistency of the information recorded.

Description

The holding logbook will contain the following information:

1. Recording of entries and departures of mineral and organic fertilisers from the agricultural holding
2. Register of fertiliser applications, both mineral and organic, for each plot of the agricultural holding with the following basic information:
 - a. Fertiliser used.
 - b. Volume
 - c. Date of application.
 - d. Application plot.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	There is a register of fertiliser entries in the agricultural holding that provides information on the stocks of fertilisers in the agricultural holding	Verify that the updated stock book is available	Documentary	Essential/ Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	A fertiliser application register with indication of fertiliser, quantity, date of application and of the UHC where it applies (1)	The existence of the register is verified and the information on the fertiliser, quantity, date of application and application plot is recorded (1)	Documentary	Essential/ Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) BCAM 10. Sustainable Fertilisation.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the revision of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it.

The auditor will verify:

1. The existence of the digitised holding logbook and the up-to-date status of the entries
2. The records of purchases and stocks, comparing the information with the invoices of acquisition of fertilisers

The sample size for the documentary review will be set out in the audit and certification guide.

A.5.1.7 PRIORITIZE ORGANIC FERTILISATION

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.1 Use of materials – Fertilisers

Definition

The practice is to encourage or increase the use of livestock manure and organic fertilisers as fertiliser, a method to reduce the use of mineral fertilisers wherever possible.

Justification

Use the contributions of livestock manure and organic fertilisers in the field providing a valorisation of the by-product of the farms, or other sources of proximity. This set of measures promotes a more sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture by promoting the use of materials - and nutrients - available in the agricultural system or in nearby systems, while making it possible to achieve the objective of increasing or maintaining the level of soil organic matter.

Description

This practice is results and consists of calculating the Organic Provenance Index of Macronutrients (IPOM).

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Control points and compliance criteria will be evaluated and the Organic Provenance Index of macronutrients (IPOM) will be calculated.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Priority is given to organic fertilisation	It is verified that the Organic Origin Index of Macronutrients is calculated	Documentary	Advanced/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the revision of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it in which the calculation of the Organic Origin Index of the Macronutrients will appear, as well as the values from which it has been calculated.

The sample size for the documentary review will be set out in the audit and certification guide.

A.5.1.8 CREATE A NITROGEN BALANCE SHEET OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.1 Use of materials – Fertilisers

Definition

The practice is to carry out a nitrogen (N) balance of the agricultural holding according to the methodology indicated in the Annex. It is calculated from an N balance for each plot or UHC. The balance considers the entries and departures of N from the overall holding, making a simplified balance at the level of each plot and, by aggregation, at the level of the agricultural holding.

Justification

The pollution of soils, air and water by reactive forms of nitrogen derived from the agricultural use of fertilisers has become one of the most important impacts of agriculture and one of the factors that determines the sustainability of agricultural holdings. A agricultural holding nitrogen balance can be a good indicator of holding sustainability in terms of nitrogen management.

Description

This practice is of results and consists of calculating the Nitrogen Balance Index (IBN) (see Annex 1)

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Control points and compliance criteria will be assessed and the Nitrogen Balance Index (NBI) calculated.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The Nitrogen Balance Index (NBI) is calculated.	The calculation of the IBN is confirmed	Documentary	Advanced/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the revision of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it that will include the calculation of the Nitrogen Balance Index, as well as the values from which it has been calculated.

The sample size for the documentary review will be set out in the audit and certification guide.

Annex 1. Calculation of the Nitrogen Balance Index

The Nitrogen Balance Index of the holding will be calculated using the methodology described in Decree 153/2019 of the Generalitat of Catalonia for the calculation of the balance at the level of each of the plots of the holding.

Annual nitrogen outflows and inflows (N) will be calculated for each plot of the holding.

Table13 Table of needs or extractions (corresponds to Table 1 of Decree 153/2019)

Use	Crop	Requirements or Extractions (kg N/t) (production expressed in dry matter)
Grain	Wheat	32.0
	Barley	28.0
	Triticale	28.0
	Maize	25.0
	Sorghum	32.0
	Common sunflower	40.0
	rapeseed	60.0
Fodder	Maize	13.0
	Sorghum	14.5
	Ray-grass	26.5
	Winter cereals	18.0

Table14 Table of needs or extractions (corresponds to table 11 of Decree 153/2019)

Use	Crop	Requirements or Extractions (kg N/t) (production expressed in dry matter)
	Apple tree	2.5
	Pear tree	2.4
	Peach tree	3.5
	Cherry tree	5.0
	Almond tree	20.0
	Citrus fruits	3.5
	Vines	7.0
	Olive tree	15.0

Table15 Nitrogen content from organic fats provided in the previous crop (corresponds to Table 2 and Table 5 of Decree 153/2019 of the Generalitat of Catalonia)

Type of organic fertiliser provided in the previous crop	Content of nitrogen. (kg N/t or m ³)		
	Extensive winter crops	Extensive summer crops	Woody crops
beef	1.10	1.50	1.50
Pig fattening	1.00	1.13	1.13
Swine mothers	0.60	0.75	0.75
Sheep	0.60	0.75	0.75

Poultry droppings	2.50	3.00	3.00
Rabbit	1.00	1.13	1.13

Table 16 Mineralisation of organic matter by zones (corresponds to Table 3 and Table 6 of Decree 153/2019 of the Generalitat of Catalonia)

Vulnerable zone	Nitrogen from mineralisation (kg N/Ha)		
	Extensive winter crops	Extensive summer crops	Woody crops
1	45	80	80
3	30	40	40
6, 7, 10	30	80	80
2, 8	45	80	80
4, 5, 9, 11, 12	45	80	80
Other			

Table 17 Nitrogen provided by the previous crop (corresponds to Table 4 and Table 7 of Decree 153/2019 of the Generalitat of Catalonia)

Vulnerable zone	Nitrogen from the previous crop (kg N/Ha)	
	Extensive winter crops	Extensive summer crops
Annual legume	30	40
Multiannual legume	60	80
fallow	30	40
Other	0	0

Table 18 % total nitrogen released in the first year according to type of organic fertiliser (corresponds to Table 10 of Decree 153/2019 of the Generalitat of Catalonia)

Fertiliser type	% of total nitrogen released in the first year
Cattle manure	30
Cattle slurry	70
Pig manure	30
Pig slurry	70
Sheep or goat manure	50
Poultry droppings	70
Rabbit manure	30
Equine manure	30
Non-composted sewage sludge	70
Composted sewage sludge	30
FORM Compost	20

A.5.1.9 CREATE A PHOSPHORUS BALANCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.1 Use of materials – Fertilisers

Definition

The practice is to carry out a phosphorus (P) balance of the agricultural holding according to the methodology indicated in the Annex. It is calculated from a phosphorus balance for each plot or UHC and compared to the P-Olsen richness of the soil. The balance considers the extractions of phosphorus from crops and the contributions of this element through fertilisers. Subsequently it is added for the overall holding.

Justification

The pollution of soils and waters by phosphorus derived from the agricultural use of fertilisers has become one of the most important impacts of agriculture and one of the factors that determines the sustainability of agricultural holdings. The production of a phosphorus balance of the agricultural holding can be a good indicator of the sustainability of the holding in terms of fertiliser management.

Description

This practice is of results and consists in calculating the Phosphorus Balance Index (PBI).

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Control points and compliance criteria will be assessed and the Phosphorus Balance Index (PBI) calculated.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The Phosphorus Balance Index (PBI) is calculated.	The calculation of the PPI is established	Documentary	Advanced/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the revision of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it in which the calculation of the Phosphorus Balance Index will appear, as well as the values from which it has been calculated.

The sample size for the documentary review will be set out in the audit and certification guide.

8.1.5.2 A.5.2 Use of materials – Phytosanitary

A.5.2.1 TECHNICAL ADVICE ON INTEGRATED PEST AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.1 Use of materials – Phytosanitary

Definition

The practice is to have technical advice on integrated pest and disease management.

Justification

Having technical advice on integrated pest management will make it possible to establish preventive measures, effectively monitor pests and diseases, determine alternative measures to phytosanitary measures and ultimately select the most appropriate phytosanitary only if it is strictly necessary.

Description

Provide technical advice on integrated pest management

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	C o n t r o l	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Technical advice available on integrated pest management	Technical advice on integrated pest management is found to be available	Documentary	Essential/ Critical	E v e r y y e a r	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered fulfilled for that crop group.

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary

A.5.2 MONITOR PESTS AND DISEASES AND USE DECISION-SUPPORT SYSTEMS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.2 Use of materials – Phytosanitary

Definition

Monitor pests and diseases using action thresholds and use decision-support systems that help determine action on a pest or disease.

Justification

Directive 2009/128/EC aims to reduce the risks and effects of pesticide use on human health and the environment, and to promote integrated pest management and alternative approaches or techniques, such as non-chemical alternatives to pesticides. Royal Decree 1311/2012, of 14 September 2012, establishes the framework for action to achieve a sustainable use of phytosanitary products. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a legal requirement of this standard in all agricultural holdings since 1 January 2014, despite the fact that its implementation is not developed in a homogeneous way or is complete.

Description

Pest and disease monitoring

Monitoring is one of the IPM principles aimed at reducing the use of phytosanitary products and associated risks. Harmful organisms need to be monitored by appropriate methods and tools when they are available. The values obtained will be compared with pre-established action thresholds (See Annex).

Monitoring trap tracking

The traps are designed in shape and colour to favour the capture of adult forms of the target insects and are distributed in the plot specifically for each crop. Some traps are baited with pheromone or food-based attractants. Specific knowledge is usually available for each insect species of the level of catches from which control intervention is recommended.

Specific sampling procedures for each pest or disease

These controls allow to refer the level of pest or disease, established according to the number of individuals present or the level of occupation or the incidence of parts of the plant affected, with the tolerance threshold to intervene with a control system. However, for some pests and diseases the level of tolerance is the simple presence of affected plant organs, which means that preventive treatments must be indicated to avoid severe damage to the crop.

Decision-support systems. Phenological and pest and disease risk prediction models

The models are based on precise studies of the biology of the pest or the cycle of the causative agent of the disease. They integrate meteorological variables of the area, and often also the history of severity of

the scourge or disease in the plot. The most used are those listed in Table 19.

Table 19 Models for decision-support systems

	Specimen	Plague or Target Disease	Crops	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Mills	Mottled (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	Apple tree, Pear tree	S	N	N	N	N	N	N
2	RimPro	Mottled (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	Apple tree, Pear tree	S	N	N	N	N	N	N
3	Decreases Day Carpocapsa	Carpocapsa (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>)	Apple tree, Pear tree	S	N	N	N	N	N	N
3	Degrees Day Grapholite	Carpocapsa (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>)	Apple tree, Pear tree	S	N	N	N	N	N	N
4	Goiani	Mildiu (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)	Vines	N	N	S	N	N	N	N

This document does not include all the possible procedures applicable in the field given the diversity of pests and crops on holdings in Catalonia. Alternatively, the following consultation and support texts are proposed:

- The Integrated Pest Management (GIP) Guidelines, published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (<https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/productos-fitosanitarios/guias-gestion-plagas/>);
- The Pest and Disease Fact Sheets published by the Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food of the Generalitat of Catalonia (http://agricultura.gencat.cat/ca/ambits/agricultura/dar_sanitat_vegetal_nou/dar_plagues_males_herbes/dar_plagues/)

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and assessment criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Sampling and/or observations and controls of pests and diseases are carried out (1)	Sampling and/or controls are carried out in accordance with the Integrated Pest Management standards adapted to the main crops of the holding	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Treatment thresholds are used (1)	The treatment thresholds set out in the GIP standards are used to determine the treatments	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	The phytosanitary treatments performed are justified (1)	There is a record of the justifications for the treatments (exceeding a threshold, pest level, trap catches, indications of a prediction model, bulletin of plant health notices, etc.)	Documentary	Essential/Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	Records of sampling and/or observations and controls of pests and diseases are maintained	A record of sampling and/or observations and on-the-spot checks of pests and diseases justified for the holding is available	Documentary	Basic/Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
5	Records of sampling and/or observations and controls of pests and diseases are maintained	A record of sampling and/or observations and on-the-spot checks of pests and diseases justified by the holding is available	Documentary	Basic/Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
6	Traps are used as a pest and disease monitoring system	Trap monitoring records are available for pest monitoring that are justified for the holding.	Documentary Visual	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
7	Prediction models of the evolution of pests and diseases are used	Prediction models are used for the evolution of pests or diseases, or methods for making decisions of proven treatments for crops that are justified for the holding.	Documentary	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) RLG 8. Directive 2009/128/EC and RD 1311/2012 Sustainable phytosanitary products.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual.

1. Holding logbook and records of monitoring systems and techniques.
2. Visual field inspection to check the existence of monitoring elements (traps, etc.)

The auditor will be able to verify the invoices (or other document justifying the obtaining of traps) for the acquisition of monitoring traps, review the models provided by weather stations and prediction models, as well as observe whether the tolerance thresholds applied are appropriate for the crop. The consistency of the evidence presented will always be sought. Review of trap registers, controls and/or sampling, and output risk prediction models.

A.5.2.3 USE TECHNIQUES ALTERNATIVE TO CHEMICAL PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.2 Use of materials – Phytosanitary

Definition

Alternative techniques to chemical control are those strategies that are not phytosanitary products applied or used to the crop with the aim of controlling pests and diseases that affect it. It includes the use of biological control agents, semiochemicals, basic substances, cultural measures and plant varieties that exhibit resistance/tolerance to pests and/or diseases.

Justification

The objective of the use of alternative techniques to chemical control is to contribute to the control of pests and diseases by reducing the number of phytosanitary products of chemical origin that are applied to the crop, and therefore reducing the impact that these have on the applicator, the consumer, the general population and the environment.

Description

The different alternative techniques to chemical control and their availability for each of the crop groups are listed in Table 20.

Table 20 Alternative techniques to chemical control and their availability to crop groups

Alternative techniques to chemical control		F	C	V	O	H	E	A
Biological control agents	Natural enemies of those available for crop pest control	S	S	N	N	S	N	N
Semiochemicals in sexual confusion	Installation of dispensing elements pheromone available for crop pest control	S	S	S	N	S	N	S
Semiochemicals for mass capture	Installing mass capture elements available for crop pest control	S	S	N	S	N	N	S
Semiochemicals for the attraction and death technique	Installation of elements or systems of mass capture for the technique of attraction and death available for crop pest control	S	S	N	S	N	N	N
Physical barriers against crop pest insects	Installation of physical barriers (mesh and anti-insect tissues) against crop-pest insects	S	N	N	N	S	N	N

Cultural measures to reduce inoculum or source of infestation	Implementation of measures that represent a reduction in the sources of infestation/infection (Removal of crop residues, parts or whole plants infested/infected, weeds and the correct maintenance of greenhouses or structures for staking)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Cultural measures for the control of phytosanitary problems associated with soil	Implementation of the biofumigation/solarisation technique (technical justification of the need for application and taking measures to avoid nitrogen leachate). Cultivation outside soil in greenhouses with impossibility of cultivation on land due to high incidence of pathogens in the soil (required technical justification).	N	N	N	N	S	N	N	N
Cultural measures to promote biological conservation control	Use of floral plant covers, floral bands, plant fences, etc. that promote the conservation of auxiliary fauna (technical justification)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Resistant varieties and/or rootstocks	Use of varieties and/or rootstocks available for cultivation that offer resistance to pests or diseases	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Biological treatments	Use of biological phytosanitary products (Bacillus, Granulovirus, etc.)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

These alternative techniques to chemical control have been described according to the categories set out in Table 21.

Table 21 Alternative techniques to chemical control and their availability for crop groups according to the categories established in the Holding Logbook.

Alternative techniques to chemical control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
RELEASE OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL BODIES	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
BANKER PLANTS OR RESERVATION	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
INSTALLATION ANTI-INSECT MESH	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
INSTALLATION OF HEDGES, FUNCTIONAL MARGINS OR TEMPORARY COVERS	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
SOLARISATION AND/OR BIOFUMIGATION	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
USE OF BASIC SUBSTANCES	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
MASS CATCH BASED ON LUMINOUS TRAPS OR FOOD	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
TRAPS AND OTHERS	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
PHEROMONES AND ATTRACTORS FOR MONITORING	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of the control points and compliance criteria and calculation of the Surface Index with Alternative Methods to Chemical Struggle (ISMALQ).

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Alternative methods to chemical control are used	It is verified that alternative methods to chemical fight are used according to the results of the index ISMALQ	Documentary Visual	Basic/Optional ₁	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

- (1) This control point was considered Critical. When reclassifying the second alternative methods in the SIEX catalogue, the option had to be reconsidered. Otherwise, many crops were excluded by the available options.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the revision of the Digital Holding Logbook or documents generated from it that will include alternative control methods to chemical control.

In addition, compliance between documentation and reality will be inspected by visual on-site verification if possible and/or document analysis (purchase invoices for the different alternative methods, etc.). A visual inspection may also be carried out, whenever possible, of alternative techniques (traps, diffusers, etc.).

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

A.5.2.4 USE OF ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUES TO HERBICIDES IN ADVENTICS CONTROL

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.2 Use of materials – Phytosanitary

Definition

The practice is to value different alternative techniques to the use of herbicides. These techniques range from manual systems, through upholstery planting systems to grass control by grazing.

Justification

The objective of the use of these alternative techniques is to contribute to the reduction of the use of herbicides and therefore reduce the impact they have on the applicator and the environment.

Description

The different alternative techniques to chemical weeding and their availability for each of the crop groups are listed in the following Table.

Table 22 Alternative techniques to chemical control and their availability to crop groups

Alternative technique	F	C	O	V	H	E	A
False sowing	N	N	N	N	S	S	S
Mechanical weed control (weeding or mowing)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Thermal control of weeds (pyro-weeding)	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
Padded	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
Vegetation ground cover	S	S	S	S	S	N	N
Control of vegetation covers with grazing	S	S	S	S	N	N	N

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice S; Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to crop group

In the cultivation of woody trees, this practice will be valued when it refers to the control of the arvensis in the line of the trees.

These alternative techniques to herbicides have been reduced according to the categories established in Table 23 for compatibility with the Holding Logbook.

Table 23 Alternative techniques to herbicides and their availability for crop groups according to the categories established

in the Holding Logbook

Alternative technique	F	C	O	V	H	E	A
FALSE SOWING	N	N	N	N	S	S	S
DRY SOWING (RICE)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
MECHANICAL SEED BAD WEEDS	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
MECHANICAL DISPOSAL OF BAD WEEDS	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
SOLARISATION AND/OR BIOFUMIGATION	S	S	S	S	S	N	N

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice S; Applies to the crop group; N: Does not apply to crop group

In the cultivation of woody trees, this practice will be valued when it refers to the control of the arvensis in the line of the trees.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of the control points and compliance criteria and calculation of the Surface Index with Alternative Methods to Chemical Weeding (ISMADQ).

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Grading control point		F	C	V	O	H	E	A
				Basic	Optional							
1	Alternative methods to chemical weeding are used	It is verified that alternative methods to mechanical weeding are used according to the results of the index ISMADQ	Visual and documentary			S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC). In the cultivation of woody trees, this practice will be valued when it refers to the control of the arvensis to the tree line.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control mode will be visual and documentary. For the documentary check, the review of the digital holding logbook or documents generated from it is included.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The volume of the sample for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

A.5.2.5 KEEP STORE OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS IN ADEQUATE CONDITIONS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.2 Use of materials – Phytosanitary

Definition

Maintain the store of phytosanitary products in conditions that minimise the risk to the health of operators derived from handling and possible contamination or leakage.

Justification

Minimising the risk to health and possible contamination or leakage to the environment are key to the sustainability of the agricultural holding.

Description

The characteristics to be fulfilled by the phytosanitary products warehouse are as follows: Those provided for in Articles 4 and 7 of Royal Decree 285/2021

1. Phytosanitary products must be stored in ventilated lockable cabinets or chambers to keep them out of the reach of third parties, especially minors
2. The premises where the cabinets or chambers are located or the premises themselves when only phytosanitary plants are kept must comply with the following conditions:
 - a. They must be separated by a wall of work from any inhabited premises and must be equipped with sufficient ventilation, natural or forced with exit to the outside.
 - b. They do not have to be located in places close to surface water bodies or water abstraction wells, nor areas that are expected to be flooded in the event of flooding.
 - c. They must have adequate means to collect accidental spills.
 - d. They have to have a conditioned container with a plastic bag to insulate damaged packaging, empty packaging, product scraps and the remains of any accidental spillage that may take place, until it is released to the relevant waste manager.
 - e. Safety tips and procedures in the event of an emergency, as well as emergency telephones, must be in sight.
3. The cabinets or chambers referred to in paragraph 1 must be located in the areas of the premises free of moisture, and the more protected they are from extreme temperatures. The location has to ensure the separation of phytosanitary products from the rest of the goods in

- the warehouse, especially plant material and products for human or animal consumption.
4. Phytosanitary products must be kept fenced, in an upright position with the closure facing upwards and with the original label in full and perfectly legible. Once the container is opened, if not all the contents are used, the rest must be kept in the same container, with the cap closed and keeping the original label integrated and legible.

Moreover, the phytosanitary store will have the following characteristics

1. If the cabinet or premises has shelves, they must be of absorbent material.
2. The list of people accredited to access the warehouse is visible.
3. The phytosanitary products inside the warehouse are separated and ordered according to fungicides, insecticides and herbicides.
4. Powdered phytosanitary products are stored above liquids.
5. All phytosanitary products are stored in the original packaging.
6. Hazard and safety pictograms are visible.
7. The addresses of the nearest medical clinic or health centre are visible.
8. It is available a short distance from the equipment store or first-aid kit to treat possible accidents.
9. Absorbent elements are available for the collection of products in the event of spills.
10. Suitable and calibrated measuring instruments for liquids (probe or other) and weighing solids (balances) are available.
11. PPE is available for handling phytosanitary products separately from the phytosanitary store.
12. There is a fire extinguisher in good condition of review a short distance from the warehouse to act in the event of fire.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Phytosanitary products for professional use must be stored in ventilated lockable cabinets or chambers in order to keep them out of the reach of third parties, in particular minors (1)	Verification of compliance with the control point	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	The premises where the cabinets or chambers referred to in paragraph 1 are located, or the premises themselves when only storing phytosanitary products, must comply with the following conditions: a) They must be separated by a wall of work of any inhabited premises and be provided with sufficient ventilation, natural or forced, with exit to the outside (1)	Verification of compliance with the control point	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	They do not have to be located near surface water bodies or water abstraction wells or areas where flooding is expected in the event of flooding (1)	Verification of compliance with the control point	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	Have adequate means to collect accidental spills (1)	Verification of compliance with the control point	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
5	d) They must have a conditioned container with a plastic bag to insulate damaged containers, empty containers, product residues and the remains of any accidental spillage that may take place, until it is released to the corresponding waste manager (1)	Verification of compliance with the control point	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
6	e) They must have in view safety advice and procedures in the event of emergency, as well as emergency telephones (1)	Verification of compliance with the control point	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
7	Shelves are made of non-absorbent material	Verification of compliance with the control point	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
8	Only authorised phytosanitary products are stored (1)	All products stored in the warehouse are authorised phytosanitary products	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
9	The phytosanitary products are stored in the original containers, closed, in an upright position and with the original label in full and legible (1)	All phytosanitary products are stored in the original closed containers, in an upright position and with the original label in full and legible.	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
10	Protective features are available in the event of spills (1)	Absorbent elements are available for the collection of products in the event of spills.	Visual	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
11	Access control to the warehouse is maintained through the accreditation of persons	The list of people accredited to access the warehouse is visible	Visual	Basic/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
12	Solid products are kept in a position above liquids	Phytosanitary products in solids are stored above liquids	Visual	Basic/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
13	Hazard and safety information becomes visible	Hazard and safety pictograms are visible	Visual	Basic/ Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
14	Contact addresses of health centres are visible in the event of accidents	The addresses of the nearest medical centres are visible	Visual	Basic/ Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
15	There are devices nearby to treat in the event of accidents	It is available a short distance from the equipment store or first-aid kit to treat possible Accidents	Visual	Basic/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
16	Instruments for measuring liquids and weighing solids are available	Suitable and calibrated measuring instruments for liquids (probe or other) and weighing solids (balances) are available	Visual	Basic/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
17	There is Availability of PPE	PPE for handling phytosanitary products is available separately from the phytosanitary store	Visual	Basic/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
18	Phytosanitary plants are kept separate according to their nature	The phytosanitary products inside the warehouse are separated and ordered according to whether they are fungicides, insecticides or herbicides	Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
19	There are elements of action in the event of fire	An extinguisher is available in good state at a short distance from the warehouse to act in the event of fire	Visual	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) Articles 4 and 7 of Royal Decree 285/2021.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be visual.

A.5.2.6 MAINTAIN (ACCEPT, CALIBRATE AND INSPECT) PHYTOSANITARY APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.2 Use of materials – Phytosanitary

Definition

Compliance with regulations in the management of phytosanitary treatment equipment, in the field of the agricultural holding to certify the proper use of them and improvements in the regulation of equipment. This includes the adaptation of the equipment to the type of crop, the regulation and review and/or inspection of them.

Justification

The current regulations for the sustainable use of phytosanitary products (Royal Decree 1311/2012) and periodic inspections of phytosanitary treatment equipment (Royal Decree 1702/2011) require the correct management of treatment equipment to optimise the application of phytosanitary products and minimise their impact on human health and the environment.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Adapt the treatment equipment to the crops and keep them in a good working condition.
2. Perform an inspection of the treatment equipment through an authorised ITEAF.
3. Perform calibration, and maintenance of equipment.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The treatment equipment used by the holding is adapted to the crops and is maintained in a good operating condition (1)	Verify the type of treatment equipment and its maintenance status	Visual	Essential/Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	The certificate of inspection by an authorised ITEAF is available (2)	Verify the validity of the inspection certificate in accordance with the legislation in force	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	There is an equipment-calibration and maintenance plan at least once a year	Verifying the calibration and maintenance plan	Documentary	Basic/Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) Royal Decree 1311/2012 Annex VI,

(2) Royal Decree 1702/2011.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be visual.

1. In the case of visual control of equipment, the following will be assessed:
 - a. Its general state of conservation and maintenance.
 - b. Its adaptation to crops.
2. The documentary check of the inspection will consist in verifying the existence of an inspection certificate less than three years old. Inspections are carried out by technical inspection stations for phytosanitary application equipment (ITEAF).

The documentary check of the periodic review and calibration of the equipment at least annually will consist of checking the existence of a record of the reviews and calibrations for each of the equipment.

A.5.2.7 MINIMISING THE DERIVATIVES OF PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.2 Use of materials – Phytosanitary

Definition

Drift refers to the amount of phytosanitary product that is transported outside the spray area by the action of drafts during application (ISO Standard 22866). Runoff refers to the surplus product of an application falling to the ground. The runoff and drift of phytosanitary products are reduced by carrying out the treatments in the appropriate working conditions and having the treatment equipment adjusted.

Justification

The current regulations for the sustainable use of phytosanitary (Royal Decree 1311/2012) requires a correct application of phytosanitary to avoid drift, improve treatment efficiency and minimise pollution of the environment.

Description

Drift reduction methods are those that aim to rationalise the application of pesticides by adapting the amount of product used to the real needs and particular conditions of the application of phytosanitary on the crop to which you want to combat a pest or disease, taking into account the machinery available on the holding, the phytosanitary products to be applied and the crops on which the phytosanitary treatment must be done.

These include:

1. Adjustment of treatment conditions.
2. The use of anti-derive nozzles.
3. Spray tunnels.
4. Product recovery screens.
5. Use of air assistance in the treatment bars.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The conditions in which the treatments are carried out are adequate to avoid drift (1)	Verify treatment conditions (speed, airflow, herbicide rod height)	Documentary Visual	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Anti-drift nozzles are available	Verify that anti-derivative nozzles are available	Visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	N	S	S
3	Spray tunnels are available	Verify that spray tunnels are available	Visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	N	N	S	N	N	N	N
4	Air assistance elements are available in the treatment bars	Verify that air assistance elements are available in the treatment bars	Visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	N	N	N	N	S	S	S

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S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) Royal Decree 1311/2012.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary or visual according to each control point.

1. In the case of visual control of equipment, the following will be assessed:
 - a. Devices on the herbicide application bars to prevent drift.
 - b. The installation of anti-derive nozzles.
 - c. The availability of spray tunnels or product recovery screens.
2. The documentary control of the conditions of realisation of the applications to avoid the drift of phytosanitary will consist of verifying the existence of a record of the conditions of application for each of the equipment.

A.5.2.8 USE CONTRACTED SYSTEMS FOR CALCULATING PHYTOSANITARY APPLICATION VOLUMES ADAPTED TO THE PLOT'S FEATURES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.2 Use of materials – Phytosanitary

Definition

Adapt the volume of broth to the conditions of the crop and plot's features.

Justification

The use of proven systems for calculating application volume and other adjustment techniques allows to adapt the volume of broth to the characteristics of the crop improving the efficiency of the treatments and reducing the risk of contamination of the environment.

Description

The determination of the volume of broth to be distributed together with the optimal amount of phytosanitary product as well as the selection of the appropriate operational parameters such as pressure, speed, types of nozzles are part of the methodology to apply phytosanitary efficiently.

As for the proven systems for calculating application volumes or other techniques to adjust the volume of broth to the characteristics of the plot, there would be the following systems:

1. Use of the treatment broth calculation method called Tree Row Volume (TRV).
2. Use of the method of calculating treatment broth called Leaf Wall Area (LWA).
3. Treatment machinery equipped with automatic broth volume adjustment systems and data recording for treatment traceability.
4. Treatment machinery with ON/OFF system of treatments to avoid treating when there is no vegetation.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	A system of adjustment of the volume of broth to be applied based on TRV, LWA or another adapted one is available/used to the crop	Verify that a calculation procedure is applied to adjust broth consumption to the crop	Documentary	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	N	N	N
2	It is available/used in the treatment equipment of some element that allows the control of the application (GPS guidance is considered, the flow regulation proportional to the advance, variable dosage, etc.)	Verify that the control system is available (or the machinery is available or the service company that has the machinery is verified for invoice)	Visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	A spray ON/OFF control system is available/used in the phytosanitary application equipment	Verify that the control system is available	Visual	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary or visual according to each control point.

1. Documentary control of dose calculation by some proven dose-adjustment system.
2. In the case of visual control, the following will be assessed:
 - a. The existence of electronic elements for the regulation of applications in the treatment equipment.

A.5.2.9 RECORD PURCHASES AND APPLICATIONS OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.2 Use of materials – Phytosanitary

Definition

Record purchases and applications of phytosanitary products keeping a record of stocks thereof.

Justification

A register of phytosanitary purchases and applications allows a control of the sustainability of the use of phytosanitary products. In addition, the regulations on the sustainable use of phytosanitary products (Royal Decree 1311/2012) already regulate, in part, the registration of phytosanitary applications.

Description

This practice involves the following actions:

1. Have a register of purchases of phytosanitary products.
2. Have a register of applications of phytosanitary products with the following information:
 - a. Applied product, dose, applied volume and application plot.
 - b. For each application the corresponding technical prescription.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Technical requirements justifying the treatments carried out and the alternative measures applied are available (1)	Verifying treatment prescriptions	Documentary	Essential/Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Applications of phytosanitary products are recorded(1)	It is verified that the phytosanitary applications are recorded with an indication of the date, product, dose, volume	Documentary	Essential/Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Have an up-to-date record book of purchases and stocks of phytosanitary products with indication of date and quantities	Verify that the updated stock book is available	Documentary	Basic/Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) Royal Decree 1311/2012 Article 16 and Provision 'Documentation for Integrated Pest Management'

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual.

The auditor must to verify the existence of:

1. Register of purchases of phytosanitary products.
2. Register of technical requirements for phytosanitary applications.
3. Register of application of phytosanitary products.

In addition, he or she will verify the consistency of the information by comparing the purchase register, applications and stocks of phytosanitary products.

A.5.2.10 TRAIN PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCT APPLICANTS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.2 Use of materials – Phytosanitary

Definition

Have the level of training necessary for the application and handling of phytosanitary products and that this is duly accredited.

Justification

Decree 61/2015 of 28 April 2015 on producers and operators of phytosanitary equipment in Catalonia and phytosanitary groups, and Royal Decree 1311/2012 on the sustainable use of phytosanitary products, make it mandatory to have sufficient training to handle phytosanitary products.

Description

Persons applying and handling phytosanitary products on the agricultural holding are required to be sufficiently trained and duly accredited.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	People handling phytosanitary products have basic or advanced applicator training and licences and are registered in the Register of Phytosanitary Operators (1)	It is verified that the persons who handle or apply phytosanitary products have the correct card and are registered in the Register of phytosanitary operators	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) Royal Decree 1311/2012.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

The auditor will have to check the sufficient training of the persons handling the phytosanitary products on the agricultural holding.

A.5.2.11 USE OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH LEGISLATION IN FORCE

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.2 Use of materials – Phytosanitary

Definition

Use phytosanitary plants according to current regulations in terms of doses, uses, applicable crops and compliance with safety deadlines.

Justification

The Plant Health Law 43/2002 of 20 November and Royal Decree 1311/2012 on the sustainable use of phytosanitary products establish the mandatory conditions for the use and handling of phytosanitary products in accordance with the conditions of the phytosanitary registration.

Description

This practice provides that the use of phytosanitary products used on the agricultural holding:

1. All the products used are registered in the legally established phytosanitary register.
2. The doses applied are those indicated according to the Register for the phytosanitary product and the use that you want to give it.
3. The security deadlines indicated in the Register are met.
4. The number of applications of the product corresponds to those indicated in the Register.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Products that have been used are registered in the Register of Phytosanitary Products(1)	It is verified that the products used are included in the Register of phytosanitary products	Documentary	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	The doses applied are those indicated for each phytosanitary product applied and use according to the Register of Phytosanitary Products (1)	It is verified that the doses used are in accordance with the Register of phytosanitary products of MAPAMA	Documentary	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Safety deadlines have been met for all phytosanitary products applied (1)	It is verified that the safety deadlines of the products used are met	Documentary	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	The number of applications applied conforms to the indications in the Register (1)	It is verified that the number of applications of the products used are in line with those of the Register of Phytosanitary Products.	Documentary	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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(1) The Plant Health Law 43/2002 and Royal Decree 1311/2012.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

The auditor must verify in the holding logbook that all phytosanitary products used comply with the legislation in force.

A.5.2.12 MEASURE A PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCT RISK INDICATOR

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.2 Use of materials – Phytosanitary

Definition

Use the *Total Phytosanitary Load Index* applied (ICTF) to assess the risk of the use of phytosanitary products used on the agricultural holding.

Justification

The ICTF has to make it possible to assess the risk of the use of phytosanitary products for the environment and the safety of the applicator of these products used on the holding as a whole. It has to serve as an element of improvement of production processes in terms of the use and reduction of phytosanitary products on the holding and therefore improve the sustainability of their use.

Description

The Total Applied Phytosanitary Load Index (TPI) is calculated according to the risk indicator 'Pesticide Load' (PL) defined by Kudsk *te al.*, 2018¹. This indicator defines the load for each kg or L of phytosanitary product using three sub-indicators: (1) Human Toxicity, (2) Ecotoxicology and (3) Environmental Behaviour. The first, related to Human Toxicity, is calculated from the risk phrases of the formulated product. The sub-indicator related to Ecotoxicology is calculated from LC/LD/EC values₅₀ for acute toxicity in mammals, birds, fish, daphnia, algae, aquatic plants, soil worms and bees and for NOEC values for chronic toxicity in fish, daphnia and earthworms. Finally,, the sub-indicator of environmental performance, is calculated according to the value of DT₅₀, the bioaccumulation factor (BCF) and the SCI-GROW Index. The values required for the PL calculations of each formulation and active substance can be found in the Register of Phytosanitary Products of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the 'Pesticide Properties Database' (PPDB) and the EU Pesticides Database.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Mode of assessment of control points and compliance criteria and calculation of the Phytosanitary Treatment Load Index (PTLI). The Total Load Index of Applied Phytosanitary Products (TPI) is calculated on the basis of the 'Pesticide Load' for each phytosanitary product, the dose used per unit area and the surface area treated in relation to the total.

¹ Per Kudsk, Lise Nistrup Jørgensen, Jens Erik Ørum. 2018. Pesticide Load—A new Danish pesticide risk indicator with multiple applications, Land Use Policy, Volume 70, 2018, Pages 384-393, ISSN 0264-8377, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2017.11.010>. (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264837717306002>)

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The ICTF of the use of phytosanitary products is measured	Verify that the ICTF is calculated using the data for the agricultural holding	Documentary	Advanced/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

The auditor will have to check the treatments recorded in the field notebooks, the ICTF calculations and the suitability to the crop reference value.

8.1.5.3.

8.1.5.3 A.5.3 *Energy*

A.5.3.1 MONITOR ENERGY CONSUMPTION

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.3 Energy

Definition

The practice consists of annual monitoring of the entire energy consumption of the holding including fuel consumption, electricity consumption and other energy sources used on the agricultural holding.

Justification

The knowledge of the energy consumption of agricultural holdings is a necessary information and previous step to be able to implement strategies to optimise energy and fuel consumption and improve their efficiency.

A good analysis of energy consumption can also allow holdings to be aware of whether the best technologies are being used, and even if the average energy and fuel consumptions are within a reasonable range.

Finally, this analysis of energy consumption can be used to identify possible saving actions that are included in practice 5.3.2 ENERGY SAVINGS.

Description

The energy consumption of the holding corresponding to general electricity, irrigation in particular and diesel and gasoline consumption will be recorded, separating that corresponding to agricultural operations with machinery from the rest.

To compare energy consumption, a conversion unit will be used to be able to compare both the electrical energy consumed and the fuel.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The energy consumption of the agricultural holding is monitored and recorded	There is an annual record of the energy consumption of the holding. Registration is complete. There is documentary support (invoices, delivery notes, etc.) of energy consumption.	Documentary	Basic/Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary

A.5.3.2 IMPLEMENTING ENERGY SAVING MEASURES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.3 Energy

Definition

Adaptation of measures to optimise the energy consumption of the holding with the aim of reducing the consumption of fuels and electricity.

Justification

Energy consumption can be a priori an aspect that contributes negatively to the sustainability of the operation, therefore it will be necessary to assess those practices that mean energy savings always without affecting the performance of the operation. Various practices ranging from proper maintenance to investments in machinery, appropriate vehicles can contribute to this energy saving.

Description

The practice includes the following types of actions:

1. Different energy-saving techniques.
2. Replacement of vehicles with vehicles with a more efficient energy classification.
3. Carry out proper vehicle maintenance.
4. Machinery fleet sized according to the measure of the operation.
5. Low pressure watering.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Energy saving measures are carried out in the facilities of the agricultural holding	<p>It is verified where there have been measures that imply an energy improvement compared to the previous year (efficient lighting sources, use of natural light, implementation of automatic opening and closing of lighting in the presence of people, change of equipment, or others, provided that the energy improvement is justified)</p> <p>Some of the following measures are in place: efficient lighting sources, use of natural light, implementation of automations of lighting turning on and off in the presence of people</p>	Visual and Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Replacement of agricultural vehicles with more energy-efficient vehicles	It is verified that an agricultural vehicle has been replaced by a more energy efficient one (1)	Visual and Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Every 5 years	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Proper maintenance of agricultural vehicles is carried out to achieve energy savings.	There are records of maintenance of agricultural vehicles (ITV, workshops, etc.)	Visual and Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	The farm machinery fleet is sized according to the characteristics of the holding	It is verified that the agricultural machinery stock is sized according to the agricultural holding (exception taking into account the concept of opportunity work in rainfed areas with little rainfall)	Visual and Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

5	Gravity irrigation is used on more than 50 % of the holding's irrigated surface area	It is verified that gravity irrigation is used in more than 50 % of irrigation of the holding	Visual and Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
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F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/medios-de-produccion/listaclasificacionenergetica24-02-2020_tcm30-540010.pdf

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be visual and documentary

A.5.3.3 PRODUCE RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING'S OWN CONSUMPTION

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.3 Energy

Definition

Produce energy of renewable origin on the holding itself and for consumption on the same agricultural holding.

Justification

Renewable energies come from sources with low environmental impact. At present, a significant fraction of the electricity we consume still comes from fossil fuels (with all the problems of depletion of non-renewable resources and climate change that they are causing) or from nuclear fission systems (with which this entails risk and radioactive-waste generation). The various national and international policies have made a clear commitment to the replacement of fossil fuels by renewable energies.

Description

Renewable Energies are those that come from virtually inexhaustible natural resources or with a capacity to regenerate naturally at a faster rate than the potential consumption. According to the original energy source these alternative energies can be:

1. Wind.
2. Solar photovoltaic and thermal.
3. Geothermal.
4. Hydraulics.
5. From biomass or renewable waste (e.g. biogas).

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Criterion assessment	Point grading control	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Renewable energy is produced on the agricultural holding	The means of renewable energy production are verified Documentation of renewable energy produced is available	Visual and documentary	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary to check energy consumption, and in the field to see the existence and activity of renewable energy facilities.

In the case that the holding participates in renewable energy generation systems, even if physically they are outside the holding, they will be counted under the indicator as renewables (examples: community of irrigators that pumps with solar energy, possession of solar panels outside the holding, etc.).

8.1.5.4 A.5.4 Waste

5.4.1 MANAGING WASTE

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.4 Reduction and elimination of waste

Definition

This practice is aimed at the classification, management and minimisation of inert waste from the holding.

Justification

The generation of waste by agricultural holdings is characterised by the great diversity of materials, some generated in small quantities, others in greater numbers, others sporadically. Proper management of the waste generated on the agricultural holding is an integral part of the sustainability of the holding.

Description

First of all, the practice would be to identify the most common type of waste generated on an agricultural holding, to see if they are dangerous or not and to manage them in a timely manner by assessing the possibilities of minimisation. On the other hand, the Climate Change Law of Catalonia establishes the need to prioritise the strategy of reducing and reusing in order to save resources and energy.

As for organic waste, these are excluded from this practice because their management is dealt with in the fertilisation section.

In the particular case of clean packaging of phytosanitary products, the current regulation requires the collection of clean packaging of phytosanitary products at a SIGFITO collection point.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Specifically, clean packaging of phytosanitary products is managed through the SIGFITO system.	The management of clean phytosanitary packaging is verified through SIGFITO	Documentary	Essential/ Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Plastic waste is managed through an authorised manager	Timely management is verified	Documentary	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Waste generated on the agricultural holding is managed through authorised waste managers	It is verified that each of the classes of waste generated on the holding is managed through authorised waste managers	Documentary	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	Production sites are kept tidy and free of waste	It is verified that the production sites of the holding are kept tidy and free of waste	Visual	Basic/Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
5	The production and destination of waste generated on the holding is recorded	There is a waste register where the amount, typology and destination of the waste generated tunnels/padding/protective trees/windbreakers/anti-hail nets are recorded	Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The realisation of the practice can be verified on-site, by means of a visit to the holding to verify that there is no evidence of poorly managed waste and administratively through documents of the waste processors, records of typification and quantification of the waste generated and its minimisation.

5.4.2 USE RECYCLING AND/OR BIODEGRADABLE MATERIAL

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.4 Reduction and elimination of waste

Definition

Replacement of inert materials with recycled and/or biodegradable materials.

Justification

In principle, the use of alternative, recycled and biodegradable material can be a good alternative to traditional material of fossil or mineral origin. The replacement of these materials by alternative ones can mean a reduction in environmental impacts related to the depletion of natural resources (metals, minerals and energy) as well as greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of fossil materials. Even so, the recycling and use of biodegradable material will mean a decrease in the environmental impact linked to waste management.

Description

Once properly managed the reduction of material and corresponding waste generated (practice 5.4.1), a better management of natural resources and reduction of inert waste goes through the reuse, use of recycled material and the use of biodegradable materials.

We will differentiate between;

- a. That material that is renewed annually as clips and tapes, among others. In this case, it will probably have an alternative solution with biodegradable material.
- b. The material most typical of infrastructures in which the use of recycled or second-hand material will be valued, always guaranteeing the aspects of food safety and environmental management.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Biodegradable material is used for those means of production of life less than 1 year, significantly	The use of biodegradable material by means of production of life less than 1 year (tapes, binding material, clips, etc.) is verified. For each biodegradable material for a specific use, there must be at least 25 % for this use.	Visual and documentary	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Recycled material is used for those means of production lasting more than 1 year, significantly	The use of recycled or reused material for the means of production of life is verified for more than 1 year (substrate, plastics, infrastructure, etc.). For each biodegradable material for a specific use, there must be at least 25 % for this use.	Visual and documentary	Basic/ Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means reviewing documents that may indicate the use of recycled or biodegradable material.

The sample size for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

A.5.4.3 REDUCE FOOD LOSSES AND WASTE

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Environmental	A 5 Materials and energy	A 5.4 Reduction and elimination of waste

Definition

The reduction of food losses and the fight against food waste involves defining actions that increase the use and recovery of food along the food chain, in this case at its first level, the production phase.

Food losses are defined as: edible parts of food left on the holding itself, whether reincorporated into the soil or used for on-site composting ⁽¹⁾, and food waste means: food intended for human consumption, whether or not fit to be ingested, which is removed from the production or supply chain to be discarded either at the stages of primary production, processing, manufacture, transport, storage, distribution and the final consumer, with the exception of losses from primary production; ⁽¹⁾.

Justification

Some 88 million tonnes of food are wasted every year in the European Union, with this figure expected to increase exponentially if preventive measures are not taken. The costs of waste are of an economic and environmental nature and affect consumers, actors in the food chain and social initiative entities. Production and processing generate 30 % of discarded food.

Description

The system of control of losses and use of food waste available to the agricultural holding must be able to:

1. Optimise and adjust production and improve its quality to avoid producing products outside the normative quality standards, which have to be discarded.
2. Release low-quality products avoiding that market prices are below the costs of production and collection.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	In the case of a food-distribution company (1), a loss-prevention plan and an own or collective food-waste plan are in place (2)	The food loss and waste prevention plan is established and implemented	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	The proportion lost or wasted as a result of food production or handling operations is quantified or estimated	It is verified that the proportion of lost harvest is estimated It is verified that a quantification of the harvest that remains in the field after the harvest has been completed	Documentary	Basic/Optional	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	The unusable product for fresh consumption is derived as a by-product for the processing industry or for other destinations (juices, cremogenates, feed, compost, bioenergy, among others)	It is verified that the unusable product has been derived for other uses or destinations (juices, cremogenates, feed, compost, bioenergy, among others)	Documentary	Basic/Optional	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	In case of not being able to derive the product to the processing industry, the affected foods are derived to social initiative entities and other non-profit organisations that provide food distribution services, (Espigoladors, etc.)	It is verified that there are agreements with non-profit organisations that provide food distribution services such as Espigoladors	Documentary	Basic/Optional	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

- (1) It does not affect micro-enterprises. COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty, provides that micro-enterprises are those which employ fewer than 10 persons and have an annual turnover or an overall balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 2 million.
- (2) Article 4 of [Law 3/2020 of 11 March 2020 on the prevention of food losses and food waste](#).
- (3) Article 5 of Law 3/2020 of 11 March 2020 on the prevention of food losses and food waste

Sustainability Profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

8.2 Economic Aspect of Sustainability (E)

8.2.1. E.1 Investment

8.2.1.1 E.1.4 Economic performance

E.1.4.1 CALCULATE THE NET REVENUE OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Economic	E 1 Investment	E.1.4 Economic Profitability

Definition

Calculate the net income of the agricultural holding.

Justification

The economic profitability of the agricultural holding is one of the main pillars of sustainability. One of the ways to measure economic profitability is net revenue calculated as the difference between total revenue (including grants) and total expenditure (including indirect costs).

Description

Net income is calculated as the difference between total income and total expenditure.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Net income is calculated	Verify that net income is calculated	Documentary	Basic/Minor	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

E.1.4.2 CALCULATE THE PRODUCTION COSTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Economic	E.1 Investment	E.1.4 Economic Profitability

Definition

Calculate the production costs of the agricultural holding of all the products sold on the holding, per unit of product and per unit of surface area.

Justification

The economic profitability of the agricultural holding is one of the main factors of sustainability. Economic profitability depends on many factors, some under the control of the same holding and others beyond its reach. One of the elements to achieve the profitability of the agricultural holding is the knowledge of the production costs and its structure.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Calculate the production costs of the entire holding.
2. Calculate the unit production costs for each of the products grown on the agricultural holding.
3. Calculate the unit production costs for each of the products grown per plot and/or per variety.

The cost calculation can be carried out by different systems. In any case, it will include at least the following elements:

1. Total production
2. Intermediate consumption
 - a. Specific costs: seeds, fertilisers, phytosanitary, etc.
 - b. Non-specific costs: maintenance, etc.
3. Balance of subsidies and taxes
4. Depreciations
5. Remuneration for external production factors
 - a. Wages
 - b. Leases
 - c. Interest

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Total production costs of the agricultural holding are calculated	The existence of documentation for calculating the production costs is verified	Documentary	Basic/Major	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Unit production costs are calculated for each of the products grown on the agricultural holding	Documentation of calculating the unit production costs for each of the products grown on the agricultural holding is verified	Documentary	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Unit production costs are calculated for each of the products grown per plot and/or per variety.	Documentation of the calculation of unit production costs for each of the products grown on the agricultural holding per plot or lower unit on the agricultural holding is verified	Documentary	Basic/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

8.2.2 E.2 Vulnerability

8.2.2.1 E.2.1 Production stability

E.2.1.1 DIVERSIFICATION OF REVENUE SOURCES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Economic	E 2 Vulnerability	E 2.1 Production stability

Definition

The objective of product and/or activity diversification is to reduce risks and/or increase potential sources of income.

Justification

The economic operator of the holding must have different sources of income to reduce their economic vulnerability.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Diversify sources of income by producing more than one product, species and/or variety
2. Diversifying sources of income to combine farming and livestock
3. Diversify sources of income by having an activity other than agricultural activity (<https://agricultura.gencat.cat/ca/ambits/desenvolupament-rural/contracte-global-explotacio/ajuts-competitivitat/diversificacio-agraria/>
 - a. Creation or improvement of tourist accommodation establishments, the provision of tourist services, restaurants, cafeterias and catering, etc.
 - b. School farms, rural classrooms, zoological centres (except for breeding and production), equestrian centres (except for breeding and production) and recreational and sporting activities.
 - c. Processing of on-farm agricultural products resulting in non-agricultural products.
 - d. Marketing (creation of agro-shops) of agricultural and non-agricultural products (they must account for more than 50 % of the products marketed),
 - e. Non-agrifood crafts.
 - f. The development of on-farm renewable energies intended exclusively for commercialisation.
 - g. Conservation of natural heritage, for tourist, leisure or educational uses.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The company produces more than one crop group (F,C,V,O,H,E,A)	It is verified that the income of the holding comes from more than one product.	Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	The company combines agricultural and livestock activity	It is verified that the holding has both activities (agricultural and livestock)	Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	The company has more than one activity beyond agricultural production.	It is verified that the holding has more than one activity beyond agricultural production, thus obtaining more than one source of income a. Creation or improvement of tourist accommodation establishments, the provision of tourist services, restaurants, cafeterias and catering, etc. b. School farms, rural classrooms, zoological centres (except for breeding and production), equestrian centres (except for breeding and production) and recreational and sporting activities. c. Processing of on-farm agricultural products resulting in non-agricultural products. d. Marketing (creation of agro-shops) of agricultural and non-agricultural products (they must account for more than 50 % of the products marketed), e. Non-agrifood crafts. f. The development of on-farm renewable energies intended exclusively for commercialisation. g. Conservation of natural heritage, for tourist, leisure or educational uses.	Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

8.2.3 E.3 Product quality and information

8.2.3.1 E.3.1 Food safety

E.3.1.1 ESTABLISH CONTROL MEASURES TO ENSURE HYGIENE AND FOOD SAFETY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Economic	E.3 Product quality and information	E.3.1 Food safety

Definition

Ensure the hygiene and food safety of the product by establishing control measures.

Justification

Good practices and own-check measures are essential to ensure food safety of products. The operator has to apply them to minimise the potential for exposure to food hazards or to reduce the risk of exposure to hazards identified.

Description

This practice consists of:

1. Comply with the hygiene regulations of primary production.
2. Have procedures in place to prevent and control food hazards.
3. Apply correctly and review the food safety system.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
General location												
1	Cultivation surface areas and surrounding areas are free of rubbish, residues and plant debris	It is verified that the crop surface areas and surrounding areas are free of garbage, residues and plant residues	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	There are no sources of pollution (industrial, mining, livestock or other) close to the holding	It is verified that there are no sources of pollution (industrial, mining, livestock or other types) close to the holding	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Preventive, corrective or control measures have been taken in the event of nearby sources of contamination	It is verified that preventive, corrective or control measures have been adopted in the case of nearby sources of contamination.	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Irrigation water												
4	Visual and olfactory inspections of the water are carried out by the farmer except in the event that the irrigation water pipes are buried	It is verified that visual and olfactory inspections of the water are carried out by the farmer except in the case that the irrigation water pipes are buried	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
5	Corrective action has been taken on the assumption that visual inspections have not been satisfactory	It is verified that corrective measures have been taken in the event that visual inspections have not been satisfactory.	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
6	Irrigation water has a correct visual and olfactory appearance	It is verified at the time of the audit that the irrigation water has a correct visual and olfactory appearance	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
7	The administrative concession or authorisation is available in the case of the use of treated waste water	Verification that the administrative concession or authorisation is available in the case of the use of treated waste water	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
8	Irrigation, storage and distribution systems are in a good state of cleanliness and conservation	It is verified that the irrigation, storage and distribution systems are in a good state of cleanliness and conservation	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

9	Water quality analyses are available (microbiological, heavy metals, nitrates, arsenic, etc.)	It is verified that water quality analyses are available (microbiological, heavy metals, nitrates, arsenic, etc.)	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
10	Corrective and preventive measures are taken in the event that the water quality analyses are not satisfactory	It is verified that corrective and preventive measures are taken in the event that the water quality analyses are not satisfactory.	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Use of fertilisers and organic amendments												
11	In the case of application of treated sewage sludge, the origin of the sewage sludge is known	It is verified that in the case of application of treated sewage sludge, the origin of the sewage sludge is known	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
12	Applications of livestock manure on crops that have their edible part in contact with the soil are applied sufficiently in advance (recommended 60 days before harvest)	Applications of livestock manure on crops that have their edible part in contact with the soil are verified to be applied well in advance (recommended 60 days before harvest)	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Staff hygienic-sanitary conditions												
13	Hygiene standards and good practices for holding staff are in place and visible	It is verified that hygiene rules and good practices for holding staff are in place and in view	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
14	Health infrastructure accessible by staff	It is verified that there are health infrastructures accessible by staff	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
15	Staff wash their hands before working with agricultural products, and after breaks	Verify that staff wash their hands before working with agricultural products and after breaks	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
16	Prevents staff with infectious diseases from handling agricultural products	It is verified that staff with infectious diseases are prevented from handling agricultural products	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
17	Staff are trained in hygiene, and a staff training register is available	It is verified that staff are trained in hygiene, and that a staff training register is available	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Collection, loading, transport and storage of products harvested											
18	Equipment, facilities and vehicles are properly cleaned and maintained	It is verified that the equipment, facilities and vehicles are properly cleaned and preserved	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S
19	The collected products are properly protected to avoid deterioration	It is verified that the collected products are properly protected to avoid deterioration	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S
20	In the case of fruit and vegetable products, deteriorated products are removed, food packaging is used, and the product is quickly moved to the place of handling and packaging.	It is verified that in the case of fruit and vegetable products, deteriorated products are removed, food packaging is used and the product is quickly moved to the place of handling and packaging.	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	N	N
21	If necessary, the tools for collection (scissors, knives, etc.) are cleaned and disinfected at the end of the day	It is verified that if necessary, the tools for collection (scissors, knives, etc.) are cleaned and disinfected at the end of the day	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S
22	No products collected along with other products that may be contaminating are transported	It is verified that no harvested products are transported together with other products that may be Contaminants	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S
23	Vehicles are properly cleaned before transporting plant products if they have been used to transport other products	It is verified that vehicles are properly cleaned before transporting plant products if they have been used to transport other products	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S
24	Storage areas for harvested products are clean	It is verified that the storage areas of harvested products are clean	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S

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- (1) Royal Decree 9/2015 of 28 January 2015 regulating the conditions of application of Community legislation on hygiene to primary agricultural production (as amended by Royal Decree 578/2017 of 12 June 2017).
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 178/2002: Food Safety
- (3) Regulation (EC) No 852/2004: Hygiene of Food Products

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be visual and on-the-spot.

The workers' proof of training is reviewed.

E.3.1.2 EXCLUDING THE USE OF PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS OR TOXIC

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Economic	E.3 Product quality and information	E.3.1 Food safety

Definition

To exclude the use of phytosanitary products classified as dangerous or toxic by controlling their use on the agricultural holding and replacing them with alternative techniques.

Justification

Some phytosanitary products are classified as dangerous or toxic and can cause health problems and diseases to humans. They also affect the environment and biodiversity, polluting waters with their waste and reducing the number of species in ecosystems.

It is necessary to get a safe job for the phytosanitary applicator of the holding and prevent damage to nature by looking for alternatives to toxic and dangerous pesticides, such as natural pesticides, varieties suitable to the conditions of the holding, appropriate planting dates and framework and alternative techniques to chemical control (biological control agents, flower margins, mass capture, sexual confusion)

Description

This practice consists of:

1. Do not use phytosanitary products classified as toxic.
2. Do not use phytosanitary products classified as dangerous.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	No toxic group-3 phytosanitary products are used.	It is verified that very toxic phytosanitary products classified in group-3 are not applied.	Documentary	Basic/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	The use of dangerous phytosanitary products is avoided	It is verified that dangerous pesticides have been used if there was no alternative and this is a technician's report.	Documentary	Basic/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) Plant Health Law 43/2002 and Royal Decree 1311/2012.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

E.3.1.3 CONDUCT A SELF-INSPECTION OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Economic	E.3 Product quality and information	E.3.1 Food safety

Definition

Ensure food safety by controlling the presence and levels of phytosanitary residues through own-check through analysis.

Justification

It is mandatory that the active substances detected in the products are authorised and under the levels established second European regulations.

A system of own-check makes it possible to achieve the obligations established by law and, if necessary, to act when incidents appear.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Have a own-check system that includes multi-waste analysis. The own-check system will indicate the active substances for each product or group of products and the number of samples to be taken per quantity of product. This will be at least one sample per residue analysis for every 200 tonnes of product (understood as products included in crop group F, C, V, O, H, E, R). The samples will be representative of the products of the agricultural holding.
2. Perform the multi-waste analysis according to the established own-check system.
3. Verify that the results of multi-waste analyses comply with current regulations.
4. Act according to the non-conformity management procedure for waste analysis.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The holding has a own-check system that includes multi-waste analysis	It is verified that a system of own-check is in place, including the procedure for carrying out multi-waste analyses at holding level.	Documentary	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	The number of multi-waste analyses is in line with the established own-check system	It is verified that the multi-waste analyses are carried out following the procedure that is established in the own-check system.	Documentary	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	The results of the multi-waste analyses comply with current regulations	It is verified that the values of the multi-waste analyses comply with the legislation in force	Documentary	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	Non-conformities regarding the level of waste are managed according to the planned procedure	It is verified that the non-conformities due to waste analysis are managed according to the planned procedure	Documentary	Basic/Critical	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

Control point #1. The own-check procedure for carrying out multi-waste analyses by the holding will be reviewed.

Control point #2. It will be reviewed that the process used to carry out the multi-waste analysis is as described in the own-check system.

Control point #3. It will be reviewed that the active substances detected in the multi-waste analyses are authorised or are below the MRL established by law.

Control point #4. It will be reviewed that it has proceeded as established in the event of non-conformities.

E.3.1.4 CALCULATE THE SUPPLY INDEX FOR THE MAXIMUM WASTE LIMIT

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Economic	E.3 Product quality and information	E.3.1 Food safety

Definition

Compare the results obtained from multi-waste analyses with those of other sustainable production operators.

Justification

Compare the results of the multi-waste analysis of the audit, of the individual holding or of all holdings audited in the event of grouping, with the average of the holdings. To encourage the operator to continuously improve the management of phytosanitary products on the holding.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Calculate the Maximum Residue Limit Exhaustion Index
2. Compare this Index with the reference values.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria and calculation of the Maximum Residue Limit Exhaustion Index (MRLEI)

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The Maximum Residue Limit Exhaustion Index (MRLEI) is calculated	Verify that the MRLEI is calculated	Documentary	Advanced/Optional	Every year	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

8.2.3.2 Product quality

E.3.2.1 PRODUCE UNDER CERTIFIED QUALITY SCHEMES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Economic	E3 Product quality and information	E 3.2 Product quality

Definition

Produce under officially recognised certified quality schemes (Denomination of Origin, Protected Designation of Origin, Certified Designation of Origin or Protected Geographical Indication)

Justification

The quality seals of the PDO or PGI guarantee quality standards for products.

Description

This practice consists of producing certified quality product.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of the control points and compliance criteria and calculation of the Surface Index with Certified Quality (ISQC) for the entire holding.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The Surface Index with Certified Quality is calculated	It is verified that the operator is registered under a PDO or PGI and that the CSR is calculated	Documentary	Basic/Optional	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

8.2.3.3 E.3.3 Product information

E.3.3.1 IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING AND KEEP RECORDS OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES IN A DIGITAL HOLDING LOGBOOK

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Economic	E 3 Product quality and information	E 3.3 Product information

Definition

The aim is to identify and describe the plots of the agricultural holding unambiguously and at the same time to collect all relevant information on the main actions that may have an impact on the sustainability of the agricultural holding in the digital holding logbook to facilitate the assessment of the sustainability of the agricultural holding.

Justification

In order to evaluate the sustainability of the agricultural holding, it is essential to know in some detail the composition of the agricultural holding including the plots they occupy and all those agronomic characteristics that allow sustainable management of resources. On the other hand, the collection of information on the most relevant actions regarding the sustainability of the holding is not only important to assess the degree of sustainability of the holding but also allows obtaining very valuable information to improve its management in terms of sustainability and improving it.

Description

The practice is to have a digital holding logbook with the required information regarding the identification and description of the plots included in the holding. The digital holding logbook will contain the information in accordance with Annex 1 and will be updated within the time limits also laid down in Annex 1.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	There is a computerised Holding Logbook with the required and updated information as set out in Annex 1	The existence of a computerised Holding Logbook with the required and updated information is verified, as set out in Annex 1	Documentary	Basic/Major	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability Profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

Annex 1. Information required in the Digital Holding Logbook

1. Information on the plot of the holding in such a way that each plot is unequivocally identified, including the crop, the variety, the number of plants or seeds used, as well as the cultivation infrastructure and the previous crop.
2. Production information obtained for each plot
3. Information that allows the inventory to be carried out for the calculation of the carbon footprint
4. Information on the irrigation system of each plot, the amount of water used at least monthly, water saving techniques used in each plot and the information necessary for the Water Footprint Calculation
5. Information on agricultural operations with machinery, with the type of machinery and tractor used, the number of hours used and the number of passes for each plot.
6. Information on functional biodiversity infrastructures present on the agricultural holding
7. Information on fertilisers, organics, minerals used in the growing season and in the previous crop.
8. Information on the phytosanitary products used in each plot
9. Information on residue analyses carried out for own-check (number of substances detected and Maximum Waste Limit Exhaustion Index).

E.3.3.2 MAINTAIN THE COMPLETE TRACEABILITY OF THE PRODUCTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING AT PLOT LEVEL

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Economic	E 3 Product quality and information	E 3.3 Product information

Definition

Have a system of traceability of the products grown on the agricultural holding that allows the products to be traced from the plot to the delivery to the buyer of these products.

Justification

It is deemed that maintaining the traceability of farm products until delivery to the buyer contributes to sustainability because in this way food safety crisis situations can be managed according to current regulations. On the other hand, traceability makes it possible to guarantee that the declared production has as its sole origin the holding itself.

Description

The traceability system provided by the agricultural holding must be capable of:

1. Backward tracing: The traceability system must make it possible to identify unequivocally the origin, that is, the plots that have produced the products included in a given delivery lot (usually associated with delivery notes)
2. Forward tracing: The traceability system must make it possible to identify which delivery batches (delivery notes) correspond to the entire production of a given plot.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The traceability system makes it possible to identify unequivocally the origin, that is, the plots that have produced the products included in a certain delivery lot (usually associated with delivery notes)	It is verified that the traceability system makes it possible to identify unequivocally the origin, that is, the plots that have produced the products included in a certain delivery lot (usually associated with delivery notes)	Documentary	Essential/ Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	The traceability system must make it possible to identify which delivery batches (delivery notes) correspond to the entire production of a given plot.	It is verified that the traceability system has to make it possible to identify which delivery batches (delivery notes) correspond to the entire production of a given plot.	Documentary	Essential/ Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

Sustainability Profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

8.3 Social aspect of sustainability (S)

8.3.1 S.1 Decent livelihoods

8.3.1.1 *Quality of life*

S.1.1.1 FACILITATE THE RIGHT TO QUALITY OF LIFE

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Social	S.1 Decent livelihoods	S.1.1 Quality of life

Definition

The workers of the agricultural company have working conditions that allow them time to enjoy family, leisure and culture.

Justification

In order for the business person and the staff to have time to spend with the family and leisure, it must be ensured that all the people concerned work the corresponding hours in their day, without mandatory overtime.

Similarly, for workers whose habitual residence is more than 75 km from their work, the economic operator has to guarantee accommodation and maintenance.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Properly size the template
2. Ensure that overtime is done on a voluntary basis
3. Provide accommodation and maintenance for workers who have their habitual residence more than 75 km from the workplace.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Template is properly sized to workload (1)	That the legal limits of the working day are respected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 h per week • ≤ 60 hours per week during peak harvest. The daily working day ≤ 12 hours of actual work.	Documentary	Essential/critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Overtime is worked on a voluntary basis.	It is verified that overtime is worked on a voluntary basis.	Documentary	Essential/critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Accommodation and maintenance is guaranteed for those workers who have their usual home more than 75 km from work. (2)	It is verified that the employer has accommodation if he has workers who have their habitual residence more than 75 km from work	Documentary	Essential/critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

- (1) Article 19 of RESOLUTION EMT/3772/2021 of 7 December 2021 providing for the registration and publication of the Collective Agricultural Agreement of Catalonia (Convention Code No 79001175011995).
- (2) Article 39 of RESOLUTION EMT/3772/2021 of 7 December 2021 providing for the registration and publication of the Collective Agricultural Agreement of Catalonia (Convention Code No 79001175011995).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

Control point #1: Verification that the hours that appear for each worker in the transfer system provided for by the holding (digital or paper) comply with the Collective Agreement.

Control point #2: Anonymous written surveys will be conducted on staff asking: ' In the case of overtime, do you do it on a voluntary basis?' And that the workers anonymously check the Yes/No box and the result is deposited in a box that the auditor will carry.

Control point #3: The employer provides documentation of its staff to know if there is a working person whose habitual residence is more than 75 km from the workplace and it is verified that there are accommodations in the event that this case arises.

S.1.1.2 REMUNERATE STAFF DECENTLY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Social	S.1 Decent livelihoods	S.1.1 Quality of life

Definition

Remunerate staff decently.

Justification

The practice aims to ensure a decent wage level for people working on the holding.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Remunerate in accordance with the Collective Agreement of the agricultural sector in force.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Workers are remunerated in accordance with the provisions of the collective agreement. (1)	That the salaries of the labour personnel, at least, is the one that is stipulated in the collective agreement Agriculture and livestock in Catalonia	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) RESOLUTION EMT/3772/2021 of 7 December 2021 providing for the registration and publication of the Collective Agricultural Agreement of Catalonia (Convention Code No 79001175011995).

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

Control point #1: The payslips of the workers (latest payslip) will be requested from the employer and will be contrasted with the Salary Tables

8.3.1.2 S.1.2 *Developing skills*

S.1.2.1 GUARANTEE THE TRAINING OF STAFF IN THEIR WORK AREA

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Social	S.1 Decent livelihoods	S.1.2 Developing skills

Definition

Ensure the training of producers and staff to acquire the skills, abilities and knowledge necessary to be able to develop current and future tasks in their workplace.

Justification

Appropriate training in each workplace allows to develop better and more efficiently the tasks entrusted to the holding and can potentially revert to its sustainability.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Ensure the minimum mandatory training for the development of the tasks of each worker in accordance with the Occupational Risk Assessment.
2. Enabling and encouraging training would complement workers.
3. Ensure that training is free, and time spent is considered effective work.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Ensure the minimum mandatory training for the development of the tasks of each worker in accordance with the Occupational Risk Assessment.(1) (2)	It is verified that the training carried out is that stipulated in the Occupational Risk Assessment of each worker.	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	The training is carried out free of charge and the duration of the training is calculated as time worked.(3) (4)	It is verified that the training given to the staff is free and counts as time worked	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Complementary training of workers is allowed and encouraged.	Further training is available	Documentary	Basic/Optional	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

- (1) Article 51 of RESOLUTION EMT/3772/2021 of 7 December 2021 providing for the registration and publication of the collective agricultural agreement of Catalonia (Convention Code No 79001175011995).
- (2) Article 9 of Law 30/2015, of September 9 2015, which regulates the system of vocational training for occupation in the workplace.
- (3) Article 23, Royal Legislative Decree 2/2015 of 23 October 2015 approving the recast text of the Law on the Workers' Statute.
- (4) Article 13 of Directive (EU) 2019/1152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on compulsory training

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

Control point #1. The necessary mandatory training will be reviewed in the Occupational Risk Assessment and verified by means of staff training sheets and/or training certificates.

Control point #2: It is verified that the recruitment of the PRL Plan includes training for workers. It will be verified that the training of the staff has been free of charge and has been counted as time worked (if possible it must be carried out within working hours.)

Control point #3. It will be reviewed that complementary training is available linked to the job of the previous year.

8.3.2 S.3 Labour rights

8.3.2.1 S.3.1 Labour relations

S.3.1.1 FULFIL THE OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM THE EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Social	S.3 Labour rights	S.3.1 Labour relations

Definition

Achieve that all workers have an employment contract that complies with the Collective Agreement of the sector.

Justification

Having an employment contract guarantees workers' rights. The Enterprise must ensure that it complies with all contractual obligations. There must be an employment contract between the company and the worker. Once the labour relations have been formalised through the contract, the workers have to be aware of the hours of work they have to do, their breaks, and the possibility of doing voluntary overtime, as well as all their rights and obligations, included in the Collective Agreement of the agricultural sector of Catalonia in force.

Description

The practice is to verify these aspects:

1. The company has employment contracts with its staff-
2. Comply with the collective agreement, national and international labour treaties.
3. The company is aware of payment with the tax agency and with social security.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	An employment contract is available for each of the company's employees. (1) (2)	That all staff have an employment contract	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Staff working hours are in accordance with the collective agreement. (3)	Verification that the working hours of the staff are within the stipulations of the Collective Agreement	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	Staff have their payslips.	Staff have copies of their payslips	Documentary/ Visual.	Essential/Critical		S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	There is an insurance policy for death or disability due to work accident or occupational disease. (1)	The company has an insurance policy with an amount of coverage of EUR 20 000 and the beneficiaries of the policy will be designated by the workers themselves.	Documentary.	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
5	The declaration of the actual working days and the receipt of the Social Security payments are available. (1) (4)	That the employer declares the actual days and appear on the receipt of the social security assessments.	Documentary.	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
6	The company is aware of payment with the Treasury in relation to the personal income tax of its workers. (5)	That the company is aware of payment with the Treasury in relation to the personal income tax of its workers	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual							
5	The declaration of the actual working days and the receipt of the Social Security payments are available. (1) (4)	That the employer declares the actual days and has the receipt of the Social Security assessments.	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
6	The company is aware of payment with the Treasury in relation to the personal income tax of the workers. (5)	That the company is aware of payment with the Treasury in relation to the personal income tax of the workers	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual							
7	The company warns workers in advance when they have to perform additional work not initially planned. (6) (7)	That the company warns the workers in advance when they have to perform additional work not initially planned to agree with the worker if it is possible that he or she	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual							

		is able to do it.												
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
8	The overtime worked by the person does not exceed those stipulated in the agreement. (1)	That the overtime worked does not exceed those stipulated in the agreement.	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual							

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

- (1) RESOLUTION EMT/3772/2021 of 7 December 2021 providing for the registration and publication of the Collective Agricultural Agreement of Catalonia (Convention Code No 79001175011995).
- (2) Articles 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 of Directive (EU) 2019/1152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on labour relations
- (3) Article 9 of Royal Decree-Law 8/2019 of 8 March 2019 on urgent social protection measures and combating precarious working hours.
- (4) Article 298 of Royal Legislative Decree 8/2015 of 30 October 2015 approving the recast text of the General Law on Social Security
- (5) Royal Decree 439/2007, of 30 March 2007, approving the Regulation on Personal Income Tax Article 35 of Royal Legislative Decree 2/2015, of 23 October, 2015 approving the consolidated text of the Law on the Statute of Workers
- (6) Article 10 of Directive (EU) 2019/1152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on conditions relating to minimum predictability of work

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

Control point #1: Documentary. Review of the existence of employment contracts.

Control point #2: Documentary. Request from the employer the data of the Transfer System (in the format in which it is available) to check the hours worked, breaks, overtime and rest days, where the worker signs each day and is always available at the workplace

Control point #3: Documentary/Visual. It is verified that the worker has the payslips and the employer has a copy duly signed by the worker.

Control point #4: Documentary. It will be reviewed if the insurance policy has been subscribed. If the policy is valid and the last receipt will be verified as it is up to date with the payment.

Control point #5: Documentary. The transfers will be compared with the actual days declared in the receipts of the liquidations of the SS

Control point #6: It is reviewed that the company is up to date with payment with the Treasury quarterly through form 111 or annually through form 190.

Control point #7: Consult economic operator's system it uses to inform its workers of extraordinary jobs and verifies with the workers that this is indeed the case.

Control point #8: It is verified, through the time control, that no more overtime is performed than stipulated in the Agreement. It is verified that the hours that exceed the weekly or annual count, provided for in Article 30, will be considered as extraordinary, to be able to choose by mutual agreement between the parties, for their compensation in rest days, at the rate of 1h 45 minutes of rest for each additional hour.

8.3.2.2 S.3.3 Child labour

S.3.3.1 GUARANTEE THAT THERE ARE NO UNDER-AGE WORKERS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Social	S.3 Labour rights	S.3.3 Child labour

Objective

Do not hire minors (aged 16 or under) who work full-time or overtime.

Justification

To protect children, the company may not hire minors (aged 16 or under) who work full-time or more, in committed jobs that are physically, mentally or morally dangerous to them, and who are deprived of the opportunity to live as children, attend school and/or other appropriate training.

And in the event that there are minors working on the holding as family members, they will not perform work that represents a risk to their health and safety.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Ensure that all holding workers are of legal working age
2. Ensure that, in the event that there are minors working, they do so as a family worker

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	All working people are of legal working age. (1)	<p>It is verified that the company has not hired children under 16 years of age.</p> <p>It is verified that workers under eighteen years of age may not do night work or exercise activities or jobs in respect of which limitations are established in their recruitment in accordance with the provisions of Law 31/1995, of 8 November 1995, on the prevention of occupational risks, and the applicable regulatory standards.</p> <p>It is verified that children under 18 years of age do not work overtime</p>	Documentary and Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	Workers under the age of 16 do so as a family worker	It is verified that in the event that there are minors working on the holding as family members, they do not perform tasks that pose a risk to their health and safety, and/or that affect their development or that prevent them from completing compulsory school education.	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) Article 6 of Royal Legislative Decree 2/2015 of 23 October 2015 approving the recast text of the Law on the Workers' Statute

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

Control point #1: Documentary. It is verified that the company has not hired children under 16 years of age. Visual An anonymous survey will be carried out on workers under 18 years of age (if any), if they have performed night work and/or have exercised activities or jobs to which limitations are established in their hiring. It is verified that children under 18 years of age do not work overtime through the transfer system

Control point #2: The type of work performed by children under 16 years of age will be verified.

8.3.2.2 S.3.4 Freedom of association and right to collective bargaining

S.3.4.1 GUARANTEE FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND THE RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Social	S.3 Labour rights	S.3.4 Freedom of association and right to collective bargaining

Definition

Ensure that workers have the right to association and negotiation of their working conditions.

Justification

Freedom of association and the right to bargain constitute a fundamental right of the worker. Associations allow individuals to recognise their convictions, actively pursue their ideals, fulfil useful tasks, find their place in society, realise themselves, exert some influence and bring about change.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Ensure that staff have freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of the control point and compliance criterion.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Freedom of association between company staff is guaranteed (1) (2)	The company provides freedom of association between the company's staff	Freedom of association between company staff is guaranteed (1) (2)	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) ORGANIC LAW 1/2002, of 22 March 2002, regulating the right of association. ('Official State Gazette' 73, 26-3-2002.)

(2) Article 4. Labour Rights of Royal Legislative Decree 2/2015, of 23 October 2015, approving the recast text of the Law on the Statute of Workers

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

Control point #1: Freedom of association between company staff is guaranteed.

8.3.3 S.4 Equality

8.3.3.1 *Non-discrimination*

S.4.1.1 DO NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANY PERSON WORKING ON THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Social	S.4 Equality	S.4.1 Non-discrimination

Definition

Not to discriminate against any person working on the agricultural holding.

Justification

Companies may not discriminate against any employee or potential employee for any characteristic, circumstance or manifestation of the human condition, real or attributed, that is recognised by the instruments of international law. It is necessary to ensure the recognition of the dignity of the person and the right to a peer-to-peer view, and the free development of the personality.

Description

This practice consists of:

1. Hiring, assigning jobs, managing promotions and dismissals or awarding contracts with suppliers without discrimination.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	All workers are recruited and paid without any discrimination.(1) (2)	It is verified that all salaries conform to the stipulations of the contract, without discrimination of any kind. It is verified that there is no evidence of discrimination on the grounds of: a) Territorial or national origin and xenophobia. b) Sex or gender, sexual orientation or identity c) Age d) Race, ethnicity or skin colour, and any form of racism e) Language or cultural identity. f) Ideology, political or other opinion or personal ethical convictions. g) Religious convictions, and any manifestation of Hispanophobia, Christianophobia, or anti-Semitism. h) Social or economic status, administrative status, profession or condition of deprivation of liberty, and any manifestation of hatred of the homeless. i) Physical, sensory, intellectual or mental disability or other types of functional diversity. j) Alterations in health, serological status or genetic characteristics. k) Physical appearance or clothing. l) Any other characteristics that are recognised by international legal instruments.	Documentary Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) Law 19/2020 of 30 December 2020 on equal treatment and non-discrimination

(2) Royal Decree 901/2020 of 13 October 2020 regulating equality plans and their registration and amending Royal Decree 713/2010 of 28 May 2010 on the registration and deposit of collective labour agreements and agreements

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual.

Control point #1. Documentary: Random payslips will be reviewed and it will be verified that the salaries are at least those stipulated in the collective agreement

Visual The workers will be surveyed anonymously to find out if they have knowledge of having suffered or seen in the holding some type of discrimination

8.3.3.2 S.4.2 Gender equality

S.4.2.1 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Social	S.4 Equality	S.4.2 Gender equality

Definition

To promote a level playing field between women and men working on agricultural holdings.

Justification

Gender equality aims to ensure that barriers to women's employment are removed on an equal basis with men; that women receive equal pay for the same or similar work, that they have equal opportunities for training and progress.

Description

This practice consists of:

1. Pay women and men equally.
2. Encourage the presence of women on the holding.
3. Ensure compliance with the protocol when pregnant workers are present.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criterion.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Remuneration, under equal working conditions, is equal for men and women. (1) (2)	It is verified that the pay of women, under equal working conditions, is the same as that of men.	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	The company follows a correct protocol for working women during and after the pregnancy period (3).	It is verified that working women are especially protected before, during and after the period of pregnancy.	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	The company encourages the presence of female workers on the holding.	It is verified that there is a presence of women of the holding with a minimum of 20 %.	Documentary	Basic/Optional	Annual							

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S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

- (1) Article 28 of Royal Legislative Decree 2/2015 of 23 October 2015 approving the recast text of the Law on the Workers' Statute
- (2) Law 17/2015 of 21 July 2015 on effective equality between women and men
- (3) Article 26.1 of Law 31/1995 on the Prevention of Occupational Risks and Article 4 of Royal Decree 39/1997 on Maternity Protection

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

Control point #1. It will be reviewed that the payslips of women and men occupying the same jobs have the same pay.

Control point #2. The Risk Assessment for jobs occupied by pregnant workers will be reviewed. These assessments must specify whether there is a risk for pregnant women or not.

It will also be verified that, in the event that there are pregnant workers, they have been offered a change of job to protect their health.

Control point #3. The contracts of women workers in the company and the Equality Plan will be reviewed. The company will be asked for the list of women workers of the holding, as well as the Equality Plan in the companies that have the obligation to have it.

8.3.3.3 S.4.3 Support for vulnerable people

S.4.3.1 ENCOURAGE THE PROCUREMENT OF VULNERABLE STAFF

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Social	S.4 Equality	S.4.3 Support for vulnerable people

Definition

Hire vulnerable staff and provide sufficient resources so that they can carry out their work comfortably.

Justification

Enterprises can perform important services by providing minority-targeted or socially disadvantaged work and language training to those who do not speak the dominant language or have not enjoyed the benefit of schooling. The most vulnerable people in relation to discrimination and social exclusion are: women, LGBTIQ people, people with a disability, immigrants, children and young people and older people. In addition, a worker who is injured on the job is also deemed a vulnerable person. In this case, the employer can offer alternative work with a comparable salary to suit the disability.

Description

This practice consists of encouraging the recruitment of vulnerable staff.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of the control points and compliance criteria and calculation of the Index of Contracts to Vulnerable Workers (ICTV).

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The company hires vulnerable staff. (1)	It is verified that the company incentivises the presence of vulnerable people. 'The most vulnerable people in relation to discrimination and social exclusion are: women, LGBTI people, people with a disability, immigrants, older people.'	Documentary	Basic/ Optional	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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(1) It will only apply where the agricultural holding has 5 or more workers.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

The Index of Contracts to Vulnerable Workers will be calculated to obtain a Level of Sustainability.

Control point #1. Employment contracts and related documentation will be reviewed. The employer will provide the auditor with employment contracts and documentation relating to the presence of vulnerable workers, if any.

S.5 Health and safety

8.3.34 S.4.1 Health and safety at the workplace

S.5.1.1 GUARANTEE WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Social	S.5 Health and safety	S.5.1 Health and safety at the workplace

Definition

Ensure training in occupational health and safety.

Justification

By offering training in occupational health and safety, companies allow workers to understand the possible risks of the workplace and to know the materials and machinery to which they are exposed and/or that they use to work. At the same time, it allows the worker to understand the ergonomics of the job to reduce injuries caused by repetitive movements, lifting or other physical challenges. Successful training ensures a more efficient and positive working environment for everyone.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Provide all workers with the corresponding mandatory training in Occupational Health and Safety.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Occupational health and safety training is provided (1) (2) (3) (4)	It is verified that all work personnel have received training in health and safety	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

- (1) Article 49 of RESOLUTION EMT/3772/2021 of 7 December 2021 providing for the registration and publication of the collective agricultural agreement of Catalonia (Convention Code No 79001175011995).
- (2) Article 19 Law 31/1995, 8 November 1995, on the Prevention of Occupational Risks.
- (3) Articles 7.8 and 9 of Directive 2009/104/EC on occupational health and safety training.
- (4) Article 12.1 of Directive 89/391/EEC. The employer has to ensure that workers receive adequate health and safety training.

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

The workers' proof of training is reviewed.

S.5.1.2 ENSURING SAFETY IN THE WORKPLACE, OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Social	S.5 Health and safety	S.5.1 Health and safety at the workplace

Definition

Ensure workplace safety in operations and facilities.

Justification

Companies are responsible for providing a safe and healthy job for all staff in their charge. A productive system that does not provide workers with a workplace where the facilities and structures, equipment, machinery, tasks and food offered are safe and meet the needs of workers by promoting a healthy lifestyle is not considered sustainable.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Ensure workplace safety in operations and facilities in compliance with current regulations.
2. Provide sufficient medical kits and personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure the worker's safety. The company has to monitor, especially, the health of personnel exposed to toxic, radioactive materials, or excessive noise, monitoring exposure limits.
3. Ensure that all machinery used on the holding complies with current safety regulations.
4. Ensure that all machinery is registered in the official register of agricultural machinery and pass the corresponding periodic inspections.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	The Occupational Risk Prevention Plan is up-to-date, and implemented according to your instructions. (1) (2)	It is verified that the company has an updated occupational risk prevention plan and executes it.	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	A Protection and Prevention Service contract is available (3)	It is verified that the company has contracted a protection and prevention service	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3	First-aid kits are available and properly replenished (4)	It is verified that the company has first-aid kits accessible to workers and that the materials of the first-aid kits are not expired	Documentary and Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4	Workers have personal protective equipment (PPE) at their disposal according to the assigned tasks (5)	It is verified that workers have personal protective equipment in accordance with the assigned tasks.	Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
5	The farm machinery is registered in the Official Register of Agricultural Machinery (6) (7) (8)	It is verified that the machinery of the holding is registered in the official register of agricultural machinery	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
6	The machinery of the holding passes the periodic inspections in accordance with the established by the regulations (9)(10)	It is verified that the corresponding periodic inspections are carried out and are favourable.	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
7	An inventory of machinery used on the holding is available.(11)	It is verified that the company has an inventory of machinery used on the holding, indicating the year of acquisition, the date on which the official revisions have been passed, the date on which the maintenance has been carried out, and it is verified that there is updated information on all the machines.	Documentary and Visual	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

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S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

- (1) Article 16 Law 31/1995, 8 November 1995, on the Prevention of Occupational Risks
- (2) Article 5 of Directive 89/391/EEC, General provision laying down the undertaking's duty to ensure the health and safety of workers
- (3) Article 30 Law 31/1995, 8 November 1995, on the Prevention of Occupational Risks
- (4) Article 8 of Directive 89/391/EEC, The employer has to take measures in the field of first aid, firefighting and evacuation of workers
- (5) Articles 9 and 10 of Directive 89/391/EEC. Obligations of employers with regard to risk assessment, protective measures and equipment, and recording and reporting accidents at work
- (6) Royal Decree 448/2020 of 10 March 2020 on the characterisation and registration of agricultural machinery.
- (7) Article 3 of Directive 2009/104/EC Article 3. General obligations to ensure that work equipment is suitable for the work to be performed by workers, without prejudice to health or safety
- (8) Article 11 of Directive 89/391/EEC. Article 11. Consultation and participation of workers on all matters relating to health and safety at work
- (9) Article 4 of Directive 2009/104/EC on standards for work equipment
- (10) The resulting inspections Royal Decree 1702/2011 of 18 November 2011 on mandatory inspections of phytosanitary product application equipment are verified in data sheet 5.2.4. Maintain (adequate, calibrate and inspect) phytosanitary product application equipment.
- (11) Articles 5 and 6 of Directive 2009/104/EC on Verifying of work equipment

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual

For control point #1, it will be reviewed that the company has an updated occupational risk prevention plan and executes it, it will be verified that the Prevention Plan relates the set of activities or measures adopted by the company and it will be verified that the company makes actions to comply with the Prevention Plan.

For control point #2, the contract that the company signed for the protection and prevention service will be reviewed, and the last payment receipt.

For control point #3, it will be verified that the company has first-aid kits accessible to workers and the employer will be consulted if he asks the mutual annually to replace the first-aid kits

For control point #4, it will be verified that in the Occupational Risk Assessments it is specified that PPE is associated with each job. The assessments and control data sheets of PPE must be reviewed, as well as an eye inspection of the PPE available to the staff.

For control point #5, it will be reviewed from the Official Register of Agricultural Machinery.

For control point #6, the documentation provided by the company will be reviewed with the justification that the machinery has passed the periodic inspection corresponding to it.

For control point #7, the machinery inventory and the supporting document with the date on which the official reviews have been passed will be reviewed. The inventory of machinery that is incorporated into the field notebook may be reviewed.

S.5.1.3 GUARANTEE HEALTH COVERAGE AND ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
Social	S.5 Health and safety	S.5.1 Health and safety at the workplace

Definition

Ensure health coverage and access to healthcare.

Justification

The hiring of a coverage that protects workers, in event of a work accident or professional disease and offer response to medical emergencies, in the workplace is a legal obligation of the company.

Description

This practice consists of:

1. Provide health coverage to workers in the event of an accident at work or occupational disease through the corresponding contracting of insurance.
2. Have an emergency plan, to take the necessary measures with regard to firefighting, evacuation of workers and first aid.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice in the agricultural holding

Assessment mode

Assessment of control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Control point grading	Control	F	C	V	O	H	E	A
1	Health coverage is available for all workers in the company in the event of an accident at work or occupational disease (1)	It is verified that the company provides coverage to workers through insurance	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2	An Emergency Plan is available (2)	It is verified that the company has an Emergency Plan	Documentary	Essential/Critical	Annual	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

F = Orchards, C = Citrus, V = Vineyard, O = Olive grove, H = Vegetable crops, E = Extensive crops, A = Rice

S: Applies to the crop group; N: It does not apply to the crop group and the control point is considered to be fulfilled for that crop group

Shading indicates an essential control point corresponding to obligations of enhanced conditionality on sustainability issues (Statutory Management Requirements or GAEC).

(1) Article 32 Law 31/1995, 8 November 1995, on the Prevention of Occupational Risks

(2) Article 31 Law 31/1995, 8 November 1995, on the Prevention of Occupational Risks

Sustainability profile

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature.

Control point #1, the presence of a contract with an insurer and its coverages will be reviewed.

Control point #2, the company's Emergency Plan will be reviewed and if it is available to staff in a visible place.

Annex I. Environmental product footprints.

Environmental footprints quantify the environmental impact during the production process on agricultural holdings.

The European Commission, aware of the importance of quantification, has launched the Environmental Footprint Initiative (EF) (EC 2013), with the aim of ensuring a standardisation of the methodology. This initiative has developed a basic calculation regulation (EC 2017) and a series of sector-specific environmental footprint calculation rules, PEFCR, which will also be used here in Catalonia.

There are currently 16 footprints, 7 of which are calculated directly with the information necessary to obtain the sustainability profile:

- Carbon footprint
- Water Footprint
- Marine eutrophication
- Continental eutrophication
- Land eutrophication
- Acidification
- Particulate matter

Of all these footprints, only the carbon and water footprints are taken into account in calculating the level of sustainability, since there is enough literature and reference values to be able to carry out the assessments.

For the rest of the footprints, the calculations are made without taking them into account today in the overall assessment of the level of sustainability of the holdings, although they are shown as additional information in the sustainability report.

Carbon footprint

The carbon footprint consists of the quantification of greenhouse gas emissions that are emitted directly and indirectly into the atmosphere as a result of agricultural activity on holdings.

Water footprint

The Water Footprint consists of the quantification of the direct and indirect consumption of fresh water of the holding to carry out the agricultural activity and produce products.

Eutrophication

Eutrophication is a phenomenon caused by the accumulation of an excess of nutrients in any ecosystem, which causes an excessive growth of living organisms (usually microscopic) that consume the oxygen available in the water and can end up causing the death of the rest of living beings that generate potentially toxic substances.

The eutrophication footprint accounts for the emission of excess nutrients (ammonium, nitrates, phosphorus, nitrous oxide) that can cause this phenomenon and is broken down into:

- Environmental footprint of eutrophication of freshwater from farming
- Environmental footprint of eutrophication of seawater from farming
- Environmental footprint of terrestrial eutrophication from farming

Environmental Footprint of Freshwater Eutrophication from Farming

PAEAD_i: Freshwater eutrophication environmental footprint from farming i

m: number of processes (7) (plant material, machinery, fertiliser, phytosanitary, irrigation water, infrastructure and energy). In the case of irrigation machinery and water, the equivalent in energy inventory items (electricity, diesel or petrol) is calculated first.

number of crop plots

IGH_{p,j,i}: Quantity of inventory item for process p, plot j and crop i CF_p: Characterisation factor

corresponding to process p

P_i: Crop production i

$$PAEAD_i = \frac{\sum_j^l \sum_p^m IGH_{p,j,i} \times FC_p}{P_i} \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

Environmental Footprint of Eutrophication of Marine Water from Farming

PAEAM_i: Environmental footprint of eutrophication of seawater from farming i

m: number of processes (7) (plant material, machinery, fertiliser, phytosanitary, irrigation water, infrastructure and energy). In the case of irrigation machinery and water, the equivalent in energy inventory items (electricity, diesel or petrol) is calculated first.

number of crop plots

IGH_{p,j,i}: Quantity of inventory item for process p, plot j and crop i CF_p: Characterisation factor

corresponding to process p

P_i: Crop production i

$$PAEAM_i = \frac{\sum_j^l \sum_p^m IGH_{p,j,i} \times FC_p}{P_i} \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$

Environmental Footprint of Land Eutrophication from Farming

PAEAT_i: Environmental footprint of terrestrial eutrophication from farming *i*

m: number of processes (7) (plant material, machinery, fertiliser, phytosanitary, irrigation water, infrastructure and energy). In the case of irrigation machinery and water, the equivalent in energy inventory items (electricity, diesel or petrol) is calculated first.

number of crop plots

IGH_{*p, j, i*}: Quantity of inventory item for process *p*, plot *j* and crop *i* CF_{*p*}: Characterisation factor

corresponding to process *p*

P_{*i*}: Crop production *i*

$$PAEAT_i = \frac{\sum_j^l \sum_p^m IGH_{p,j,i} \times FC_p}{P_i} \quad (\text{Equation 3})$$

Acidification

Acidification causes what is popularly known as acid rain.

The acidification footprint consists of the quantification of gases emitted in the atmosphere that can potentially become sulphuric and nitric acid, and that, dissolved in water droplets from the atmosphere, can return in the form of rain or fog to the Earth's surface.

The application of organic and mineral fertilisers are one of the main causes of these emissions.

Acidification environmental footprint from farming

PAA_{*i*}: Acidification footprint from farming *i*

m: number of processes (7) (plant material, machinery, fertiliser, phytosanitary, irrigation water, infrastructure and energy). In the case of irrigation machinery and water, the equivalent in energy inventory items (electricity, diesel or petrol) is calculated first.

number of crop plots

IGH_{*p, j, i*}: Quantity of inventory item for process *p*, plot *j* and crop *i* CF_{*p*}: Characterisation factor

corresponding to process *p*

P_{*i*}: Crop production *i*

$$PAA_i = \frac{\sum_j^l \sum_p^m IGH_{p,j,i} \times FC_p}{P_i} \quad (\text{Equation 4})$$

Particulate matter formation

Particulate matter is also known as 'particle pollution'. The main sources of particulate matter are dust and smoke and can be measured between 2.5 and 10 micrometres.

This footprint aims to quantify the amount of airborne particles that when we breathe can affect the respiratory system, causing respiratory diseases, premature death or disability.

The main agricultural activities producing particulate matter are the application of organic and mineral fertilisers and also the burning of fuels.

Environmental footprint of particulate matter from farming i

$PAMP_i$: Environmental footprint of particulate matter from farming i

m: number of processes (7) (plant material, machinery, fertiliser, phytosanitary, irrigation water, infrastructure and energy). In the case of irrigation machinery and water, the equivalent in energy inventory items (electricity, diesel or petrol) is calculated first.

number of crop plots

$IGH_{p,j,i}$: Quantity of inventory item for process p, plot j and crop i FC_p : Characterisation factor

corresponding to process p

P_i : Crop production i

$$PAMP_i = \frac{\sum_j^l \sum_p^m IGH_{p,j,i} \times FC_p}{P_i} \quad (\text{Equation 5})$$

Sustainable Agricultural Production (SAP)



Standard for the assessment of
sustainability in farms



Developed by



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1 Introduction

Background and context for sustainable agricultural production. A global challenge

Projections of population growth estimated in 2050 are up to 9 306 million people, and added to another estimate of growth in world GDP per capita, lead to estimates of the need to increase food production by 60 % compared to 2005-2007 production. Most likely, the way to address these growing needs of the population will be through increased crop and livestock productivity, rather than the expansion of the dedicated surface area, as well as the reduction of food waste and a substantial change in food.

On the other hand, at the global level, current agricultural production is responsible for 26 % of GHG emissions, 50 % of habitable surface use, 70 % of freshwater use, 78 % of eutrophication and biodiversity loss (94 % of mammalian mass, excluding humans, are farmed mammals).¹. Additionally, some of these impacts are directly related to the three planetary boundaries crossed to keep the Earth system in a safe operating environment: climate change, biodiversity loss and nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) cycles (Rockström et al., 2009², Steffen et al., 2017)³.

In the case of Catalonia, according to the Third Report on Climate Change in Catalonia (Martin Vide et al., 2016), agriculture is responsible for 33 % of land use, 14 % for GHG emissions and 45 % for water pollution. In the case of the livestock sector, it is responsible for 14.5 % of total emissions globally (with 39 % of enteric origin, 45 % resulting from the production and processing of feed, 10 % from the decomposition of waste and 6 % produced by the transport of animals and the processing of products). In the report of the Advisory Council for Sustainable Development, 'We eat the future: for a productive, sustainable, resilient, healthy, responsible and universally accessible food system in Catalonia' of 2018 identifies global challenges and their interrelation with the local environment and concludes on the need for a sustainable food system in Catalonia.

Consequently, meeting the increased need for food will require accelerating changes in production models to ensure the transition to a sustainable food-production model.

This document includes a proposed scope of work for the assessment of the sustainability of farms within the framework of an initiative for Sustainable Agricultural Production that includes the development of a Sustainability Law, the deployment of training measures, advice to producers, innovation and research. These measures aim to achieve the objective of transforming livestock farming in Catalonia into more sustainable production.

International and European Union context in sustainable agriculture and livestock farming

In 1988, the FAO defined sustainable agricultural development as 'the management and conservation of the natural resource base, and the orientation of technological change in

¹Hannah Ritchie (2020) - 'Environmental impacts of food production'. Published online at OurWorldInData.org. Retrieved from: <https://ourworldindata.org/environmental-impacts-of-food> [Online Resource]

² Rockström, J., Steffen, W., Noone, K. et al. A safe operating space for humanity. *Nature* 461, 472–475 (2009). <https://doi.org/10.1038/461472a>

³ Will Steffen, Katherine Richardson, Johan Rockström, Sarah E. Cornell, et al. *Science* 13 Feb 2015: Vol. 347, Issue 6223, 1259855, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1259855>

such a way as to ensure the continued satisfaction of the human needs of present and future generations. Sustainable agriculture and animal husbandry conserves land, water and plant and animal genetic resources, and is environmentally non-degrading, technically adequate, economically viable and socially acceptable¹

At the Rio+20 Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 2012, the FAO called for improved food safety and nutrition and more sustainable agriculture and livestock as a fundamental part of sustainable development. This conference began the formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that would be integrated into the UN's 2015 Development Agenda and finally into the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

The European Commission does not have any precise definition of what a sustainable agrifood system would be. Despite this, in the various reforms of the CAP, the European Commission's main instrument for agricultural policy, measures have been introduced to make agriculture and livestock farming with less environmental impact, such as the introduction of Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions and the 'Greening' under Pillar 1 and agri-environmental measures under Pillar 2 during the 2014-2020 period.

In the current programming period (2023-2029), the European Commission promotes a sustainable agricultural system through the CAP². The CAP for sustainable agriculture and livestock includes the three aspects of sustainability (environmental, economic and social) and is aligned with the objectives of the Green Deal. Agriculture and livestock farming have a number of key roles related to the Green Deal:

- Building sustainable agrifood systems through the Farm to Fork strategy, which indicates that the transition to sustainable agrifood systems involves reducing dependence on pesticides and antimicrobials, reducing over-fertilisation, increasing organic farming, improving animal welfare and reducing biodiversity loss. On the other hand, it also points out the effort to increase sustainability requirements in the European agrifood system has to avoid outsourcing and exporting unsustainable practices.³.
- Contribute to the Biodiversity strategy by protecting and improving the variety of plants and animals in the rural ecosystem.
- Contribute to the Green Deal Climate Action to achieve the objective of zero emissions in the EU by 2050.
- Contribute to the zero pollution action plan by safeguarding natural resources such as water, air and soil.

2 Technical Standard

Bases

Based on the international context defined by the UN and the policies and strategies framed within the EU, the following bases are proposed for the definition of a Technical Standard for Sustainable Agricultural Production. Thus, the Technical Standard will have to:

1. Be aligned with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the UN's general definition of sustainable agriculture and livestock.
2. To be compatible with the CAP and the National Strategic Plan that connect with the

¹ FAO. 1988. Report of the FAO Council, 94th Session, 1988. Rome

² https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/sustainability/sustainable-cap_en

³ Farm to Fork Strategy. For a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system. European Commission.

- 'Farm to Fork' and 'Biodiversity' strategies of the European Commission's Green Deal.
3. Extend CAP commitments on environmental, economic and social sustainability by agricultural holdings.
 4. Specify as concisely as possible what the transition to sustainable farming systems entails in the form of sustainability practices.
 5. Identify and describe sustainability practices according to current technical-scientific evidence.
 - a. The definition and identification of sustainability practices will be based on the knowledge provided by the different agricultural sciences.
 - b. It will incorporate the approach provided by Agroecology and its 13 basic principles¹, which considers the agricultural system as an ecosystem.
 6. It will consider the farm as a unit.
 7. The Technical Standard must include a system for assessing the degree of implementation of sustainability practices, the result of which will be assimilated to the degree of sustainability of the farm.

Conceptual framework

The Technical Standard for the Assessment of the Sustainability of Farms in Livestock is based on the guideline Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agriculture Systems (SAFA) (FAO, 2013)².

SAFA is a framework that is concentered in guidelines (procedures and protocols) and indicators to evaluate the impact of agrifood systems. SAFA is based on some basic methodological principles, including the GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines and Bellagio STAMP, which advocate for accessibility and transparency, indicators and standard measurement methods, communication (the need for interested groups to use plain and simple language), extended participation, learning, sufficient institutional capacity, and a coherent framework and objectives.

The Technical Standard applies the SAFA guideline in the field of farms in the Catalonia situation.

3 Objectives of the Technical Standard

The objectives of the Technical Standard for Sustainability Assessment are:

1. Obtain an assessment of the sustainability of the farm through an integrated system in a recognised conceptual framework (SAFA).
2. Provide a continuous improvement tool that allows the farm to progress in terms of sustainability.
3. Ensure that operators in the agrifood value chain and the final consumer have an objective, transparent and public farm sustainability assessment.
4. Contribute to improving the communication of the efforts made in terms of sustainability by farms to the consumer and in society in general.

¹ HLPE. 2019. Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food safety and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome 2019. Full report forthcoming at www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe.

² FAO. 2013. SAFA. Sustainability assessment of food and agriculture systems. Indicators

4 Recipients of assessments

The results of the sustainability assessment are aimed at:

1. To the entities themselves evaluated as a tool for improvement towards higher levels of sustainability.
2. To the different agents of the value chain to create trust and transparency in relation to the sustainability of the processes.
3. To the public administration itself in terms of being the promoter of the initiative and the manager of public resources that promote sustainability.
4. To the final consumer.

5 Use of assessment results

Sustainability assessments may have the following uses depending on the end-user:

- Improvement and comparison tools and communication tools.
- System for evaluating the sustainability of a supplier.
- Rating of the degree of sustainability of an operation as an indicator of the degree of compliance with sustainability commitments linked to public aid aimed at sustainability targets.
- Criteria for selecting a supplier.

6 Scope

Spatial scope

The scope of application of the assessment system of this technical standard is limited to farms that raise and maintain production animals.

For this purpose, facilities, buildings or any place where production animals are kept, bred or managed, and registered with a REGA code, are considered a farm.

In addition, depending on the nature of the primary product produced, be it meat from production animals, milk, eggs or honey, the scope of the activity carried out on the farm related to the concept of primary production is specified:

- Meat from production animals: the production or rearing of food-producing animals on a farm, as well as the transport of meat-producing animals to a market or slaughterhouse, or the transport of animals between farms.
- Milk: all the activity that takes place on the farm until the arrival of the milk in the tank.
- Eggs: production, egg collection, transport between buildings, and egg storage at the production site.
- Honey: Beekeeping proper (even if the hives are far from the beekeeper's premises), the collection of honey and other food from beekeeping, its centrifugation and the packaging or packing in the beekeeper's premises.





LA CADENA	THE FOOD
ALIMENTARIA	CHAIN
FASE PRIMARIA	PRIMARY STAGE
TRANSFORMACIÓN Y DISTRIBUCIÓN	TRANSFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION
FASE MINORISTA	RETAIL STAGE
FASE DE CONSUMO	CONSUMPTION STAGE
Agricultura, ramaderia	Agriculture, livestock
Industria alimentaria	Food industry
Bares, restaurantes, tiendas, supermercados	Bars, restaurants, shops, supermarkets
Transports, conservacion, manipulacion cocinado en los hogares	Transport, conservation, handling, cooking in homes
PRODUCCIÓN	PRODUCTION
TRANSFORMACIÓN	TRANSFORMATION
DISTRIBUCIÓN	DISTRIBUTION
SUPERMERCADO	SUPERMARKET
PREPARACIÓN EN CASA	HOME PREPARATION
CONSUMO EN CASSA	HOME CONSUMPTION
RESTAURANTES. RESIDENCIAS, ESCUELAS, I ESCUELAS INFANTILES	RESTAURANTS RESIDENTIALS HOMES, SCHOOLS, AND NURSERY SCHOOLS
PREPARACIÓN	PREPARATION
CONSUMO	CONSUMPTION

Figure 1 Spatial Scope of the Technical Standard for the Sustainability Assessment of farms

The assessment system of this technical standard is restricted to the assessment of the sustainability of the farm (a single REGA code), without moving to another level upstream or downstream of the food chain.

Temporal scope

The temporal scope of the sustainability assessment is set at an annual period with the necessary data and records obtained from 1 September to 31 August of the following year.

7 Procedure for assessing Sustainability

The principle of assessing the sustainability of farms is based on considering that a farm is all the more sustainable the higher the degree of implementation of a set of practices that have been identified as sustainability practices.

Sustainability practices are grouped into three aspects: environmental integrity, social welfare and economic resilience. These aspects, in turn, are structured into topics and subtopics according to Table 1.

Table 1 Aspects, topics and subtopics on which sustainable practices are structured (in grey subtopics included in SAFA not considered in the SAP).

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
		1.1 GREENHOUSE GASES

ENVIRONMENTAL	1. ATMOSPHERE	1.2 AIR QUALITY
	2. WATER	2.1 USE OF WATER
		2.2 WATER QUALITY
	3. SOIL	3.1 SOIL QUALITY
		3.2 SOIL DEGRADATION
	4. BIODIVERSITY	4.1 DIVERSITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM, HABITATS AND PRODUCTIONS
		4.2 GENETIC DIVERSITY
	5. MATERIALS AND ENERGY	5.1 USE OF RESOURCES
		5.2 ENERGY
		5.3 REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION OF WASTE
	6. ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE	6.1 ANIMAL HEALTH
		6.2 ANIMAL WELFARE
ECONOMIC	1. INVESTMENT	1.1 INTERNAL INVESTMENT
		1.2 INVESTMENT IN THE COMMUNITY
		1.3 LONG-TERM INVESTMENT
		1.4 ECONOMIC PROFITABILITY
	2. VULNERABILITY	2.1 PRODUCTION STABILITY
		2.2 SUPPLY STABILITY
		2.3 MARKET STABILITY
		2.4 LIQUIDS
		2.5 RISK MANAGEMENT
	3. PRODUCT QUALITY AND INFORMATION	3.1 FOOD SAFETY
		3.2 PRODUCT QUALITY
		3.3 PRODUCT INFORMATION
4 LOCAL ECONOMY	4.1 VALUE CREATION	
	4.2 LOCAL SUPPLY	
SOCIAL	1. DECENT LIVELIHOODS	1.1 QUALITY OF LIFE
		1.2. DEVELOPING SKILLS
		1.3 FAIR ACCESS TO MEANS OF PRODUCTION
	2. FAIR TRADE PRACTICES	2.1 RESPONSIBLE PURCHASE
		2.2 RIGHTS OF SUPPLIERS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
	3. LABOUR RIGHTS	3.1 LABOUR RELATIONS
		3.2 FORCED LABOUR
		3.3 CHILD LABOUR
		3.4 FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND THE RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
	4. EQUALITY	4.1 Non-discrimination
		4.2 Gender Equality
		4.3 SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE
	5. HEALTH AND SAFETY	5.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY AT THE WORKPLACE
		5.2 PUBLIC HEALTH
	6. CULTURAL DIVERSITY	6.1 INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE
		6.2 FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

Sustainability Practices

The sustainability practices of the **Environmental, Social and Economic Aspect** are listed to the **Mistake! Argument of modifier unknown.**

Each of the practices identified includes a definition, a justification, a description of the practice and a way to assess the degree of implementation on the farm.

The practices and associated indicators are classified into three typologies: practice/targets indicator, practice/measure indicator (or means available), and practice/result indicator. For the purposes of this sustainability assessment system and as a result of previous experience, it has been considered appropriate not to include any practice/target indicator.

Measurement practices refer to measures to be implemented on the farm to improve its sustainability. The degree of implementation of the practice on the farm will be an indicator of the level of sustainability of the same in relation to this practice

Outcome practices consist of the objective calculation of a result indicator on some important aspect of farm sustainability. As an example of the practices of result indicators would be the Carbon Footprint or the Water Footprint among others. Even so, in all the results practices, a mixed classification of measure/result has been considered, to value the effort of making the calculation of the indicator, even if the result is not optimal.

Table 2 Practices/indicators by typology, topics and subtopics included in the Environmental, Social and Economic fields

AREA	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC	PRACTICE/INDICATOR	TPOLOGY	
ENVIRONM ENTAL	1. ATMOSPHERE	1.1 GREENHOUSE GASES	1.1.1 CALCULATE CARBON FOOTPRINT	MEASURES/ RESULTS	
			1.1.2 CALCULATE INTERNAL METHANE EMISSIONS IN RUMINANTS	MEASURES/ RESULTS	
			1.1.3 IMPLEMENT REGULAR CONTROL AND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND PROGRAMMES RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ACCORDING TO GREENHOUSE FACILITIES ACCOMMODATING AND HANDLING MANURE	MEASURES	
			1.1.4 ESTABLISH GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES TO REDUCE EMISSIONS GREENHOUSE GAS ACCORDING TO THE ACCOMMODATION AND HANDLING FACILITIES OF MANURE	MEASURES	
		1.2 AIR QUALITY	1.2.1 IMPLEMENT REGULAR CONTROL AND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND PROGRAMMES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES TO VERIFY/CONTROL AIR QUALITY	MEASURES	
			1.2.2 ESTABLISH GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES TO REDUCE EMISSIONS OF PARTICLES, DUST AND ODOURS	MEASURES	
		2. WATER	2.1 USE OF WATER	2.1.1 MONITORING THE FARM'S WATER CONSUMPTION	MEASURES
				2.1.2 IMPLEMENT WATER-SAVING MEASURES	MEASURES
	2.1.3 CALCULATE THE WATER FOOTPRINT			MEASURES/ RESULTS	
	2.2 WATER QUALITY		2.2.1 SUPPLY WATER IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND OF GOOD QUALITY	MEASURES	
			2.2.2 IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO REDUCE THE IMPACT OF THE LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY TO PROTECT WATER QUALITY	MEASURES	
	3. SOIL	3.1 SOIL QUALITY	3.1.1 MANAGE NATURAL SOIL RESOURCES, HABITATS CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPE THROUGH GRAZING	MEASURES	
			3.1.2 MANAGE THE STORAGE OF LIVESTOCK MANURE TO AVOID EMISSIONS INTO THE SOIL	MEASURES	

AREA	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC	PRACTICE/INDICATOR	TPOLOGY
		3.2 SOIL DEGRADATION	3.2.1 MANAGE GRAZING BY REDUCING SOIL DEGRADATION AND EROSION	MEASURES
	4. BIODIVERSITY	4.1 DIVERSITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM, HABITATS AND PRODUCTIONS	4.1.1. PRESERVING, MAINTAINING AND/OR INSTALLING INFRASTRUCTURES OR PRACTICES TO PROMOTE AND PROTECT THE DIVERSITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM	MEASURES
		4.2 GENETIC DIVERSITY	4.2.1 PRESERVING AND PROMOTING THE DIVERSITY OF LINES AND BREEDS CREATED IN THE FARM	MEASURES
	5. MATERIALS AND ENERGY	5.1 USE OF RESOURCES	5.1.1 CALCULATE THE EFFICIENCY OF PHOSPHORUS AT FARM LEVEL	MEASURES/ RESULTS
			5.1.2 CALCULATE NITROGEN EFFICIENCY AT FARM LEVEL	MEASURES/ RESULTS
			5.1.3 IMPLEMENT FOOD STRATEGIES AND USE OF NUTRIENTS TO REDUCE EMISSIONS	MEASURES/ RESULTS
			5.1.4 IMPLEMENT PRACTICES PROMOTING THE MOST SUSTAINABLE FOOD CONSUMPTION FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF ITS PRODUCTION	MEASURES
		5.2 ENERGY	5.2.1 MONITOR THE FARM'S ENERGY EFFICIENCY	MEASURES
			5.2.2 IMPLEMENT ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES (EFFICIENCY AND/OR PRODUCE RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR SELF-CONSUMPTION)	MEASURES
		5.3 REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION OF WASTE	5.3.1 MANAGE THE WASTE GENERATED IN THE LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY	MEASURES
			5.3.2 USE RECYCLING AND/OR BIODEGRADABLE MATERIAL	MEASURES
	6. ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE	6.1 ANIMAL HEALTH	6.1.1 IMPLEMENT PROGRAMMES AND MEASURES FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE USE OF ANTIMICROBIANS	MEASURES
			6.1.2 IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO MINIMISE HEALTH RISK IN FARMS	MEASURES
			6.1.3 MANAGE GENETICS AND REPOSITION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE	MEASURES

AREA	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC	PRACTICE/INDICATOR	TPOLOGY	
		6.2 ANIMAL WELFARE	6.2.1 DEVELOP HEALTH AND ANIMAL WELFARE TRAINING PROGRAMMES	MEASURES	
			6.2.2. IMPLEMENT REGULAR ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE CONTROL AND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND PROGRAMMES	MEASURES	
			6.2.3 APPLY MEASURES FOR STRESS CONTROL AND REDUCTION	MEASURES	
Economic	1. INVESTMENT	1.1 INTERNAL INVESTMENT	1.1.1 CALCULATE INTERNAL INVESTMENT	MEASURES	
		1.2 INVESTMENT IN THE COMMUNITY	1.2.1 CALCULATE INVESTMENT IN THE COMMUNITY	MEASURES	
			1.3 ECONOMIC PROFITABILITY	1.3.1 CALCULATE THE FARM'S NET REVENUE	MEASURES
		1.3.2 CALCULATE PRODUCTION COSTS		MEASURES	
	1.3.3 ESTABLISH PRODUCT SALE PRICES	MEASURES			
	2. VULNERABILITY	2.1 PRODUCTION STABILITY	2.1.1 PRODUCTION DIVERSIFICATION	MEASURES	
		2.2. SUPPLY STABILITY	2.2.1 STABILITY OF SUPPLIERS' AND CUSTOMERS' SUPPLY	MEASURES	
	3. PRODUCT QUALITY AND INFORMATION	3.1 PRODUCT SAFETY AND HYGIENE	3.1.1 STABILITY CONTROL MEASURES TO ENSURE PRODUCTION HYGIENE AND FOOD SAFETY	MEASURES	
		3.2 PRODUCT QUALITY	3.2.1 PRODUCE UNDER CERTIFIED QUALITY SCHEMES	MEASURES	
		3.3. PRODUCT INFORMATION	3.3.1 KEEPING THE FULL TRACEABILITY OF PRODUCTION	MEASURES	
	SOCIAL	1. DECENT LIVELIHOODS	1.1 QUALITY OF LIFE	1.1.1 PROMOTE QUALITY OF LIFE	MEASURES
			1.2 SALARY LEVEL	1.2.1 REMUNERATING STAFF DECENTLY	MEASURES
1.3 DEVELOPING SKILLS			1.3.1 GUARANTEE THE TRAINING OF STAFF IN THEIR WORK AREA	MEASURES	
2. LABOUR RIGHTS		2.1 LABOUR RELATIONS	2.1.1 COMPLY WITH THE OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM THE WORK CONTRACT	MEASURES	
		2.2 CHILD LABOUR	2.2.1 GUARANTEE THAT THERE ARE NO UNDERAGE WORKERS	MEASURES	
		2.3 FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND	2.3.1 GUARANTEE FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION OF STAFF WORKING	MEASURES	

AREA	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC	PRACTICE/INDICATOR	TYPOLOGY
		RIGHT TO BARGAIN		
	3. EQUALITY	3.1 Non-discrimination	3.1.1 DO NOT DISCRIMINATE ANY STAFF WORKING	MEASURES
		3.2 GENDER EQUALITY	3.2.1 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY	MEASURES
		3.3 SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE	3.3.1 INCENTIVISE THE CONTRACTING OF VULNERABLE STAFF	MEASURES
	4. SAFETY AND WORK HEALTH	4.1 HEALTH TRAINING AND MONITORING	4.1.1 GUARANTEE WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING	MEASURES
		4.2 SAFETY OF THE WORKPLACE, OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES	4.2.1 GUARANTEE SAFETY AT THE WORKPLACE, IN OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES	MEASURES
		4.3 HEALTH COVERAGE AND ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE	4.3.1 GUARANTEE HEALTH COVERAGE AND ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE	MEASURES
	5. FOOD SOVEREIGNTY	5.1 CONTROL ON THE OWN PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY SYSTEM	5.1.1 FOOD SOVEREIGNTY	MEASURES

Assessment of the degree of implementation of Sustainability practices

As regards the assessment of the degree of implementation, control points are defined for each sustainability practice. For each of the control points, a description of the control point, the compliance criterion, an assessment criterion, i.e. whether the assessment is documentary or visual, a grading of the control point and of the non-conformities, and on which species and types of farms it applies are included. Details of what the meaning of each attribute is can be found in Table 3.

Table 3 Description of control points

Attribute	Meaning
Control point	Description of what the control point consists of
Compliance criterion	Description and specifications of management, practices, technique, procedures, etc. on the control point, and how compliance with the control point is verified
Assessment criterion	Description of how the control point is assessed, whether visual or documentary
Grading of the control point in relation to the categorisation of farms	<p>According to this section, the control points can be Essential, Basic, and Advanced.</p> <p>The grading of Essential refers to the fact that the control point is a practice of type measures and is related to the requirements of the sectoral regulations.</p> <p>The grading of Basic refers to the fact that the control point is a practice of type measures that is not mandatory according to sectoral regulations, and that its application in livestock management and activity adds value from the point of view of sustainability.</p> <p>The grading of Advanced refers to the fact that the control point is of a practice of type results, in which the value or the index obtained is taken into account in comparison with the established benchmarks.</p>
Grading of the control point for non-conformities	<p>With regard to non-conformities, the control points can be: Critical, Major and Optional. This grading allows self-assessment or assessment by certification bodies, in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A non-conformity at a critical control point does not allow to obtain a sustainability profile of the farm.

	<p>- A non-conformity at a major control point allows corrective action to be taken within 1 month.</p> <p>- A non-conformity in an optional control point does not generate any type of non-compliance, since this type of control points are considered only to give added value to the sustainable management of livestock activity and in no case detracts from value.</p>
Group of productive species to which the control point applies	<p>A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep, Goats and Equidae Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae: P: Pigs; E: Extensive Production; PA. Beekeeping.</p> <p><i>The beekeeping sector has peculiarities with respect to other productive species. For this reason, it has not been possible to adapt all the environmental livestock practices proposed in the SAP that apply to the rest of the species, to the specialities presented by this sector. That is why an environmental protocol of its own and specialised by the beekeeping sector has been developed.</i></p>
Definition of Farm Groups according to applicability of the control point by species, capacity and production system	<p>The sustainability calculator divides farms into three groups: P, M or G.</p> <p>Each group is defined according to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species. • Production system (extensive, semi-extensive, non-extensive). • LS • In some cases by zootechnical classification.

Level of sustainability of the practice

For each practice, depending on the control points that are met, a Sustainability Level of the practice is assigned with a value between 0 and 100. According to this score, the practice can be considered to have a very good, good, moderate, limited or unacceptable degree of implementation (according to SAFA scales).

Table 4 Classification scales according to sustainability points for each practice

Degree of implementation of sustainable practice	Sustainability Points
Very good	80-100
Good	60-79
Moderate	40-59
Limited	20-39
Unacceptable	0-19

The criteria used to assign sustainability levels in each practice follow the following rules:

1. There are practices of 'measures', practices of 'results' and practices of 'measures and results'. The species and farm group will dictate whether or not the different control points of the practice are applied. For the calculation of the sustainability of the practice, only the answers 'YES' and 'NO' are counted. Control points that 'do not apply' or 'NA' will not be counted.
2. In any case, in a practice of 'measures and results', only the 'results' points may be given. Practices that are associated with obtaining an index or calculation and must have a 'YES' in their 'measures' point; the result is conditioned by the implementation of the measure.
3. Within measurement practices, control points are classified in two ways:
Essential (compulsory according to current regulations):
'Essential/Critical' and 'Essential/Major'
Basic: 'Basic/Major' and 'Basic/Optional'
4. The 'Essential/Critical' points are normative and therefore mandatory.
5. Each control point has a predefined value. All the values of the control points are defined in an internal protocol to elaborate the sustainability calculator.
6. The assessment of the sustainability of livestock production is complete for each farm. For farms where animals of different species are raised, the assessment of each of the species is necessary, that is, for the categorisation of the farm it is necessary to evaluate the practices and control points independently for each species.
Once the assessment results of the subtopics and topics of each species are obtained, these results are weighted based on the registered and authorised capacity of each production to give the total score of each topic and subtopic, and the overall categorisation of the farm.

Farm Sustainability profile

For the preparation of the sustainability profile, an added value of the level of sustainability will be calculated for each of the subtopics and topics of each aspect. These values will be displayed visually using a profile chart as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

Assessment of the Subtopics

For the calculation of the level of sustainability for each subtopic, a formula will be applied taking into account the value of the different control points.

Thus, for each subtopic, a Sustainability Level is obtained based on the degree of implementation of the practices that compose it, with a value from 0 to 100. According to this score, the subtopic can be considered to have a very good, good, moderate, limited, or unacceptable degree of implementation (according to SAFA scales).

Table 5 Classification scales according to sustainability points for each subtopic

Degree of implementation of the practice	Sustainability Score
Very good	80-100
Good	60-79
Moderate	40-59
Limited	20-39
Unacceptable	0-19

Assessment of the Topics

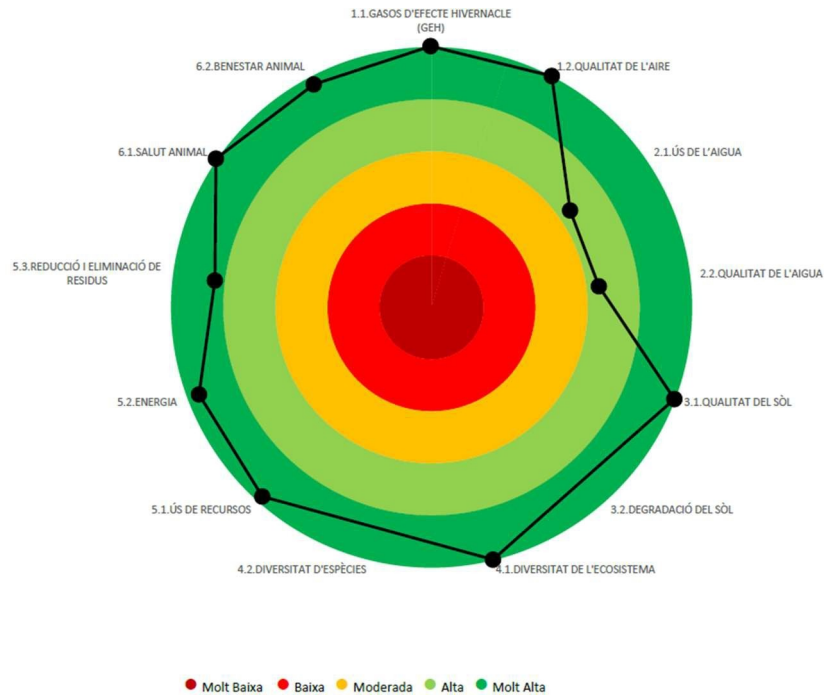
Because the scores for each point in each subtopic are not fixed, the scores for 'topics' are calculated by performing the averages for each subtopic within the topic.

Thus, for each topic, a Sustainability Level is also obtained based on the degree of implementation of the practices that compose it, with a value from 0 to 100. According to this score, the practice can be considered to have a very good, good, moderate, limited or unacceptable degree of implementation (according to SAFA scales).

Table 6 Classification scales according to sustainability points for each topic

Degree of implementation of sustainable practice	Sustainability Points
Very good	80-100
Good	60-79
Moderate	40-59
Limited	20-39
Unacceptable	0-19

From the Sustainability Levels calculated by each subtopic and topic respectively, Sustainability Profiles such as those in Figure 2 and Figure 3 will be obtained.



1.1. GAOS D' EFECTE HIVERNACLE (GEH)	1.1. GREENHOUSE GASSES (GEG)
1.2 QUALITAT DE L' AIRE	1.2 AIR QUALITY
2.1 US DE L' AIGUA	2.1 WATER USE
2.2 QUALITATA DE L ; AGUA	2.2 WATER QUALITY
3.1. QUALITATA DEL SOL	3.1. SOIL QUALITY
3.2 DEGRADACIO DEL SOL	3.2 SOIL DEGRADATION
4.1 DIVERSITAT DE L ECOSISTEMA	4.1 ECOSYSTEM DIVERSITY
4.2 DIVERSITAT D'EESPECIES	4.2 SPECIES DIVERSITY
5.1 US DE RECURSOS	5.1 USE OF RESOURCES
5.2 ENERGIA	5.2 ENERGY
5.3 REDUCCO I ELIMINACIO DE RESIDUS	5.3 REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION OF WASTE
6.1 SALUT ANIMAL	6.1 ANIMAL HEALTH
6.2 BENESTAR ANIMAL	6.2 ANIMAL WELFARE

Figure 2 Sustainability profile by subtopics within the Environmental Integrity aspect (example of the FiBL SMART system)

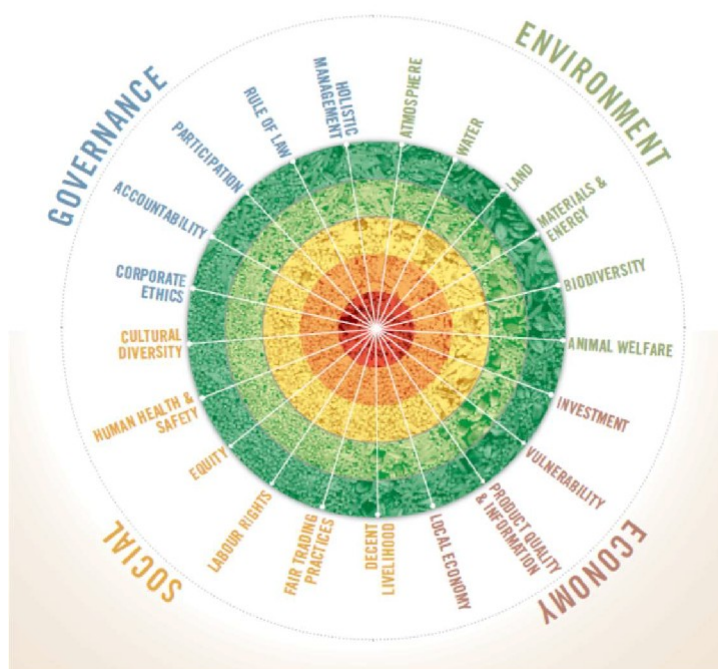


Figure 3 Sustainability profile by topics within

GOVERNANCE	GOVERNANCE
ENVIRONMENT	ENVIRONMENT
ECONOMY	ECONOMY
SOCIAL	SOCIAL
ACCOUNTABILITY	ACCOUNTABILITY
PARTICIPATION	PARTICIPATION
RULE OF LAW	RULE OF LAW
HOLISTIC MANAGEMENT	HOLISTIC MANAGEMENT
ATMOSPHERE	ATMOSPHERE
WATER	WATER
LAND	LAND
MATERIALS & ENERGY	MATERIALS & ENERGY
BIODIVERSITY	BIODIVERSITY
ANIMAL WELFARE	ANIMAL WELFARE
INVESTMENT	INVESTMENT
VULNERABILITY	VULNERABILITY
PRODUCT QUALITY & INFORMATION	PRODUCT QUALITY & INFORMATION
LOCAL ECONOMY	LOCAL ECONOMY
DECENT LIVELIHOOD	DECENT LIVELIHOOD
FAIR TRADING PRACTICES	FAIR TRADING PRACTICES
LABOUR RIGHTS	LABOUR RIGHTS
EQUITY	EQUITY
HUMAN HEALTH & SAFETY	HUMAN HEALTH & SAFETY
CULTURAL DIVERSITY	CULTURAL DIVERSITY
CORPORATE ETHICS	CORPORATE ETHICS

each aspect (example SAFA)

Categorisation of farms

Farms will be categorised into three categories as described in the table below.

Table 7 Classes of farms according to SAP-test system

Category	Description
Category C	These are farms that meet regulatory requirements
Category B	These are the farms that, in addition to complying with the requirements of category C, have satisfactorily implemented the sustainability practices of the 'MEASURES' type.
Category A	These are the farms that, in addition to complying with the requirements of category C and category B, i.e. having satisfactorily implemented the sustainability practices of the 'MEASURES' type, can show indicators of 'RESULTS' that exceed pre-established thresholds in each practice.

8 Sustainability practices

8.1 Environmental Aspect of Sustainability (A)

1.1.1 CALCULATE CARBON FOOTPRINT

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A_1 Atmosphere	A_1.1 Greenhouse gases

Definition

The Carbon Footprint is an environmental indicator that measures the volume of greenhouse gases (GHG), specifically carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (N₂O) and methane (CH₄) that we produce, in this case, with our livestock activity. In this measure, the different processes involved in the activity are included with a perspective of life cycle analysis, in this case of the birth or entry of the animal on leaving of the farm. Subsequently, the magnitude with which these gases contribute to global warming is calculated, with the subsequent conversion into a common unit, kg CO₂ equivalents.

Justification

The knowledge of Environmental Footprints in general and Carbon in particular, will allow to have an idea of the contribution of livestock activity in the environmental impact, identify critical points, compare with reference values and be able to establish improvement projects to increase the sustainability of the farm.

There is at present no regulation that requires measuring environmental footprints in livestock activity, but there are several public and/or private initiatives that calculate the

Carbon Footprint to measure the sustainability of farms. In this sense, we must highlight the initiative of the European Commission, Environmental Footprint (EF) that is working on the consensus of the methodology to recommend the calculation of environmental footprints for different impacts and among them the one corresponding to the Carbon Footprint.

Description

For the calculation of the Carbon Footprint, it will be necessary to record the processes involved. For example, data related to the consumption of own feed and crops including data necessary to quantify the impact of their production such as the application and consumption of fertilisers and phytosanitary products, management of livestock manure, consumption of fossil fuels and electricity, among others. This data will be obtained from the farm logbook and the waste management logbook, a form to supplement the information, and standardised databases. The calculation will be automated from the accounting of the emissions that these processes generate and will be transformed into CO₂ equivalents according to the appropriate coefficients indicated by the IPCC guidelines¹ and EEA².

¹ IPCC. (2019). Chapter 10 Emissions from Livestock and Manure Management. *Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, 4, 87.

² EMEP/EEA. (2019). EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2019: Technical guidance to prepare national emission inventories. *EEA Technical Report*, 12/2019.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Grading control point		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1	The carbon footprint is calculated	There is evidence of the calculation of the Carbon Footprint	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	The resulting Carbon Footprint Index is higher than the benchmark (PCEQ)	The result obtained from the calculation tool is at least higher than the benchmark	Documentary	Results	Advanced	Optional	P - M - G	P	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive - Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control is documentary. It is verified that the carbon footprint calculation tool has been completed, and if so, the result obtained is consulted.

1.1.2 CALCULATE INTERNAL METHANE EMISSIONS IN RUMINANTS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A_Atmosphere	1.1_Greenhouse Gases

Definition

Calculate methane emissions following the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) guide.

Justification

Ruminants can take advantage of resources, such as fodder and pastures, to obtain energy thanks to the fermentation of these foods in the gastrointestinal tract. This fact constitutes an advantage over monogastric animals because they do not compete with humans for these resources, but as a result of this fermentation, biogenic methane is mainly produced. Within global greenhouse gas emissions, livestock account for 5.8 % of the total and within these more than 62 % comes from ruminants. That is why in case the carbon footprint on the farm is not calculated, the calculation of enteric emissions of ruminants is considered separately, based on the data of the composition of the different rations that are given to the animals of the farms.

Description

This indicator estimates what percentage of the energy of the diet is transformed into methane taking into account the nutritional composition of its ration and the level of ingestion. Mainly the emissions come from the digestion of carbohydrates such as cellulose, hemicellulose and pectins, therefore, the fibre content of the diet will have an important role in this calculation.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1	Enteric emissions are calculated at ruminant farms	The formulas of the different diets (nutritional composition and ingredients) of the species and categories of animals on the farm are available	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	No	P - M - G	No	P	No	P
2	The resulting Enteric Emission Calculation Index is on average or above its category	The formulas of the different diets (nutritional composition and ingredients) of the species and categories of animals of the farms.	Documentary	Results	Advanced	Optional	No	P - M - G	No	P	No	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive - Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control is documentary. It is verified that the calculation of enteric emissions has been obtained, and if yes, the result obtained is consulted.

1.1.3 IMPLEMENT REGULAR CONTROL AND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND PROGRAMMES RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ACCORDING TO MANURE ACCOMMODATION AND HANDLING FACILITIES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A_1 Atmosphere	A_1.1 Greenhouse gases

Definition

Establish a list of measures that allow evaluating or estimating the reduction of gaseous emissions from livestock facilities taking into account their location, type and management of the facility, etc.

Justification

The type of facilities, their location and their management have a direct impact on the generation of emissions, mainly those derived from the management of livestock manure. Good facilities in a suitable location, together with proper disposal management, greatly reduce emissions from farm warehouses and earth-banked lagoons/manure yards and also help improve the health and welfare of animals and farmworkers.

Description

This practice includes a series of actions to estimate and calculate ammonia emissions throughout the breeding and production process, and to monitor the total nitrogen and phosphorus excreted in the management of manure. These include:

1. Application of mass balance and animal yield.
2. Analysis of the manure.
3. Measurement of gas concentrations using ISO standardised or equivalent methods.

Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council for intensive rearing of poultry and pigs, as well as the list of best available techniques for reducing emissions in cattle developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA), adapting some aspects with the other production systems, has been followed to assess the emissions generated from farms.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	P R E	P	E
1 A	It is estimated or the reduction of ammonia emissions is calculated generated throughout the production process using the BATs applied on the farm.	It is verified that the reduction of ammonia emissions is estimated or calculated throughout the process, in accordance with the reductions established in the regulations in force by BAT 23_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	G	no	no	no	G	No
1b	It is estimated or the reduction of ammonia emissions is calculated generated throughout the production process using the BATs applied on the farm.	It is verified that the reduction of ammonia emissions is estimated or calculated throughout the process, in accordance with the reductions established in the regulations in force by BAT 23_Decision to implement Commission (EU) 2017/302	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M	no	no	no	P - M	No
2 A	It is monitors total nitrogen and total phosphorus excreted present in the waste generated	It is verified that the reduction of ammonia emissions is estimated or calculated throughout the process, in accordance with the reductions established in the regulations in force by BAT 24_Decision to implement Commission (EU) 2017/302	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	G	no	no	no	G	No
2b	It is monitors total nitrogen and total phosphorus excreted present in the waste generated	It is verified that the reduction of ammonia emissions is estimated or calculated throughout the process, in accordance with the reductions established in the regulations in force by BAT 24_Decision to implement Commission (EU) 2017/302	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M	no	no	no	P - M	No
3 A.	It is monitors ammonia emissions into the atmosphere	It is verified that the reduction of ammonia emissions is estimated or calculated throughout the process, in accordance with the reductions established in the regulations in force by BAT 25_Decision to implement	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	G	no	no	no	G	No

		Commission (EU) 2017/302												
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	P R E	P	E
					Basic	Optional						
3b	It is monitors ammonia emissions into the atmosphere	It is verified that the reduction of ammonia emissions is estimated or calculated throughout the process, in accordance with the reductions established in the regulations in force by BAT 25_Decision to implement Commission (EU) 2017/302	Documentary	Measure s	Basic	Optional	P - M	no	no	n o	P - M	No

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control is documentary.

The sample measure for the desk review will be set out in the audit and certification guide.

1.1.4 ESTABLISH GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ACCORDING TO THE MANURE ACCOMMODATION AND MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A_1 Atmosphere	A_1.1 Greenhouse gases

Definition

Establish a scale or a list of practices that allow evaluating the reduction of gaseous emissions from livestock facilities taking into account their location, type and management of the facility, etc.

Justification

The type of facilities, their location and their management have a direct impact on the generation of emissions, mainly those derived from the management of livestock manure. Good facilities in a suitable location, together with proper disposal management, greatly reduce emissions from farm warehouses and earth-banked lagoons/manure yards and also help improve the health and welfare of animals and farmworkers.

Description

This practice includes a series of actions and/or techniques to prevent gaseous emissions into the atmosphere. These include:

1. Control of emissions in warehouses
2. Storage of excrement/poultry droppings
3. Storage of slurry
4. Treatment of manure

In order to assess the emissions generated from holdings, Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council for intensive poultry and pig rearing has been followed, as well as the list of best available techniques for reducing emissions in cattle developed by MAPA, adapting some aspects with the other production systems.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	Pre	P	E
1	Applies livestock practices for reduce emissions from ammonia into the atmosphere	It is verified that some of the techniques are applied in the (partial) grazing system in accordance with BAT_5 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for the reduction of emissions in Cattle.	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	No	P	No	P	No	P
2	Applies livestock practices for reduce emissions from ammonia and methane into the atmosphere	It is verified that some of the techniques are applied in the management of animals in accordance with BAT_6 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for the reduction of emissions in Cattle.	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	No	P	No	P	No	P
3 A	Techniques are applied to avoid or reduce emissions of ammonia into the atmosphere in the storage of solid excrement .	The application of one of the techniques is verified in accordance with BAT 14_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	G	no	no	no	G	No
3 b	Techniques are applied to avoid or reduce emissions of ammonia into the atmosphere in the storage of solid excrement .	The application of one of the techniques is verified in accordance with BAT 14_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M	P - M - G	P	P	P - M	P
> 4 a	Techniques are applied to prevent or reduce ammonia emissions into the atmosphere from slurry storage and management	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied in the storage/management of slurry to reduce ammonia emissions (based on BAT 16_17 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 for pig farms, and with BAT_8 and 9 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for Emission Reduction in Cattle)	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	No	G*	no	no	G	No
	Techniques are applied to prevent or reduce ammonia	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied in the storage/management of slurry to reduce ammonia emissions to air (based on BAT	Visual/									

4 b	emissions into the atmosphere from slurry storage and management	16_17 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 for pig farms, and BAT_8 and 9 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for Emission Reduction in Cattle)	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	No	P - M - G	n o	no	P - M - G	No
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	Pre	P	E
5	There is a manure (excrement) treatment system on the farm itself to reduce the nitrogen and phosphorus emissions to air	In the farms that carry it out, the existence and operation of a waste treatment system is verified (based on BAT 19_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 and BAT_13 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for the reduction of emissions in Cattle)	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
		In farms that do not carry out a pre-treatment of excreta, it is verified that they carry out a management of the manure for application in the field, since they have sufficient surface area, either their own or with agreements with other agricultural producers.										
6	There is a Drainage treatment system (slurry) on the farm itself to reduce the nitrogen and phosphorus emissions to air	The existence and functioning of a system for the treatment of waste (based on BAT 19_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 and BAT_13 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for the reduction of emissions in cattle animals) is verified on pig and dairy cattle farms carrying out this procedure.	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	No	P - M - G	no	no	P - M - G	No
		In farms that do not carry out pre-treatment of slurry, it is verified that they carry out waste management for field application, since they have sufficient surface area, either their own or with agreements with other agricultural producers.										
7a	Techniques are applied to reduce emissions of ammonia to the atmosphere in the storage/management of manure inside warehouses	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied in the storage/management of in-house manure to reduce ammonia emissions (based on BAT 30_31_32_33_34 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	G	no	no	no	G	No
7b	Techniques are applied to reduce emissions of ammonia to the atmosphere in the storage/management of manure inside warehouses	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied in the storage/management of in-house manure to reduce ammonia emissions to air (based on BAT 30_31_32_33_34 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302) for Type G poultry and pig farms that reduce more than 60 % of emissions, and for rabbit farms.	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	No	P	No	P - M - G	No

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual on the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they effectively minimise the health risk. Compliance between documentation and reality will be inspected by visual on-site verification. The measurement of the sample for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

IMPLEMENT REGULAR CONTROL AND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND PROGRAMMES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES TO VERIFY/CONTROL AIR QUALITY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A_1 Atmosphere	A_1.2 Air Quality

Definition

Establish a scale or a list of practices that allow evaluating the reduction of gaseous emissions from livestock facilities taking into account their location, type and management of the facility, etc.

Justification

The type of facilities, their location and their management have a direct impact on the generation of emissions, mainly those derived from the management of livestock manure. Good facilities in a suitable location, together with proper disposal management, greatly reduce emissions from farm warehouses and earth-banked lagoons/manure yards and also help improve the health and welfare of animals and farmworkers.

Description

This practice includes a series of actions and/or techniques to prevent gaseous emissions into the atmosphere. These include:

1. Control of emissions in warehouses
2. Storage of excrement/poultry droppings
3. Storage of slurry
4. Treatment of manure

In order to assess the emissions generated from holdings, Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council for intensive poultry and pig rearing has been followed, as well as the list of best available techniques for reducing emissions in cattle developed by MAPA, adapting some aspects with the other production systems.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	Pre	P	E
1 A	There is a management plan for livestock manure , and information of the BATs which apply	It is verified that there are defined management of livestock manure and practices related to BATs	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	G	G	no	no	G	No
1b	There is a management plan for livestock manure , and information of the BATs which apply	It is verified that there are defined management of livestock manure and practices related to BATs	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M	P - M	P	P	P - M	P
2 A	Air purification system of the buildings is available and its operation is verified	The existence of an air purification system is verified and its proper functioning verified in accordance with BAT 28_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	G	no	no	no	G	No
2b	Air purification system of the buildings is available and its operation is verified	The existence of an air purification system is verified and its proper functioning verified in accordance with BAT 28_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M	No	P	No	P - M	No
3 A.	A Plan is implemented prevention and monitoring of inconvenience and reduction of dust and particulate emissions	The document base (SIGE-SGA) is verified against the Particulate and Pulse Emission Management Plan based on BAT 11 and 27_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and BAT_22 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for the reduction of emissions in Cattle	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	G	G	no	no	G	No

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	Pre	P	E
3 b	A Plan for the Prevention and monitoring of inconvenience of dust and particulate emissions is in place and implemented.	The document base (SIGE-SGA) is verified against the Particulate and Pulse Emission Management Plan based on BAT 11 and 27_ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and BAT_ 22 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for the reduction of emissions in Cattle.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M	P - M	P	P	P - M	No
> 4 a	A Plan is implemented prevention and monitoring of inconvenience and reduction of odours	The documentary basis (SIGE-SGA) of the Odour Management Plan based on BAT 12_13_26 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 is verified; and BAT_ 23_24 of the List of Technical Improvements Available for Reduction emissions in cattle.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	G	G	no	no	G	No
4 b	A Plan for the prevention and monitoring of inconvenience and reduction of odours is in place and implemented.	The documentary basis (SIGE-SGA) of the Odour Management Plan based on BAT 12_13_26 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 is verified; and BAT_ 23_24 of the List of Technical Improvements Available for Reduction emissions in cattle.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M	P - M	P	P	P - M	No

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual on the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they effectively minimise the health risk.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

ESTABLISH GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES TO REDUCE EMISSIONS OF PARTICLES, DUST AND ODOURS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A_1 Atmosphere	A_1.2 Air Quality

Definition

Establish a scale or a list of practices that allow evaluating the reduction of gaseous emissions from livestock facilities taking into account their location, type and management of the facility, etc.

Justification

The type of facilities, their location and their management have a direct impact on the generation of emissions, mainly those derived from the management of livestock manure. Good facilities in a suitable location, together with proper disposal management, greatly reduce emissions from farm warehouses and earth-banked lagoons/manure yards and also help improve the health and welfare of animals and farmworkers.

Description

This practice includes a series of actions and/or techniques to prevent gaseous emissions into the atmosphere. These include:

1. Control of emissions to warehouses
2. Storage of excrement/poultry droppings
3. Storage of slurry
4. Treatment of manure

In order to assess the emissions generated from holdings, Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council for intensive poultry and pig rearing has been followed, as well as the list of best available techniques for reducing emissions in cattle developed by MAPA, adapting some aspects with the other production systems.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1	Techniques are applied to avoid or reduce the Particle and dust generation from livestock farming	Verify that it is applied one of the techniques described for avoid or reduce the generation of particulates and dust generated in livestock activities, such as the use of machinery, in the administration of feed and other feed, in cleaning and disinfection, in animal transport vehicles, etc. (based on BAT 11_Decision Commission implementation (EU) 2017/302)	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	G	G	no	no	G	No
		It is verified that the techniques described to prevent or reduce the generation of particulate matter and dust generated in livestock activities, such as the use of machinery, in the administration of feed and other feed, in cleaning and disinfection, in animal transport vehicles, etc. (based on BAT_22 of the List of Technical Improvements Available for the reduction of emissions in Cattle)										
1 b	Techniques are applied to avoid or reduce the generation of particles and dust in the farm facilities or to reduce	It is verified that the techniques described to prevent or reduce the generation of particulate matter and dust generated in livestock activities, such as the use of machinery, in the administration of feed and other feed, in cleaning and disinfection, in animal transport vehicles, etc. (based on BAT	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M	P - M - G	P	P	P - M	No

	the concentration of dust inside the warehouses	11_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302); and BAT_ 22 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for the Reduction of Emissions in Cattle)							
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#	Contr ol Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
2	Air outlet systems are available to reduce dust and particulate emissions generated within of warehouses	Verify that it is applied any of the techniques described for reduce dust and particulate emissions in the air outlet systems of buildings (based on BAT 11_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	No	P	No	P - M - G	No
3 A	Techniques are applied to prevent or reduce the generation of odours in the farm facilities	It is verified that one of the techniques described is applied to avoid or reduce the odours generated by the livestock activity based on BAT 13_Decision to implement Commission (EU) 2017/302)	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	G	G	no	no	G	No
		It is verified that one of the techniques described is applied to avoid or reduce odours generated by livestock activity (based on BAT_ 24 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for the reduction of emissions in Cattle)										
3 b	Techniques are applied to prevent or reduce the generation of odours in the farm facilities	It is verified that one of the techniques described is applied to avoid or reduce odours generated by livestock activity (based on BAT 13_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302, and BAT_24 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for the reduction of emissions in Cattle)	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M	P - M - G	P	P	P - M	No

A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep, Goats and Equidae Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive. P: Small-scale holdings; M: Medium-sized holdings; G: Large-scale holdings; Yes: Applies to the species; No: Does not apply to species
Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual on the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they effectively minimise the health risk.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

MONITORING THE FARM'S WATER CONSUMPTION

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 2 Water	A 2.1 Water use

Definition

Implement a comprehensive system of monitoring and control of water consumption, which allows a more efficient use of this resource to the farm, preventing water losses that may occur in all processes linked to livestock production and promoting the use.

Justification

Water is an increasingly scarce resource due to climate change and economically costly, while the availability of water in sufficient quantity and quality is essential to maintain agricultural and livestock productivity. The water cycle is also associated with other important environmental impacts, such as that caused by wastewater and livestock manure.

This practice is aimed at encouraging measures to monitor water expenditure on the farm. In addition to direct economic savings, this information is also an essential tool at a comparative level, to assess the effect of the implementation of other productive practices on water consumption and, ultimately, to determine the water footprint of the farm.

Description

This practice is based on the implementation of a set of measures for monitoring water consumption within the farm:

1. Have a volumetric meter for water consumption: Farms that are connected to the public supply network will already have a meter, but this practice is also necessary in those that feed on their own collection systems (wells, rainwater, etc.).
2. Have a system of storage and distribution of water in good condition: Equipment related to the water cycle on the farm will have to be correctly sized, use appropriate materials, and present a good state of maintenance (leakage books, corrosion problems, etc.). They will also have to ensure the supply of water in sufficient quantity and quality.
3. Detect and repair water leaks: Prevent water losses, especially at animal watering points, by implementing a program of inspections on the farm's water storage and distribution network.
4. Keep a record of consumption and incidents related to the water cycle: Collect information on the evolution of water consumption, including collected and/or reused water, the maintenance of water troughs, and other incidents related to the water distribution network on the farm.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1	Accreditation of the right to use the water sources of the municipal network or own resources (natural water)	Documentary verification of the right to use water from all sources requiring authorisation (municipal network or own resources)	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	A water meter is available at the connection of the water supply network on the farm (origin municipal network or own resources)	The presence of a water meter is verified at the water inlet to the farm	Visual	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
3	An internal water distribution network in good condition is available	The good operating condition of the water distribution network is verified (based on the techniques described in BAT 5b_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 and BAT_16b of the List of Best Available Techniques for Emission Reduction in Cattle): - There are no water leaks - No dampness or water pools are detected There are no water losses in the waterer	Visual	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
> 4	An internal water review network is available	It is verified that there is a plan/programme/protocol as regards	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	G	G	no	no	G	No

a		to the internal water distribution network and											
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
		of waterer and the corresponding record of occurrences when observed or detected (based on techniques described in BAT 5e_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302, and BAT_16e of the List of Best Available Techniques for the reduction of emissions in cattle).										
4 b	An internal water network review programme is in place.	It is verified that there is a plan/programme/protocol regarding the internal distribution network of water and waterers, and the corresponding record of incidents when they are observed or detected (based on the techniques described in BAT 5e_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302, and BAT_16e of the List of Best Available Techniques for the reduction of emissions in Cattle).	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M	P - M	P	P	P - M	P
5 a	A logbook, maintenance and incidents is available	It is verified that there is a regular record (at least with a monthly frequency) of the maintenance actions, and record of the incidents in the internal water network (based on BAT 5.a_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302, and BAT_16.a of the List of Best Available Techniques for the reduction of emissions in Cattle).	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	G	G	no	no	G	No
5 b	A logbook, maintenance and incidents is available	It is verified that there is a regular record (at least with a monthly frequency) of the maintenance actions, and record of the incidents in the internal water network (based on BAT 5.a_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302, and BAT_16.a of the List of Best Available Techniques for the reduction of emissions in Cattle).	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M	P - M	P	P	P - M	P

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
6	There is a record book of water consumption individualised by warehouse or accommodation, zones, areas or activities	It is verified that there is a periodic record (at least with a monthly frequency) of water consumption for the different uses of each warehouse or accommodation, zones, areas or activities in which the water is distributed. farm.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual on the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they effectively minimise the health risk.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site. The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

2.1.2 IMPLEMENT WATER-SAVING MEASURES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 2 Water	A 2.1 Water use

Definition

Implement actions and measures that promote a more efficient use of water in all processes linked to livestock production (mainly in animal waterers, cleaning of facilities and, if necessary, air-conditioning). These measures include:

- Direct water saving.
- Minimisation of losses.
- Harnessing rainwater.
- Conditioning and reuse of waste or discarded water.

Justification

Water is an increasingly scarce resource due to climate change and economically costly, while the availability of water in sufficient quantity and quality is essential to maintain agricultural and livestock productivity. The water cycle is also associated with other important environmental impacts, such as those caused by wastewater and livestock manure.

This practice is aimed at encouraging the implementation of measures that result in a more efficient use of water on the farm. In addition to the direct economic savings that this entails, lower water consumption is also essential for the maintenance of the sector in the current context of climate change, in which water availability will be increasingly compromised.

Description

This practice is based on the implementation of a set of measures for water saving within the farm:

1. Have a rainwater harvesting and harvesting facility: Rainwater harvesting is usually done on the roofs of buildings. Depending on the quality and conditioning of the water collected, it can be used for cleaning operations or even for animal waterers.
2. Use waterers in good condition and suitable for the specific category of animals: from the farm. Waterers have to be designed to minimise water losses, ensuring their availability in the appropriate doses and depending on the livestock species, throughout the production cycle.
3. Use high-pressure systems for cleaning animal housing: Cleaning with higher outlet pressure improves the washing of the facilities by significantly reducing water consumption. This also has a positive impact on the generation of a lower volume of slurry and wastewater.
4. Install equipment that allows water reuse: It consists of the recycling and conditioning of discarded water on the farm or adjacent facilities, such as those generated in certain processes of food processing or the treatment of livestock manure. The use of these waters will depend on their final physicochemical and sanitary quality, and will include the use in fertilisation of nearby crops.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	P R E	P	E
1	There is a system for collecting uncontaminated rainwater for different uses (cleaning of facilities, use of drinking water with sanitary guarantees, use for other uses of economic activity of the farm)	It is verified that equipment is used for the collection and storage of uncontaminated rainwater as water for cleaning (based on BAT 5f_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302, and BAT_16f of the List of Best Available Techniques for the reduction of emissions in cattle) and/or other uses for the use of uncontaminated water with adequate sanitary guarantees in case of water for animals or other agrifood uses.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	Water reuse systems are available for cleaning facilities and housing	Equipment or methods are available for the reuse of water in good working order (e.g. separation systems by ultrafiltration membranes and reverse osmosis that allow their use for cleaning the facilities)	Visual	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

3	Drinking holes designed and maintained in such a way as to reduce wastage of water are available	Appropriate waterer are available according to the species and age of the animals, in good condition of maintenance and operation so as to avoid wasting water (based on BAT 5d_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302, and BAT_16d of the List of Best Available Techniques for Emission Reduction in Cattle)	Visual	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	P R E	P	E
					Essential	Major						
> 4 a	High pressure cleaning systems are used for the cleaning of accommodation, equipment and other farm facilities	High-pressure cleaning systems are used for the cleaning of animal equipment and accommodation (based on BAT 5c_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 and BAT_ 16c of the List of Best Available Techniques for Emission Reduction in Cattle), and their correct operation is verified. In the case of intensive poultry production they can be dry-cleaning systems.	Visual	Measures	Essential	Major	G	G	no	no	G	No
4 b	High pressure cleaning systems are used for the Cleaning of facilities and equipment	High-pressure cleaning systems are used for the cleaning of animal equipment and accommodation (based on BAT 5c_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 and BAT_ 16c of the List of Best Available Techniques for Emission Reduction in Cattle), and their correct operation is verified. In the case of intensive poultry production they can be dry-cleaning systems.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M	P - M	P	P	P - M	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual on the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they effectively minimise the health risk.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

CALCULATE THE WATER FOOTPRINT

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 2 Water	A.2.1.3 Water use

Definition

The Water Footprint is an indicator of freshwater consumption that includes not only direct water use but also indirect use. It represents the use of water resources to carry out the activity and produce the products of the farm.

Justification

Water consumption is one of the most worrying aspects for agricultural activity given our geographical conditions, therefore, a good accounting of water consumption and its corresponding translation into environmental impact is a priority. The calculation of the water footprint with the AWARE methodology allows to quantify in m³ equivalent environmental impact, identify critical situations and establish improvement measures that can serve as a tool for improving sustainability.

Description

The Water Footprint is a practice of results. The water footprint consists of three parts: the Blue Water Footprint, the Green Water Footprint and the Grey Water Footprint. The Blue Water Footprint corresponds to the use of surface water and groundwater, the green water footprint corresponds to evaporated water and the grey water footprint to the water necessary to restore the concentrations of possible pollutants to the basal concentration of the river basin. For the purposes of Sustainable Agricultural Production, only the Blue Water Footprint on the farm will be considered. The AWARE model will be used¹ which is recommended by the European Commission in its Product Environmental Footprint (PEF²) for the calculation of the Water Footprint, and which is calculated according to the availability and water consumption of the river basin where the agricultural activity takes place.

¹ Hoekstra et al. (2011) . The water footprint assessment manual: setting the global standard. Earthscan Ltd, London, Washington, DC. Boulay et al. (2018) The WULCA consensus characterization model for water scarcity footprints: assessing impacts of water consumption based on available water remaining (AWARE). Int J Life Cycle Assess 2018, 23 (2), 368–378.

² European Commission (2021). ANNEX 1 to 2. Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) Method. Commission Recommendation of 16.12.2021 on the use of the Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1	Water Footprint Index is calculated according to the established calculation method	The calculation of the Water Footprint Index is verified, and it is contrasted with the existence and validity of the data on which the calculation is based.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	The Water Footprint Index obtained is higher than the reference index	The result obtained from the calculation tool is at least higher than the benchmark	Documentary	Results	Advanced	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species **Shading** indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. The measurement of the sample by the desk review will be set out in the audit and certification guide.

2.2.1 SUPPLY WATER IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND CORRECT QUALITY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 2 Water	A 2.2 Water quality

Definition

Determine the quality and quantity of water to ensure an effective supply for livestock that ensures their health and welfare.

Justification

Animal health is based on the absence of disease, as well as the provision of adequate food and water for normal functioning and behaviour. Poor animal health can result from poor access to water, inadequate nutrition, genetic diseases, infections, injuries, poor veterinary or management care, stress, spending and an inadequate or dangerous environment, among others.

Thus, the quality of water, as well as its quantity, can affect animal health. Poor water quality or low quantity usually results in low water and food consumption. Water quality is defined by its physical, chemical and biological characteristics, in terms of its suitability as a particular purpose of drinking water. Water requirements for livestock are affected by many factors, such as the age of the animal, type of production and productivity, diet and environmental conditions and its activity. Another factor that can condition access to water are the types of waterers, height and numbers of waterers for animals.

Description

Water will be provided in sufficient quantity and quality, while avoiding its misuse or waste. The amount of water consumed depends on each species, production system and age of the animal. The parameters to take into account at the same time as having water of sufficient quality are: its salinity, the presence of toxic substances and/or contaminants. The use of these waters will depend on their final physicochemical and sanitary quality, and will include the use in fertilisation of nearby crops.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	P R E	P	E
					Essential	Critical						
1	The animals have uninterrupted access to drinking water	It is verified that all animals have easy and direct access to clean drinking water at any time (ad libitum). It is verified that the waterers are operational (in good working order) or that the extensive animals have access to natural source of clean water or containers with clean water.	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2 A	It is analytically verified that the water supplied to the animals is of sufficient quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the water comes from the public supply network, invoices are available to prove the source of the water; - If the water comes from sources or own resources, an annual analysis of the water is available from samples taken from different points of the drink (physico-chemical and microbiological parameters); and in the case of poultry farms of type -G and M, an analysis is carried out on a biannual basis. - If there are previous water storage tanks, the monthly record of residual chlorine is available free (reference value < 1mg/L) 	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	M - G	M - G	no	no	M - G	No
2	It is analytically	If the water comes from the public	Visual/	Measures	Basic	Major	P	P	P	P	P	P

b	verified that the water supplied to the animals is of sufficient quality	supply network, invoices are available to prove the origin of the water	Documentary									
#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading	A	B	C	P R E	P	E	
		- If the water comes from sources or own resources, an annual analysis of the water is available from samples taken from different drinking points (physico-chemical and microbiological parameters); and in the case of poultry farms of type -G and M, an analysis is carried out on a biannual basis. - If there are previous water storage tanks, the monthly record of residual chlorine is available free (reference value < 1mg/L)										
3	Sufficient waterers are available for all animals and are designed, constructed and located in such a way as to minimise the risk of contamination	It is verified that there are a sufficient number of waterers, located at a height that allows all animals (including the sick) and at all times to arrive, and that they are in good working and maintenance condition (clean, non-drip and with sufficient flow)	Visual	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
> 4 a	Water tanks are available to ensure continuous supply	It is verified that the water reserve devices are protected from contamination, with the possibility of applying chlorinations and that they are in good working condition and maintenance	Visual	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	no	no	no	no	no
4 b	Water tanks are available to ensure continuous supply	It is verified that the water reserve devices are protected from contamination, with the possibility of applying chlorinations and that they are in good working order and maintenance.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Major	No	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. **P:** SAP-P type farms; **M:** SAP-M type farms; **G:** SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species
Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual on the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they effectively minimise the health risk. In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site. The measurement of the sample for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

2.2.2 IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO REDUCE THE IMPACT OF THE LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY TO PROTECT WATER QUALITY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 2 Water	A 2.2 Water quality

Definition

Implement actions and measures that promote the protection of water quality by reducing the impact on all processes linked to livestock production. These measures include:

- Reduce wastewater generation.
- Reduce wastewater discharge.
- Reduce emissions to water from the storage of solid excrement.
- Application of techniques for collecting and piping slurry, and to the slurry tank or earth-banked lagoon.
- Implementation of a system for the treatment of manure.

Justification

Water is an increasingly scarce resource due to climate change and economically costly, while the availability of water in sufficient quantity and quality is essential to maintain agricultural and livestock productivity. The water cycle is also associated with other important environmental impacts, such as that caused by wastewater and livestock manure.

This practice is aimed at encouraging the implementation of actions and measures that promote the protection of water quality by reducing the impact of farms.

Description

The parameters to take into account while protecting water to preserve its quality are: the generation of water and discharge of waste water, emissions of solid excrement, slurry collection and piping and the manure treatment system.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
1 A	Techniques are applied to reduce wastewater generation	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied to reduce waste water generation (based on BAT 6 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and BAT_17 of the List of Best Available Techniques for the reduction of emissions in Cattle)	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	G	G	no	no	G	No
1 b	Techniques are applied to reduce wastewater generation	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied to reduce waste water generation (based on BAT 6 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and BAT_17 of the List of Best Available Techniques for the reduction of emissions in cattle)	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2 A	Techniques are applied to reduce wastewater discharge	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied to reduce the discharge of waste water (based on BAT 7 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and BAT_18 of the List of Best Available Techniques for Emission Reduction in Cattle)	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	G	G	no	no	G	No

2b	Techniques are applied to reduce wastewater discharge	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied to reduce waste water discharge (based on BAT 7_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and BAT_18 of the List of Best Available Techniques for Reducing Emissions in Cattle)	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
3 A .	Techniques are applied for avoid or reduce emissions to water from storage of solid excrement	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied to reduce or avoid emissions to water from the storage of solid excreta (based on BAT 15_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and BAT_12 of the List of Best Available Techniques for Reductionemissions in cattle)	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	* G	G	no	no	G	No
3 b	Techniques are applied for avoid or reduce emissions to water from storage of solid excrement	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied to reduce or avoid emissions to water from the storage of solid excreta (based on BAT 15_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and BAT_12 of the List of Best Available Techniques for Reduction emissions in Cattle)	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	*P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
> 4 a	Techniques for collecting and piping slurry , and to the slurry tank or earth-banked lagoon , which meet the technical requirements to avoid emissions to water	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied to reduce or avoid emissions to water from the slurry collection, piping and storage system (tank or earth-banked lagoon) (based on BAT 18_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and BAT_10 of the List of Best Available Techniques for Reduction emissions in Cattle)	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	No	G*	no	no	G	No
4 b	Techniques for collecting and piping slurry , and to the slurry tank or earth-banked lagoon , which meet the technical requirements to avoidemissions to water	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied to reduce or avoid emissions to water from the slurry collection, piping and storage system (tank or earth-banked lagoon) (based on BAT 18_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and BAT_10 of the List of Best Available Techniques for Reduction emissions in Cattle)	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	No	P - M - G	no	no	P - M - G	No

5	There is a mature (excrement) treatment system on the farm itself to reduce the emissions to water of nitrogen and phosphorus, pathogenic microorganisms and facilitate storage and/or application in the field of excrement	In the farms that carry it out, the existence and operation of a waste treatment system is verified (based on BAT 19_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 and BAT_13 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for the reduction of emissions in Cattle).	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
		It is verified that there is no pre-treatment of the excrement because there is a surface available for application in the field.										
6	There is a manure (slurry) treatment system on the farm itself to reduce the emissions to water of nitrogen and phosphorus, pathogenic microorganisms and facilitate storage and/or application in the field of slurry	The existence and functioning of a system for the treatment of waste (based on BAT 19_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 and BAT_13 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for the reduction of emissions in Cattle) is verified in the pig and Cattle farms that Cattle farms performing this.	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	No	P - M - G	n o	n o	P - M - G	No
		It is verified that there is no pre-treatment of the excrement because there is a surface available for application in the field.										

* Not applicable on meat-producing poultry farms

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual on the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they effectively minimise the health risk.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site. The measurement of the sample for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

3.1.1 MANAGE NATURAL SOIL RESOURCES, HABITATS CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPE THROUGH GRAZING

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 3 Soil	A 3.1 Soil quality

Definition

The practice consists of taking advantage of the land with the presence of production animals, either with pastoral management or to allow access to outdoor spaces, including those of the farm itself, so that spaces with environmental, natural, landscape and biodiversity value are generated or preserved, and as a forage resource and food.

Justification

It is understood as pasture, enclosures, farms or plots in this practice, those natural resources that serve for animal feed, regardless of whether they are grasslands, bushes, forests, stubble, etc.

Livestock management can contribute to improving the ecological conditions of some habitats that do not depend strictly on grass, but through livestock management they evolve towards models of greater natural value.

In recent decades, it has been observed that the abandonment of livestock activity entails the deterioration or loss of habitats of notable interest and ecological singularity in many territories of grazing and livestock tradition. Semi-natural pastures are part of a long process of interaction in which human activity and the management of livestock through grazing (also using mechanisms such as fertiliser, irrigation, reseeding or mowing) have forged a mosaic landscape of high natural value that would not otherwise exist. This situation has led to the consideration that certain livestock practices are essential for the conservation of numerous habitats of interest and their associated species.

The quality of pastures is key to maintaining the state of health of the animals, not only for nutritional aspects, but also for the digestive balance and the prevention of diseases and parasitosis, in reducing the need for supplementary food and in the organisation and management of plots, farms or enclosures.

The landscape has changed in recent years, mainly due to anthropogenic causes, causing a great increase in forest and urban soil cover to the detriment of crops mainly.

Description

Practices are contemplated that allow an improvement of the fertility of the soils where the animals are kept, which maintain a natural diversity, and that at the same time favours a use for food. For this practice are considered outdoor spaces, enclosures, farms, agricultural plots or forest stands, and the pastures themselves; that is, land and areas of use for feeding animals among other purposes.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1	Livestock practices are implemented so that animals can access the territorial base or farms declared/informed	It is visually verified that the animals carry out grazing practices or access to outdoor spaces. If not, it is verified that there is an access of the animals to the territorial base or farms declared/informed. In case of being a pasture, it is necessary to have the animal movement document.	Visual/ Documentary/ Interview	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	Various synergistic animal species access the informed territorial base or farms or plots.	It is visually verified that various synergistic animal species access the informed territorial base or the farms or plots. If not, the presence of excrement or other biological remains of the various animal species is verified.	Visual/ Documentary/ Interview	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
3	In the informed territorial base or farms, grazing resources are used in arboreal or shrub areas	It is documented that the territorial basis informed or visually the farms or soils of the same REGA code correspond to the productions in which the use of vegetation resources is made.	Visual/ Documentary/ Interview	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
4	In the informed territorial base or farms, grazing resources are used in areas of stubble, fallow land or horto-fruit remains.	It is documented that the territorial basis informed or visually the farms or soils of the same REGA code correspond to the productions in which the use of vegetation resources is made.	Visual/ Documentary/ Interview	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive - Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species
Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual/interviews on the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they effectively minimise the health risk.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

3.1.2 MANAGE THE STORAGE OF LIVESTOCK MANURE TO AVOID EMISSIONS INTO THE SOIL

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 3 Soil	A 3.1 Soil quality

Definition

The practice is to establish a list of techniques to reduce or avoid emissions to soil from the storage of livestock manure, whether solid excrement or slurry.

Justification

The type of facilities, their location and their management have a direct impact on the generation of emissions, mainly those derived from the management of livestock manure. Good facilities in a suitable location, together with proper disposal management, greatly reduce emissions from farm warehouses and earth-banked lagoons/manure yards and also help improve the health and welfare of animals and farmworkers.

Farm facilities through which slurry and excrement are moved or stored must be designed and constructed in such a way as to avoid seepage or spillage into the soil. Consequently, it is understood that contamination from animal housing or during the storage of waste is only possible when an accident occurs, so that the means (adequate equipment and working procedures or periodic controls) must be put in place to avoid these accidents or limit their possible consequences. This can also lead to soil contamination by direct discharge of sewage from a farm (e.g. used for cleaning), or by runoff from rainwater circulating outside farms and dragging some of the feed or faeces that may remain in yards.

The control of these emissions will depend on their relevance and the type of operation. If there are no pollutants other than the usual slurry (which also includes residues of feed), this waste water from cleaning, yards, excreta storage areas and other livestock activities can lead to pits or outdoor storage areas.

The main risk of contamination occurs as a result of the inadequate application of slurry or excrement in the field, being able to emit potential soil contaminants such as nitrogen, phosphorus or heavy metals (copper and zinc, especially in porcine slurry), pathogenic microorganisms and remains of veterinary medicines that can end up in slurry and the negative effects they can produce in the long term.

It should nevertheless be noted that fertilisation of the field directly with slurry or excrement or with fractions derived from its processing is a good agricultural practice that, carried out correctly, reduces the potential side effects of fertilisation.

Description

This practice includes a series of actions and/or techniques to avoid or reduce emissions to soil from the storage of livestock manure. Among them those related to the storage of excrement/poultry droppings, and methods of collection and piping slurry to earth-banked lagoons or tanks.

Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council for intensive rearing of poultry and pigs, as well as the list of best available techniques for reducing emissions in cattle developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA), adapting some aspects with the other production systems, has been followed to assess the emissions generated from farms.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1 a	Techniques are applied for avoiding or reducing emissions to soil from the storage of solid excrement	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied for reducing or avoiding emissions to soil from the storage of solid excreta (based on BAT 15_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and in BAT_12 of the List of Best Available Techniques for Reducing Emissions in Cattle)	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	G	G	no	no	G	No
1 b	Techniques are applied for avoiding or reducing emissions to soil from the storage of solid excrement	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied for reducing or avoiding emissions to soil from the storage of solid excreta (based on BAT 15_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and in BAT_12 of the List of Best Available Techniques for Reducing Emissions in Cattle)	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	Application for techniques for collecting and piping slurry , and to the slurry tank or earth-banked lagoon , which meet the technical requirements to avoid emissions to soil	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied to reduce or avoid emissions to soil from the slurry collection, piping and storage system (tank or earth-banked lagoon) (based on BAT 18_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and BAT_10 of the List of Best Available Techniques for Reducing Emissions in Cattle)	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	No	G*	no	no	G	No

2 b	Application for techniques for collecting and piping slurry , and to the slurry tank or earth-banked lagoon , which meet the technical requirements to avoid emissions to soil	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied to reduce or avoid emissions to soil from the slurry collection, piping and storage system (tank or earth-banked lagoon) (based on BAT 18 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302; and BAT_10 of the List of Best Available Techniques for Reducing emissions in Cattle)	Visual/ Documentar y	Measures	Basic	Major	No	P - M - G	no	no	P - M - G	No
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Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual on the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they effectively minimise the health risk.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

3.1.3 3.2.1 MANAGE GRAZING BY REDUCING SOIL DEGRADATION AND SOIL EROSION

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 3 Soil	A 3.2 Soil degradation

Definition

The practice is to use the land with the presence of production animals, either with grazing management or to allow access to outdoor spaces, including those of the farm itself, reducing the degradation and erosion of these soils.

Justification

Grass quality influences its carbon sequestration capacity, biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides. On land where it is not paved or done in a non-rational way, the quality of its forage offer worsens, as well as the composition of the soil.

Moderate grazing increases the fertility of very poor soils and the ability to retain water. Simultaneously, it then promotes the germination, especially in dry environments and the richness of local species, as well as the vegetation cover that helps protect the land from erosion. From an ecological point of view, correctly managing grazing practices is necessary to provide fertility to the soil and increase stability in natural and semi-natural systems.

Pastures or grazing uses allow a sustained feeding of livestock in different surface areas, whether agricultural, forestry or the pastures themselves. In addition, proper management and administration of fish resources allow organic matter to accumulate in the soil more quickly than other agricultural systems, and this carbon is stored deeper in the soil.

Description

Despite dealing with practices that fit within the eco-schemes of carbon agriculture and agroecology, simplified practices are considered.

For this practice are considered outdoor spaces, enclosures, farms, agricultural plots or forest stands, and the pastures themselves; that is, land and areas of use for feeding animals among other purposes.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
1	The minimum length of stay of animals on farms, plots and/or pastures is ≥ 90 days in the year, on a continuous or discontinuous basis	It is verified that the animals remain in pasture areas for a minimum of 90 days per year, continuously or discontinuously. The records of the minimum length of stay of the animals on the farms, plots and/or pastures are reviewed	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	The stocking density per hectare is < 1.2 LU/ha	It is verified that the stocking density does not exceed 1.2 LU/ha. Records where it is established that the stocking density per hectare is not exceeded are reviewed	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
3	It has a silvopastoral management plan	A management plan for declared feed resources (Silvopastoral Management Plan) is available.	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
4	Has a regenerative grazing plan	There is an adaptive grazing plan for natural resources (regenerative grazing plan).	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. **A:** Poultry; **B:** Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; **C:** Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; **P:** Pigs; **E:** Extensive productions.

Application. **P:** SAP-P type farms; **M:** SAP-M type farms; **G:** SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual on the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they effectively minimise the health risk.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample for the documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

4.1.1 RESERVING, MAINTAINING AND/OR INSTALLING INFRASTRUCTURES OR PRACTICES TO PROMOTE AND PROTECT THE DIVERSITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A_4 Biodiversity	A_4.1 Ecosystem diversity

Definition

Conservation, maintenance and/or installation of ecological infrastructures of high environmental value, including landscape features present on the holding

Justification

Biodiversity is a fundamental pillar of sustainability and the ultimate support to the provision of food and other goods, both to humans and the rest of the living beings of the planet. In addition, it is key in climate change mitigation processes. Biodiversity is a concept that includes diversity between species, genetic diversity within species themselves, as well as habitat diversity.

This practice refers to the protection and improvement of habitats by supporting and promoting biodiversity to the farm to increase, among others, populations of natural enemies and pollinating insects. The consideration of this practice has to be understood as an enriching element of sustainability, but it has to fit into the biohealth and safety risk minimisation plans of the farms. In this sense, all the control points that are proposed are understood as actions that in no case will not compromise biosecurity. Therefore, all measures that involve the promotion of wildlife must be accompanied, if the species so requires, by biosecurity elements that guarantee the tightness of the facilities to these wild species.

On the other hand, the importance of livestock activity is essential in the conservation of biodiversity and preservation of the landscape considered of quality. Habitats with grazing practices host an important richness in biodiversity, allowing greater resistance or losses of biomass without effects on plant reproduction, while promoting adaptations that end up incorporating into the genetic heritage giving rise to particular ecotypes that increase biodiversity.

Description

This practice aims to evaluate the degree of implementation on the farm of measures that allow the protection and promotion of the diversity of the ecosystem of which the farm is part, or in case of intensive farms, in nearby areas. There are three groups of green infrastructures to be assessed: vegetated surfaces, nests and shelters, and water surfaces.

It will be appreciated that certain functionalities of which the farm may require, such as shading warehouses or protection against wind currents, is achieved by natural means and without requiring the use of synthetic materials. Similarly, the use of water other than for the consumption of holding animals is considered positive, for example, water that can be used for spraying roofs in summer can be shared with wild species.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1	Ecological infrastructures related to the presence of surface with vegetation have been installed, preserved and maintained.	The presence of surface with vegetation is verified visually, or with photographic evidence: floral or multifunctional margins, flowery vegetation cover, trees and shrubs, edges of forests or groves, islands of vegetation, etc. Assessment of the compliance criteria and calculation of the Ecological Infrastructure Equivalent Surface Index (ISEIE) for the whole farm using the calculation of the Ecological Infrastructure Equivalent Surface Index (ISEIE). The Index obtained (ISEIE) is > 15 %.	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

2	Ecological infrastructures related to the presence of nests/shelters of invertebrate fauna and other wildlife have been installed, preserved and maintained	The presence of nests or shelters by wild species of birds, bats and insects (bee hives and other nests and shelters, dead tree trunks or other cavities, dry stone margins, huts, elements of traditional architecture, etc.) is verified visually or with photographic evidence. If not, documentary evidence (e.g. photographs) supporting the presence of nests/shelters of invertebrate fauna and other wildlife should be requested. Assessment of the compliance criteria and calculation of the Ecological Infrastructure Equivalent Surface Index (ISEIE) for the whole farm using the calculation of the Ecological Infrastructure Equivalent Surface Index (ISEIE). The Index obtained (ISEIE) is > 15 %	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
3	Ecological infrastructures related to the presence of water surfaces have been installed, maintained and maintained	The presence of water surfaces to the farm with limitations of access by the production animals (watercourses, lakes, ponds, lagoons, other points of free foil water, etc.) is verified visually, or with photographic evidence.	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
4	Methods of protection against harmful animals or pests with the minimum possible toxicity and environmental impact are used	It is verified that the biocidal products for livestock use and authorised phytosanitary products are natural, low persistence (this will be considered as products authorised in organic production), or use of traps or other physical methods without environmental impact.	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
5	Grazing practices or access to plots and/or other natural habitats are carried out	It is visually verified that there are animals in the own territorial base or in agricultural and forestry plots. If not, it is verified (by means of DUN information) that the animals have access in their own territorial base or to agricultural and forestry plots.	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

6	Grazing practices are carried out in natural habitats for agricultural and forestry maintenance	It is visually verified that the agricultural forest space is maintained through grazing practices. If not, it is verified (DUN information) that agroforestry management is carried out with reduction of biomass vulnerable to fires or maintenance of plant cover using registers.	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
7	Several livestock species are bred, maintained or produced	The information in the Register of Holdings (GTR-RER) consists of several sub-holdings with different species, each with synergies that improve the management of the environment under different biosecurity conditions.	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
8	Animals not born on the same farm, or the genetic material, coming from other farms certified under the Sustainable Agricultural Production scheme.	The traceability of the animals that arrive at the farm is verified, the genetic or reproductive material, coming from farms certified under the certification scheme of Sustainable Agricultural Production.	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide

4.2.1 PRESERVING AND PROMOTING THE DIVERSITY OF LINES AND BREEDS CREATED IN THE FARM

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A_4 Biodiversity	A_4.2 Genetic diversity

Definition

The promotion of genetic diversity within a livestock species will be achieved within a farm or territory of animals of various lines or breeds of the species. This practice would consist precisely in sustaining the production of a given species with individuals coming from a multitude of races or lines.

Justification

Biodiversity is a fundamental pillar of sustainability and the ultimate support for the provision of food and other goods to both humans and other living beings on the planet. In addition, it is key in climate change mitigation processes. Biodiversity is a concept that includes both diversity between species, genetic diversity within species themselves, as well as habitat diversity. This practice refers to genetic diversity within the species being raised on the farm, or genetic diversity within a species that may exist in the territory where the farm is located. The maintenance of genetic variability within species can be understood as an action of preservation of a biological heritage that, in the future – in circumstances that we cannot even raise today – might be useful, therefore, it will be key for the future sustainability of livestock production.

Description

This practice is implemented at two levels:

- a) Maintain populations of various genetic lines and/or breeds on the farm.
- b) Contribute to increasing the genetic variability of the species; to support the production of animals of breeds classified as local, native in danger of extinction, or simply in indigenous or endangered breeds, integrated, of the European Union or of third countries, and that have a scarce presence in the region of the holding. In this sense, the presence of animals of any breed or line not officially recognised will also be considered a favourable indication in relation to the implementation of this practice.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1	The animals raised on the farm are of a local, indigenous or endangered breed	The animals are registered in the herd book of a breed qualified as local, indigenous or endangered	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Opt I	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	Farm animals are integrated into a selection scheme based on phenotypic (productive and/or reproductive) records taken on farms with similar characteristics to the farm under assessment	It is documented that the animals are included in a selection scheme: Inherent to the holding, multi-holding, or simply that the replacement comes from a selection scheme developed on farms with characteristics similar to the farm under assessment. Review the documentation of the selection scheme where it is evidenced that it is developed based on phenotypic records of holdings with similar characters to the one being evaluated.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

5.1.1 CALCULATE THE OVERALL EFFICIENCY OF THE LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY'S PHOSPHORUS USE

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 5 Materials and Energy	A 5.1 Use of resources

Definition

Calculate the overall phosphorus utilisation efficiency of the farm (only in monogastrics).

Justification

The optimal use of nutrients has a direct impact on emissions, both from livestock manure and from livestock feed production. In addition, in the case of breeding animals, the replacement and presence rates of non-productive animals will have a substantial impact on the overall efficiency of the holding, therefore the different replacement strategies will have to be considered when making the efficiency assessment.

Description

This indicator shows an overall phosphorus use efficiency of the holding, and this implies having information on all the animals present on the farm whether they are animals in a productive state or not. This will not only assess the efficiency of the nutrients as such, but also includes the management of the holding: number of non-producing animals, reduction of growth due to pathologies of animals, dead animals, etc.

Knowing the overall efficiency of one farm in relation to the others, it will allow to detect inefficient farms and establish corrective measures either at the nutritional or management level.

This practice only applies to monogastric animals, i.e. birds and pigs with the following categories:

- Birds: fattening, laying, breeding
- Pigs: transition, fattening, breeding

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1	The overall utilisation efficiency of farm phosphorus in poultry and pig production is calculated	The result of the <i>Phosphorus balance to the farm</i> generated in the GTR application that facilitates the DACC in relation to the In-Farm Nitrogen Balance	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	no	no	no	P - M - G	No
2	The resulting Phosphorus Balance (PB) to the farm Index is higher than the average of poultry and pig farms in the same category	The validity of the data is verified, and the resulting calculation of the Phosphorus Balance (PB) to the farm is above the average of its category	Documentary	Results	Advanced	Optional	P - M - G	no	no	no	P - M - G	No

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site. The

measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

5.1.2 CALCULATE THE OVERALL EFFICIENCY OF THE LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY'S USE OF NITROGEN

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 5 Materials and Energy	A 5.1 Use of resources

Definition

Calculate the holding's overall N-use efficiency.

Justification

The optimal use of nutrients has a direct impact on emissions; both those associated with livestock manure and those associated with the production of feed for livestock. In addition, in the case of breeding animals, the replacement and presence rates of non-productive animals will have a substantial impact on the overall efficiency of the holding, so the different replacement strategies will have to be considered when making the efficiency assessment.

Description

This indicator shows an overall efficiency of the holding, and this implies having information on all the animals present on the farm, whether they are animals in a productive state or not. This will not only assess the efficiency of the nutrients as such, but also includes the management of the holding: number of non-producing animals, reduction of growth due to pathologies of animals, dead animals, etc.

Knowing the overall efficiency of one farm in relation to the others will allow detecting inefficient farms and establishing corrective measures either at the nutritional or management level.

In this practice, the following productive categories are distinguished:

- Birds: fattening, laying, breeding
- Pigs: transition, fattening, breeding
- Cattle and small ruminant: milk production, meat production

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1 A	The overall nitrogen retention efficiency of the farm in livestock production of poultry and pigs is calculated	The result of the <i>Excreted nitrogen balance</i> and <i>Nitrogen Balance to Farm</i> in the GTR application provided by DACC regarding Farm Nitrogen Balance	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	G	no	no	no	G	No
1 b	The overall nitrogen retention efficiency of the farm is calculated	The result of the <i>Excreted nitrogen balance</i> and <i>Nitrogen Balance to Farm</i> in the GTR application provided by DACC regarding Farm Nitrogen Balance	Documentary	Measures	Advanced	Optional	P - M	P - M - G	P	P	P - M	P
2 A	The Excreted Nitrogen Balance Index (ENB) and Farm Nitrogen Balance Index (NBF) resulting is higher than the average of poultry and pig farms of the same category	The validity of the data is contrasted, and the resulting calculation of the excreted nitrogen balance (ENB) and farm nitrogen balance () is NBF above the average of its category	Documentary	Results	Basic	Major	G	no	no	no	G	No
2 b	The Excreted Nitrogen Balance (ENB) Index and Farm Nitrogen Balance (FNB) Index result is higher than the average of farms in the same category	The validity of the data is contrasted, and the resulting calculation of the excreted nitrogen balance (ENB) and farm nitrogen balance () is NBF above the average of its category	Documentary	Results	Advanced	Optional	P - M	P - M - G	p	P	P - M	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be documentary. The accuracy of the data provided with the annual census declared within the holding, invoices or delivery notes for feed, delivery notes for products sold showing the weights sold and their quality, if possible, will be verified.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

5.1.3 IMPLEMENT FOOD STRATEGIES AND USE OF NUTRIENTS TO REDUCE EMISSIONS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 5 Materials and Energy	A 5.1 Use of resources

Definition

There are different strategies to improve the efficiency of feed-nutrient use. These generally improve the feed conversion rate, which also leads to a reduction in the amount of nutrients excreted into manure.

Justification

The nutrient use efficiency of the feed and/or the conversion rate has a direct impact on emissions; both those associated with livestock manure (less nutrient excretion into manure) and those associated with livestock feed production (less feed required or more production per kg of feed ingested).

Description

A number of measures that can be used to improve feed nutrient utilisation efficiency and/or conversion rate are presented.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1 A	Techniques are applied for reducing emissions of nitrogen, phosphorus, ammonia and/or methane based on a feeding strategy and feed formulation	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied in nutritional management to reduce nitrogen, phosphorus and ammonia emissions (based on BAT 3_4 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302) and to reduce nitrogen, ammonia and methane emissions (based on BAT_1 and 2 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for Emission Reduction in Cattle)	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	G	G	no	no	G	No
1 b	Techniques are applied for reducing emissions of nitrogen, phosphorus, ammonia and/or methane based on a feeding strategy and feed formulation	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied in nutritional management to reduce nitrogen, phosphorus and ammonia emissions (based on BAT 3_4 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302) and to reduce nitrogen, ammonia and methane emissions (based on BAT_1 and 2 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for Emission Reduction in Cattle)	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species **Shading** indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide

5.1.4 IMPLEMENT PRACTICES THAT PROMOTE THE MOST SUSTAINABLE FOOD CONSUMPTION FOR LIVESTOCK FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF PRODUCTION AND POSSIBLE LOSSES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 5 Materials and Energy	A 5.1 Use of resources

Definition

This data sheet lists different practices that can help reduce the consumption and more sustainable use of livestock feed.

Justification

From the point of view of emissions, the consumption of food by livestock has an impact both by transporting these ingredients from their origin (America, Asia, Europe, Spain, Catalonia) to their destination, and by the impact that their cultivation has on certain areas of the planet that involve very questionable agronomic practices such as deforestation, as well as on environmental biodiversity. On the other hand, there are certain ingredients that have a positive connotation in relation to emissions, such as those that cannot be used for human consumption and that are used in livestock feed, or those that are by-products of other industries. Moreover, there are also practices that reduce the expenditure of livestock feed and contribute to reducing its use.

Description

A series of measures that are related to the production, type and format of ingredients and modes of distribution of different foods to animals are presented.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
1A	In meat-producing poultry farms , efficient use is made of feed (feed, grain, etc.) with systems to detect if loss-situations occur	It is verified that there are records of food consumption, accounting for delivery notes of feed or consumption sensors	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	no	no	no	no	no
1b	Efficient use is made of food (feed, grain, etc.) with systems that allow detecting if loss-situations occur	It is verified that there are records of food consumption, accounting for delivery notes of feed or consumption sensors	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	If soy beans and/or palm oil are used as feed materials in the nutritional formulation, they come from responsible crops.	Verification that the responsible cultivation certificate is available from the feed mill	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
3	Part of the feed for livestock is produced on the farm itself or in productions of the same irrigation	The data of the DUN or the purchase receipts of the raw materials are verified	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

4	Measures implemented for reducing food loss	It is verified by visualising the feed distribution and management system (design and maintenance of silos and feeders), and feed couplings in the corral or pit. If silage or straw is used, it is verified that they are stored in good condition and no bales of straw are detected in poor condition or fodder in poor condition to the silos (evidence of pests, etc.)	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
5	Granulated feed or ration is used	It is verified by visualising the feed or the ration, or delivery notes/invoices for the purchase of feed and hashtags	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
6	By-products or production residues from the agrifood industry are used	It is verified against the purchase notes for by-products and other residues from the agrifood industry intended for animal feed, or observed in the presence of these on the farm or feed formula	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
7	The origin of entries and raw material for animal feed come from farms certified in SAP	It is verified with the purchase notes of the raw material entries that the producers of origin are certified under the certification scheme of Sustainable Agricultural Production	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The check will be either visual by verifying the practice on the spot or documentary by means of delivery notes or feed formulae.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide

5.2.1 MONITOR THE FARM'S ENERGY EFFICIENCY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 5 Materials and Energy	A 5.2 Energy

Definition

Implement a comprehensive control system that allows keeping a record of energy consumption on the farm, with the aim of improving efficiency, detecting critical points, and minimising losses that may occur in all processes linked to livestock production.

Justification

Energy is an increasingly expensive resource at an economic level while the current energy generation model, based largely on fossil fuels, is one of the main contributors to greenhouse-gas emissions.

This practice is aimed at encouraging the monitoring of the farm's energy expenditure, both electricity and fossil fuels. In addition to direct economic savings, this practice is an essential tool at a comparative level, to assess the effect of the implementation of other productive practices on energy consumption and, ultimately, to determine the carbon footprint of the farm.

Description

The implementation of this practice is based on the implementation of a set of control and prevention measures related to energy consumption within the farm.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
					Basic	Optional						
1	The grid energy comes from 100 % renewable background	The energy contracted is certified as category A, through documentary verification (invoices, certificates, etc.)	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	The electric dam from own systems from renewable sources	Verify that electricity meters specific to own energy sources are available	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
3	There is a system of treatment of the manure in the farm itself with counter for the electric dam	It is verified that specific electricity meters are available by the manure-treatment system	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
4	There are meters for the dam of renewable gases (biogas or biomethane) generated on the farm itself	Verify that gas meters are available	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
5	Documentary record of liquid and solid fossil fuels consumed (petrol, diesel, compressed gases, coal) is available	Verify that a register of invoices or delivery notes is available for all fossil fuels consumed	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
6	Documentary record of liquid and solid renewable fuels consumed (biofuels, biomass) is available	It is verified that a register of invoices or delivery notes is available for all renewable fuels consumed.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	N O
7	There is a record book of energy management (consumption, maintenance, and incidents)	It is verified that there is a record of consumption, maintenance, and incidents	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species: A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species
Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be documentary to check energy consumption/generation, and visual to the farm to see the existence and operation of renewable energy facilities.

In the event that the farm participates in renewable energy generation systems, even if physically off-farm, they will be counted under the indicator as renewables (examples: energy community, possession of solar panels outside the farm etc.). In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide

5.2.2 IMPLEMENT ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES (EFFICIENCY AND/OR PRODUCE RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR SELF-CONSUMPTION)

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 5 Materials and Energy	A 5.2 Energy

Definition

Implement a comprehensive control system that allows keeping a record of energy consumption on the farm, with the aim of improving efficiency, detecting critical points, and minimising losses that may occur in all processes linked to livestock production.

Justification

Energy is an increasingly expensive resource at an economic level while the current energy generation model, based largely on fossil fuels, is one of the main contributors to greenhouse-gas emissions.

This practice is aimed at encouraging the monitoring of the farm's energy expenditure, both electricity and fossil fuels. In addition to direct economic savings, this practice is an essential tool at a comparative level, to assess the effect of the implementation of other productive practices on energy consumption and, ultimately, to determine the carbon footprint of the farm.

Description

The implementation of this practice is based on the implementation of a set of control and prevention measures related to energy consumption within the farm.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1A	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied for efficient use of energy	The application of the techniques applied in the efficient use of energy is verified in accordance with BAT 8_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 and in accordance with BAT_19 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for the reduction of emissions in Cattle.	Visual/Documentary	Essential	Major	Optional	G	G	no	no	G	No
1b	It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied for efficient use of energy	The application of the techniques applied in the efficient use of energy is verified in accordance with BAT 8_Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 and in accordance with BAT_19 of the List of Available Technical Improvements for the reduction of emissions in Cattle.	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	There are renewable electricity generation systems	The presence of solar panels, wind systems, etc. is verified.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
3	There are biofuel-generation systems	The presence of biomass or biogas/biomethane boilers, etc. is verified.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	No

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual to the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they are effectively high efficiency.

In the event that the farm participates in renewable energy generation systems, even if physically off-farm, they will be counted under the indicator as renewables (examples: energy community, off-farm ownership of solar panels, etc.).

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide

5.3.1 MANAGE THE WASTE GENERATED IN THE LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 5 Materials and Energy	A 5.3 Waste Reduction and Disposal

Definition

This practice is aimed at the classification, management and minimisation of inorganic solid waste generated on farms.

Justification

The generation of inorganic solid waste by farms is characterised by the great diversity of materials, some generated in small quantities, others in greater numbers, others sporadically.

Proper management of the waste generated on the farm is an integral part of the sustainability of the holding.

Description

The practice would consist, in the first place, of identifying the type of waste that is generated in a more habitual way to the holding, to see if they are dangerous or not and to manage them in a timely manner evaluating the possibilities of minimisation.

On the other hand, the Climate Change Law of Catalonia establishes the need to prioritise the strategy of reducing and reusing in order to save resources and energy.

Waste generated on farms can be divided into:

- Wastewater
- Biological waste: the loss of animals, including production animals and domestic animals, as well as other animals present on the farm but outside the farm (birds, rodents, etc.). These are ABP that are disposed of as waste.
- Non-biological wastes: those that are generated as a result of the different areas of livestock activity (food, treatments, disinfections, etc.), such as packaging of medicines, bags of feed, packaging of biocides, etc.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1	Has a current contract with a hazardous waste manager listed as 'special livestock manure'	It is verified that the farm is registered with the SDR and that there is a producer code for hazardous waste, NIMA number, and prior notification of shipment of hazardous waste. It is verified that it has the 'Roaming Monitoring Sheet' for waste management.	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	Ensure that hazardous waste is properly separated within the appropriate containers	It is verified that the generated waste is separated according to its corresponding LER code and deposited in hermetic containers, identified and stored under cover and less than 6 months, checking the delivery note or proof of collection by the management company. It is verified that empty containers of medicinal products or animal health products are not thrown out of the approved containers. It is verified that the container is in good condition and covered	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
3	The farm is kept neat, with places and containers enabled to dispose of waste as appropriate	It is verified that the farm's production sites are kept tidy and pounds of waste, with containers suitable for all areas	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The implementation of the practice can be verified on site, through a visit to the farm to verify that there is no evidence of poorly managed waste and administratively through documents of the waste processors, records of typification and quantification of the waste generated and its minimisation.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

5.3.2 USE OF BIODEGRADABLE AND/OR RECYCLED MATERIAL

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 5 Materials and Energy	A 5.3 Waste Reduction and Disposal

Definition

This practice is aimed at replacing inert materials with recycled and/or biodegradable materials.

Justification

Wherever possible, the use of alternative, recycled and biodegradable material can be a good alternative to traditional fossil or mineral material. The replacement of these materials by alternative ones can mean a reduction in environmental impacts related to the depletion of natural resources (metals, minerals and energy) as well as greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of fossil materials. Even so, the recycling and use of biodegradable material will mean a decrease in the environmental impact linked to waste management.

Description

Once the reduction of material and waste generated is properly managed (practice 5.3.1), better management of natural resources and reduction of inert waste involves reuse, use of recycled material and use of biodegradable materials.

We will differentiate between;

- a. That material that is often renewed (such as hand-cleaning paper, toilet paper, office paper that can be recycled and environmental enrichment material by animals biodegradable alternatives of which (wood chips, hay, straw, wooden blocks, ropes, etc.) comply to a greater extent with the recommendations of the *EU WeINet* in terms of being edible, chewable, manipulable and destructible
- b. The material most typical of infrastructures in which the use of recycled or second-hand material will be valued, at all times guaranteeing the aspects of biosafety and environmental management.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1	Farm products made from recycled material (e.g. hand-cleaning paper, toilet paper, office paper, packaging) are used	The origin of the material is verified through invoices and certifications from manufacturers	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	Biodegradable enrichment material is used (wood chips, hay, straw, wooden blocks, ropes)	It is verified that in animal-housing spaces, the enrichment material available is biodegradable	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
3	Equipment made with recycled material (e.g. plastic troughs and troughs) or biodegradable (e.g. composite bed) is used.	The origin of the equipment is verified through invoices and certifications from manufacturers	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means reviewing documents that may indicate the use of recycled or biodegradable material. In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site. The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

6.1.1 IMPLEMENT PROGRAMMES AND MEASURES FOR REDUCING THE USE OF ANTIMICROBIANS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A_6 Animal Health and Welfare	A_6.1 Animal Health

Definition

Implementation of programs and measures aimed at favouring the reduction of the use of antibiotics to animal production.

Justification

The appearance of bacterial trunks resistant to antibiotics has increased in recent years, reducing the effectiveness of these substances to human and animal health. One of the measures proposed for reducing the appearance of these resistances is to increase actions to animal production that favour the decrease in the use of antimicrobials

Description

The measures to be applied to livestock farming must ensure that the use of antibiotics is reduced without harming animal health and welfare. These measures have to be both preventive: reducing the probability of diseases arising, and corrective: attempting to use tools that eliminate the pathogen causing without the use of antimicrobials. In case of need for use, the molecules must be applied in the correct duration and dosage as indicated by the SPC (summary of product characteristics) of the product.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
1	Some voluntary vaccination programme is applied	It is documented that a voluntary vaccination programme is implemented by means of a prescription from the holding's veterinarian.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	A duly presented treatment book and prescribed veterinary prescriptions are available.	Documentary checks are carried out to verify the existence of the record in the duly presented treatment book and veterinary prescriptions, in any format.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
3	The reference consumption rate for antibiotics is below the measure calculated by the DACC.	The antibiotic consumption report (quarterly) is verified to GTR, and that the reference consumption index of the level of antibiotic use is below the state average calculated by the DACC. Note: If antibiotics are not used, the answer is yes.	Documentary	Results	Advanced	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
4	Preference is given to therapeutic (individualised) treatment.	It is documented in the treatment book that there have been no metaphylactic treatments, but specific for the animals requiring it (you can check the number of animals treated without symptomatology).	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

5	In the event of needing a metaphylactic treatment is accompanied by the complementary measures indicated by the veterinarian	It is documented that in the event of needing a metaphylactic treatment, the alternative measures indicated by the veterinarian are applied to reduce this type of treatment.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
6	The antibiotics used have been chosen following the order of preference of the EME classification: D, C, and B.	This is verified documentarily with the quarterly reports generated by the GTR. Note: The use of category B antibiotics (restricted use) is justified by intermediate antibiograms or after previous treatments with antibiotics of lower categories that have not worked. Note: If antibiotics are not used, the answer is yes.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
7	Possible alternative products to antibiotics are applied to improve health status.	Documentary checks are carried out on records showing that alternative treatments have been applied, or whether the application of products alternative to antibiotics to improve health status (phytotherapeutic, homeopathic or other products) has been studied and assessed under the responsibility of the holding's veterinarian. If this is not available, it is understood that this point is not performed	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
8	Diets are used that reduce the likelihood of antimicrobial use	It is documented that diets are used that reduce the probability of antimicrobial use	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
9	Pots (if any) are used to identify the pathogen causing of the disease	It is documented that pots are used (if they exist) to identify the pathogen causing the disease	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
10	The MIC for the control of the disease is analysed to determine the antibiotic to be used.	It is documented that the MIC for the control of the disease is analysed to determine the antibiotic to be used.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
11	The farm is adhering to an antibiotic-reduction programme	Documentary verification that the farm is adhered to an antibiotic-reduction programme	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive - Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control is documentary. In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

6.1.2 IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO MINIMISE HEALTH RISK IN FARMS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A_6 Animal Health and Welfare	A_6.1 Animal Health

Definition

A set of structural, management and control (biosafety) measures designed to reduce/prevent the risk to animal health that may arise from exposure to biological, chemical and physical agents that cause infectious, toxic or allergic diseases, as well as their dissemination/spreading.

Justification

This implementation of preventive and non-pharmacological containment measures is aimed at improving animal health, reducing the spread of diseases, avoiding the loss of production, reducing the use of antibiotics and reducing the risk of zoonoses with a direct impact on human health. Under the concept of 'One Health', the application of these measures will reduce the risk of spread/spread of pathogens as well as zoonotic pathogens. In addition to the economic and health effects, these measures have an impact on the protection of the environment by reducing the use of resources and reducing emissions.

Description

This practice consists of verifying the implementation of structural and management measures aimed at reducing the risk of entry, dissemination and spread of biological, chemical and physical hazards. Effective disease control requires adequate facilities and appropriate health control.

This form is largely subject to compliance with current regulations, and is related to other forms that have an impact on the control of diseases and biosafety (hygiene of the facilities, quality of water and food, use of antibiotics and welfare to the farm and in transport).

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
1	Biosafety Survey/Act (EB) available with favourable result	In the case of pig farms, GTR is verified for the biosafety survey/act with the following favourable points: 1, 2.1 o 2.2, 3, 6, 7.1, 8, 10,11.2, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35 and 37 and 38. Note: In the event the EB has all these favourable points, the questions of this practice may be validated, except for points 6.1.2.24 and 6.1.2.25, which must be answered.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	no	no	no	no	P - M - G	No
2	There is a perimeter fence in good condition that prevents the access of people and animals	It is visually verified that there is presence of perimeter fence in good condition. For farms classified as semi-extensive, it is verified that perimeter fencing is available to the part where the fixed or permanent facilities are located.	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	No
3	In farms with an extensive or semi-extensive production system, perimeter delimitation is available in good condition that minimises the access of people, vehicles and, where possible, contact with wild animals	It is visually verified that there is presence of perimeter delimitation in good condition. For farms classified as semi-extensive, it is verified that perimeter delimitation is available to the part where the fixed or permanent facilities are not located.	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	No	P - M - G	No	Yes	No	P
4	Control systems for the entry of undesirable animals are available in the closed spaces where the animals are housed	It is visually verified that there are elements (example: bird fabrics, door closures, etc.) and that are in good condition (canvases without holes, holes	Visual	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	No	P	No	P - M - G	No

		to the walls without protection) to the warehouses or permanent or temporary accommodation.										
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
5	Deterrents are available to ward off birds and other undesirable animals, or the presence of these inside the warehouses is minimised	It is visually verified that these elements exist and that they are in good condition of maintenance.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	No
6.	Clothing is available with clean/dirty area differentiated	It is visually verified that there is the presence of clothing with a clean/dirty area delimited, and there is a flow described to avoid crossing between dirty and clean area	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	G	no	no	no	G	No
6b	Clothes are available with a clean/dirty area differentiated, or a clean/dirty flow is ensured minimising health risks	It is visually verified that there is presence of dressing room with clean/dirty area delimited, or the dressing room is neat and clean, so that the crossing between dirty and clean area is minimised	Visual	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M	P - M - G	P	P	P - M	P
7.	Showers are available	It is visually verified that there is the presence of showers in a state of correct maintenance and cleaning.	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	M* - G	G	no	no	G	No
7b	Showers are available	It is visually verified that showers are present in a state of correct maintenance and cleaning	Visual	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M	P - M	P	P	P - M	P
8.	Exclusive clothing and footwear of the staff and visits are available	It is verified that clothing and footwear (can be a floor use) is exclusive by staff and visitors.	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	M - G	no	no	P - M - G	No
8b	Exclusive clothing and footwear of the staff and visits are available	It is verified that the clothes and shoes are exclusive by the staff and visitors. Clothes and footwear can be single use.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Major	No	P	P	P	No	P
9	Disinfection arc and/or sanitary	It is visually verified that there is presence	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	No

	ford are available by vehicles (or alternative system)	of disinfection arc and/or sanitary ford by vehicles, or alternative system by effective disinfection										
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
10	A duly presented record of visits is available	A duly presented and updated record of visits is verified on a documentary basis. Note: Sanitary fords or disinfection arches are properly maintained, and are functional allowing effective disinfection. Alternative systems such as backpacks or pressure machines with disinfectant application are present at critical points of access to the farm.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
11	A movement-displacement/work flow is defined by the management of the animals and by the staff of the farm and by the visits to reduce or minimise health risks.	It is verified that there is information on the correct flow of work or movement within the farm facilities to minimise the risk of spreading diseases or reduce the health risk. Note: This register must be up-to-date, and must contain at least the following information: date of visit, first and last name, signature, company and registration number of the vehicle (if applicable) The records of the last 3 years must be kept. If there is no data in the register for at least 3 years, the question will be answered negatively.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
12.	Foot baths are available at the entrance/exit of the warehouses	It is visually verified that there are foot baths at the entrance/exit of the warehouses. Note: It is verified visually or documentary that this flow is defined in the Hygiene and Biosafety Plan or the Health Hygiene Plan (HHP), or are defined in the protocols of the farms adhered to an ADS	Visual	Measures	Essential	Major	M - G	No	Yes	No	P - M - G	No
12	Foot baths are available at the	In those farms that have warehouses or	Visual	Measures	Basic	Major	P	P - M - G	No	P	No	P

b	entrance/exit of the warehouses or at the permanent accommodation facilities	permanent or temporary housing where animals are present, it is visually verified that there are foot balls at the entrance/exit of these facilities										
1 3	The facilities are maintained in a good condition of maintenance and cleanliness	It is visually verified that the facilities and the environment are kept in good cleaning conditions and minimise the possibility of proliferation/attraction of pests.	Visual	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
					Essential	Critical						
14	There is a specific area for the storage of raw materials and food.	It is visually verified that there is an area where it is stored by feed, bags of feed, cereals, etc. that minimises contamination and the possibility of proliferation/attraction of pests	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
15	Silos are available in a good condition and without traces of feed.	It is visually verified that there are closed silos in a good condition and without traces of feed. In the case of an external location, the presence of a perimeter fence will be verified.	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	No
16	The design of the facilities makes it possible to identify a loading and unloading area for animals from outside the farm.	It is visually verified that there is a loading and unloading area for animals outside the farm. This reduces or minimises the entry of vehicles to the facilities of the farm or to the areas that behave a point of risk verso the biosecurity. If it is not possible to differentiate the loading and unloading areas, a traffic flow or circuit is defined for this purpose.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
17	The design of the facilities allows feed and raw material from outside the farm to be unloaded.	It is visually verified that there is an unloading area for feed from outside the farm. This reduces or minimises the entry of vehicles to the facilities of the farm or to the areas that behave a point of risk verso the biosecurity. If it is not possible to differentiate a feed unloading area, a traffic flow or circuit is defined for this purpose.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

18	The design of the facilities makes it possible to identify a collection area for carcasses from outside the farm	It is visually verified that there is a collection area for carcasses from outside the farm, or the carcass containers are located as far away as possible from the animal production and rearing facilities, and other activities that pose a health risk (such as earth-banked lagoons, manure yards, other agrifood activities on the farm, etc.). In the case of extensive holdings, containers must be available for small ruminants, or paved area delimited perimeter in cattle and equidae, located in some location of the farm by storage (minimising leachate contamination and access of wildlife or other domestic) through subsequent collection by carcass managers.	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading	A	B	C	PR E	P	E
19	The design of the facilities allows the removal of slurry/excrement from the outside of the farm	It is visually verified that the removal of slurry/excrement by the external manager can be performed from outside the farm. This reduces or minimises the entry of vehicles to the facilities of the farm or to the areas that behave a point of risk verso the biosecurity. If it is not possible to differentiate an area for the collection of excrement and/or slurry, a traffic flow or circuit is determined by this purpose.	Visual	Measures	Basic Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
20	There is a register of animals and/or genetic material indicating that the origin of the replacement is free from diseases not subject to official control.	Documentary (or computer-based) checks are carried out to ensure that there is a register of animals and/or genetic material, indicating that the origin of the replacement is free from diseases not subject to official control (analytical results); or if the replacement comes from the same farm or epidemiological unit	Documentary	Measures	Basic Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
21	It has a quarantine area, a space with sufficient capacity or other suitable means for the isolation and separation of animals sick or suspected of being sick, if necessary	The presence of quarantine or qualified and identified area is visually verified for the purpose of which permanently and with a waterer; or the actions and measures, to be adopted before animals that require specific cures meet, are described.	Visual	Measures	Essential Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

22	Has a cleaning and disinfection plan	Documentary checks are carried out to ensure that a plan for cleaning and disinfecting permanent fixed permanent or temporary facilities are in place	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
23	There is presence of traps, record of actions, and a pest-control plan with the corresponding records	Visual and documentary verification of the presence of traps, control plan, record of actions, distribution plan of the traps.	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
24	Register of dead animals is available and duly completed	Documentary verification of the existence of the register of dead animals and verification that it is up-to-date and duly completed	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
25	It has a register of health status and declared diseases.	It is documented that it has a register of health status containing clinical and/or analytical data of diseases present on the farm	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.
Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species
Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual to the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they effectively minimise the health risk.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

6.1.3 MANAGE GENETICS AND REPLACEMENT TO GUARANTEE ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A_6 Animal Health and Welfare	A_6.1 Animal Health

Definition

The genetic endowment of the animals used for production is one of the most relevant intrinsic factors to ensure efficient, sustainable and quality production. In this sense, most livestock species are subject to a certain degree of selection and genetic improvement by, cumulatively, promoting in the animals the characteristics that are desired. This happens both in intensive schemes of production and in extensive schemes, with the difference being simply in a matter of degree. With this practice, the aim is to evaluate to what extent the genetic management and replacement of animals is being carried out considering criteria that allow us to expect that the welfare and health of animals will improve under the usual conditions of production.

Justification

In many schemes for genetically improving the various livestock species, in recent decades, productive and efficiency characteristics have been prioritised. This has made it possible to achieve very high levels in their productions, and even achieve with an optimal degree of efficiency. Yet in spite of this, or perhaps as a consequence, it has been possible to appreciate certain functional deteriorations that lead to a certain loss of welfare and health of the animals. That is why, in the context of the Sustainable Livestock Plan, it is deemed relevant to assess the extent to which efforts are being made because the genetic heritage of the animals used for

production allows their correct adaptation to the usual conditions of production. Sustaining production in animals genetically adapted to the conditions of production, in which the problems of Health and Welfare are minimised, will have an impact on many other aspects of sustainability, such as minimising the use of medicines or simply one, even larger, improvement in the efficiency of production.

Description

In the context of this practice, the elements or techniques to be evaluated involve analysing the criteria adopted for holdings to replace breeding animals or to provide production animals. Try to determine whether among these criteria are considered, both directly, characters indicating the degree of welfare and health of the animals; and indirectly, elements related to the degree of adaptation of the animals to their production conditions.

Selection criteria for welfare and health

The control points to be evaluated around this set of criteria will alternatively involve the revising the criteria for the replacement/selection of the holding itself, in the case of a farm that does self-replenishment, or the revision of the criteria for the provision of future breeders or directly of animals for production. In both cases, it will be expected that, at least partially, among these criteria, characteristics that are direct indicators of Well-being and Health have been considered, such as Longevity, Mortality, Presence of signs of disease or Behavioural Data. The sources to monitor to carry out this assessment will be diverse depending on the mode of management of the replenishment and provision of the different holdings:

a) Review of the selection objectives of the selection programme that applies to the farm or in which the farm participates.

b) Review of the selection objectives of the selection programme from which the farm of future breeders or production animals is provided.

For this monitoring, the technical documents that the holdings can provide and in which the selection objectives of the selection schemes that follow are described and in which it can be evidenced that the characters indicated above, or similar, are considered as part of the selection objectives will be analysed.

Adaptation to production conditions

The assessment that arises is based on determining if the genetic type that is used has a history of selection, more or less controlled, in the production environment in which it develops. The paradigm of this adaptation would be that of the populations of indigenous breeds; which, due to their history of breeding in specific environments, are highly adapted. This would nevertheless also be the case that can occur in selected populations in the same production environments, by simply productive or reproductive criteria, although it does not directly involve health and welfare, allowing selecting the animals that best adapt to these production conditions. An example could be that of growth: the animals that are best adapted to an environment, which could be deficient, will be the ones that grow best; Therefore, by selecting as breeders those that have grown the best, we will be indirectly selecting those best adapted to this environment. A major premise is therefore that the selection takes place in the same type of environment in which the productions will take place. This is for example what happens in pig breeding schemes in which productive

data from commercial farms are integrated together with the data that can be collected from the nuclei, or ruminant breeding schemes that are held directly in phenotypic records taken in commercial farms where the animals registered in the herd book are raised.

In order to monitor compliance with this criterion of genetic adaptation to production conditions, equivalent to what has been indicated for the point 'CRITERIA FOR WELL-BEING AND HEALTH SELECTION', evidence will be required that the animals come from a selection scheme that takes place in holdings similar, in terms of environment, to those given to the farm under assessment. Additionally, the use of animals of breeds or lines recognised as indigenous populations, linked to a specific production scheme, can also imply some evidence that these animals will be adapted to the conditions of production and, therefore, this supposes a certain improvement, as for other breeds, of the degree of Health and Welfare in these conditions of production. In this case, the final assessment consists of the documentary analysis of the inscription of the farm animals to herd books of indigenous breeds and/or their involvement in conservation programs of these breeds.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1	The animals of the farm are integrated into a selection scheme where characters related to Health and Welfare are considered	It is documented that it is integrated into a selection scheme: specific to the holding, multi-holdings, or simply that the replacement comes from a proven selection scheme where characteristics of welfare and health are considered: such as longevity, mortality, presence of signs of disease or behavioural data. The documentation of the selection scheme is reviewed where it is evident that the characters of health and welfare are part of the selection criteria of the scheme	Documentary	Measurements	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No:

Does not apply to species Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be documentary. In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site. The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

6.2.1 DEVELOP TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR CATTLE BREEDERS AND CARETAKERS IN ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 6 Animal Welfare	6.2 Animal welfare

Definition

Have the necessary level of training for the implementation of measures to improve animal welfare and reduce the risk of diseases and that this is duly accredited.

Justification

Animals must be under the care of a sufficient number of people with the necessary knowledge, capacity and professional competence, in order to respect animal welfare and ensure the health and safety of people who contact and live with animals. The legal system already makes it mandatory to have sufficient training to improve the welfare and health of animals, reduce the spread of diseases, prevent the loss of production, reduce the use of antibiotics and improve the practices and tasks of people who care for and are responsible for animals (and their products). Regulations requiring the essential obligation for staff to be trained:

- All species: RD 348/20002: the animals are cared for by a sufficient number of people with the necessary knowledge, skills and professional competence.
- Porcine: RD 306/2020: Set a course of 20 hours. Training in Catalonia is regulated by Order ACC/181/2021 of 23 September 2021, which regulates the training of staff working on pig farms
- Poultry: RD 637/2021: Sets course of 20 hours. Training in Catalonia is regulated by Order ACC/242/2022 of 11 November 2022, which regulates the training of personnel working on poultry farms. Not applicable for small farms (250 chickens, 150 laying hens)
- Cattle: RD 1053/2022: establishes a course of 20 hours from 01/01/2024. It is not applicable for the previous and new holdings of group Y with a capacity equal to or up to five LSU.
- Decree replacing Decree 40/2014:
 - o All staff responsible for the care and management of animals must have the necessary training, knowledge and professional competence to ensure the welfare of the animals.
 - o As for training, it will be accredited through courses that will have a minimum duration of 20 hours, formed by a general module of 12 hours and a specific module, depending on the species of animal, of 8 hours. These courses must include, as a minimum, theoretical and practical content on animal physiology, animal behaviour, general concepts of animal health and current legislation on animal welfare, as indicated in the current regulations governing training courses in animal welfare.

Description

Persons handling animals on the farm are required to be sufficiently trained and duly accredited.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
1 A	All the staff in charge of treating and managing the animals proves having received training of 20 hours in animal welfare of the corresponding species	It is verified that the required persons have the certificate of the training course in accordance with the current sectoral regulations. Training certificates with the approved course code. Proof that the staff is enrolled in a course (before 6 months from the date of recruitment)	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	No	P	P - M - G	P
1 b	All the staff in charge of treating and managing the animals proves having received training of 20 hours in animal welfare of the corresponding species	It is verified that the required persons have the certificate of the training course in accordance with the current sectoral regulations. Training certificates with the approved course code. Proof that the staff is enrolled in a course (before 6 months from the date of recruitment)	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	no	no	P	no	no	no
2	Some people in charge of caring for and managing the animals have additional training in animal welfare and health.	It is verified that some of the people who handle animals have training/assistance certificates in other courses related to animal welfare and health. Training or attendance certificates (e.g. technical days, PATT days, etc.)	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	Yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
3 A .	The farm has a continuous training plan for farmworkers.	There is a document containing the training plan for workers. It is assessed whether it has been provided by an accredited company/entity, or if it is internal, the content of the training and the attendance record is assessed. Review of the SIGE or welfare Plan	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	no	no	P - M - G	No
3 b	The farm has a continuous training plan for farmworkers.	There is a document containing the training plan for workers. It is assessed whether it has been provided by an accredited company/entity, or if it is internal, the content of the training and the attendance record is assessed. Review of the SIGE or welfare Plan	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	no	no	P	P	No	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be documentary. In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by the desk review will be set out in the audit and certification guide.

6.2.2. IMPLEMENT REGULAR ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE CONTROL AND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND PROGRAMMES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 6 Animal Welfare	6.2 Animal welfare

Definition

A TNP is a 'Standard Working Procedure' that makes it possible to identify critical points in a specific activity and to establish working patterns that allow negative consequences to be avoided, control points to be established, corrective actions to be taken and their follow-up to be carried out.

The implementation of animal welfare monitoring and assessment programmes designed to implement both corrective and preventive measures can improve both animal welfare and animal health.

These are control and assessment programs, or audits, where the welfare parameters that are considered necessary to record (with visual observations, using technologies, with sample analysis, etc.) are collected, as well as having established a systematic of how these parameters are evaluated and measured. The objective of these control and assessment programs is to make a systematic collection of the animal welfare state, based on multidisciplinary criteria, and that allows data-based decision-making, both to solve animal welfare problems and preventive level.

In the field of animal health and welfare on farms, these procedures are essential to decrease the presence of potential problems for animals.

Justification

Monitoring the health and welfare of animals on a farm depends on a combination of factors both internal and external to the farm itself. The probability that at a certain time a health and/or welfare problem will appear depends on a combination of factors where chance always plays an important role. Some of these can be very difficult to detect and control, being impossible to achieve a zero risk in the face of the appearance of health problems to our farms.

However, the current livestock activity, following sustainability criteria and actively linked within the concept of 'one health, one welfare' where the actions and impacts have direct effects on human and environmental health, the implementation of initiatives that minimise the risk in the face of the appearance of these factors is a key element to preserve this health and welfare. In this context, the establishment of PNTs that allow us to identify the main risks that can affect our animals, how they are monitored and how to act in case of the first indications that something is not going well is fundamental for sustainability.

On the other hand, the implementation of control and assessment programs, or audits, must make it possible to detect possible weaknesses in farms and apply preventive or corrective action plans. These programmes can improve animal welfare and avoid productive losses, as well as indirect effects in other aspects such as the need to use antimicrobials and other treatments.

Together, welfare and health state control procedures and programmes have to allow for an increase in the joint resilience of farms.

Description

The practice is an indicator practice of measures and consists in determining what type of procedures, programmes, plans and/or instructions the farmer has, and how to work. It is evaluated whether instructions related to three key points are established in the development of standard operating procedures:

- Procedures that describe the risk factors specific to the farm and the method of breeding and production that may affect the animals. To carry this out, the five main pillars of stress will be considered:
 - I. Environmental – thermal stress: (air temperature and quality, II)
 - II. Social stress: housing, densities and behaviours
 - III. Food stress: food and drink
 - IV. Stress linked to the relationship with people: management stress
 - V. Stress linked to pain: mutilations and rearing systems
- Procedures related to the care for and cure sick or injured animals
- Procedures describing the methods of slaughtering the animals.

On the other hand, the animal-welfare control and assessment programs applied that provide information to the farmer on the state of health and welfare of the animals are evaluated. The frequency and typology of these audits will be assessed, as well as the actions taken in the proposed action plans.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
1 A	An animal welfare plan is available	It is verified that the minimum content established is available (review of SIGE, PHS, Hygiene-Health Plan or Welfare Plan). Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For poultry farms, points 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Annex IV to Royal Decree 637/2021; For pig farms, points 1, 2 and 3 of Annex III to Royal Decree 306/2020; For cattle farms, points 1, 2 and 3 of Annex II of Royal Decree 1053/2022. 	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	M - G	M - G	no	no	M - G	No
1 b	An animal welfare plan is available	It is verified that the minimum content established in the second additional provision of RD 159/2023 is available (amends RD348/2000 Annex II). Review of SIGE, Hygienic Plan Health or Wellness Plan.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	Within the welfare plan, there is information that considers the pillar defined as environmental/thermal stress	It is verified that the environmental/thermal risk assessment included in the welfare plan is specific and adapted to the holding. At the least, risks have been assessed and remedial actions, and optionally records, have been identified.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
3	Within the welfare plan, there is information that considers the pillar	It is verified that the social stress risk assessment included in the welfare plan is specific and adapted to the holding. At the least, risks have been assessed and remedial actions, and	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

	defined as social stress	optionally records, have been identified.												
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
4	Within the welfare plan, there is information that includes the pillar defined as food stress	It is verified that the dietary stress risk assessment included in the welfare plan is specific and adjusted to the holding. At the least, risks have been assessed and remedial actions, and optionally records, have been identified.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
5	Within the welfare plan, there is information that considers the pillar defined as stress linked to the relationship with people	It is verified that the assessment of risks of stress linked to people included in the welfare plan is specific and adapted to the holding. At the least, risks have been assessed and remedial actions, and optionally records, have been identified.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
6	Within the welfare plan, there is information that considers the pillar defined as stress linked to pain	It is verified that the assessment of risks of stress linked to pain included in the welfare plan is specific and adapted to the holding. At the least, risks have been assessed and remedial actions, and optionally records, have been identified.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
7	Within the welfare plan, there is information related to caring for and curing sick or injured animals	It is verified that there is a procedure of its own, written and adapted to the operation and organisation of the farm itself. At the least, risks have been assessed and remedial actions, and optionally records, have been identified.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
8	Within the welfare plan, there is information describing the methods of slaughtering the animals.	It is verified that there is a procedure of its own, written and adapted to the operation and organisation of the farm itself. At the least, risks have been assessed and remedial actions, and optionally records, have been identified.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
9	Internal audits (own or by external consultants or clients) are carried out to evaluate animal welfare	Reports are available as animal welfare audits have been carried out, with a minimum frequency of 2 years.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
10	It has an animal welfare certification carried out by recognised certification companies to audit in terms of welfare animal	The validity of the certificate is verified	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be documentary. In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

6.2.3 APPLY MEASURES FOR STRESS CONTROL AND REDUCTION

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	A 6 Animal Welfare	A 6.2 Animal Welfare

Definition

Any factor alien to the animal that forces it to initiate a behavioural and/or physiological response aimed at maintaining its homoeostasis is considered a stressor. Stress factors can be classified in many ways and their effects on animals can be very diverse, from a slight change in behaviour to the death of the animal.

Justification

It is the obligation of society as a whole and of farmers, specifically, and as owners and ultimate beneficiaries of the animals they raise, to ensure that they enjoy minimum animal welfare standards. For this to be possible, it is essential to know what are the stressors that can act on these animals at all times and establish action plans aimed at reducing the effect. The sustainability of a farm where factors that can negatively affect animal welfare are not considered is not possible.

Description

The practice is an indicator practice of measures and consists in determining what practices are being carried out on farms to reduce stressors that may affect animals. For the assessment, five major pillars of stress will be considered: environmental-thermal stress, social stress, dietary stress, stress linked to the relationship with people and stress linked to pain.

Closed warehouses: Farms in which the entry or exit of air to the building is carried out by means of artificial ventilation systems that allow maintaining the climatic conditions and the indoor air quality of the buildings in a precise and stable way as they create an air flow, through the use of energy, that allows not to depend on external climatic conditions. That is, animal welfare depends on the proper functioning of the artificial system and the use of energy.

Open warehouses: Farms in which the entry or exit of air into the housing occurs passively through windows or chimneys (natural ventilation) and the interior conditions are subjected to external climatic conditions. They may incorporate fans to move air or other systems (such as heaters) and automatic window opening/closing systems.

In this case, there would be:

- A warehouse with natural ventilation and fans, is open.
- A warehouse with natural ventilation and heaters, is open.
- A warehouse with artificial ventilation and fans, is closed.
- A warehouse with artificial ventilation and heaters, is closed.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E
1A	Daily records of temperature and humidity values are available on poultry farms	Documentary review of the temperature and humidity record of the last quarter to the closed warehouses and housing where the birds are permanently located	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	no	no	no	no	no
1b	Records of temperature and humidity values are available on a daily basis	Documentary review of the temperature and humidity record of the last quarter of the housing where the animals are located	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	No	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
2	Measures related to the environmental-thermal stress pillar (Facilities) : Temperature and humidity parameters are mostly within limits that are not harmful to animals	Temperature and humidity are verified at the time of the audit (using environmental thermometer and humidity measuring device). No animals with signs of suffering or heat or cold stress are observed.	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	No
3A	Measures related to the environmental-thermal stress pillar (Facilities) : On farms with warehouses closed where the welfare and the health of the animals housed depend on an artificial ventilation system, mechanical	It is visually verified that a mechanical system is available with evidence of its correct functioning, the temperature and humidity at the time of the audit is verified, so that the environmental conditions are within the parameters that are not harmful to the animals. No animals with signs of suffering or heat or cold stress are observed.	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	no	no	no	P - M - G	No

	systems are available to control environmental conditions													
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
3b	Measures related to the environmental-thermal stress pillar (Facilities) : Mechanical systems are available to regulate the environmental conditions of the houses (open or closed) and/or the facilities where the animals are housed	It is visually verified that a mechanical system is available with evidence of its correct functioning, the temperature and humidity at the time of the audit is verified, so that the environmental conditions are within the parameters that are not harmful to the animals. No animals with signs of suffering or heat or cold stress are observed.	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	No	P - M - G	P	P	No	P
4	Measures related to the environmental-thermal stress pillar (Facilities) : Daily gas concentration records are available in warehouses (CO ₂ and ammonia)	It is verified that they have correctly completed records	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	no	no	no	P - M - G	No
5a	Measures related to the environmental-thermal stress pillar (Facilities) : Air circulation, dust level and gas concentration are within limits that are not harmful to animals.	It is verified by sensory perception (no discomfort in the eyes or upper respiratory tract), visual and records to assess whether air circulation and pulse level are within limits that are not harmful to animals.	Sensory, visual and documentary perception	Measures	Essential	Major	P - M - G	no	no	no	P - M - G	No

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
5b	Measures related to the environmental-thermal stress pillar (Facilities) : Air circulation, dust level and gas concentration are within limits that are not harmful to animals.	It is verified by sensory perception (no discomfort in the eyes or upper respiratory tract), visual and records to assess whether air circulation and pulse level are within limits that are not harmful to animals.	Sensory, visual and documentary perception	Measures	Basic	Major	No	P - M - G	P	P	no	no
6	Measures related to the environmental-thermal stress pillar (Installations) : in outdoor spaces, there are protective facilities, refuges or shelters from adverse weather conditions	It is visually verified if in the outdoor spaces, there are protection facilities or shelters verse adverse weather conditions, or it is guaranteed that the wooded area in the declared territorial base allows this service.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
7a	Measures related to the environmental-thermal stress pillar (Facilities) : The soil/bedding characteristics are adequate by species and productive category	It is visually verified that the characteristics of the soil/bedding are adequate by species and productive category.	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	no	no	no	P - M - G	No
7b	Measures related to the environmental-thermal stress pillar (Facilities) : The soil/bedding characteristics are adequate by species and productive category	It is visually verified that the characteristics of the soil/bedding are adequate by species and productive category.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	No

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
8	Measures related to the Social stress pillar (livestock practices) : there is a larger area per animal than that laid down in the regulations or recommendations.	It is visually verified that the measured surface area is greater than those established to the regulations or recommendations (animals per m ²), or the density calculated in Kg PV / m ² in the different phases of breeding and production is lower (with data from the records of quarterly densities).	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P	P
9	Measures related to the Social stress pillar (livestock practices) : at no time during the production phase are the animals housed in cages	It is visually verified that the animals are not housed in cages at any time during the production phase.	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	No	P	no	no	no
10	Measures related to the Social stress pillar (Facilities and Livestock Practices) : Access to outdoor spaces is provided	Verifies that animals have access to outdoor spaces	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
11	Measures related to the social stress pillar (facilities and livestock practices) : Animal restraint practices are not carried out	It is visually verified that no restraint practices are carried out on any animal throughout the production phase, except cases justified for reasons of staff safety or animal welfare reasons.	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	No	P - M - G	No	P	P - M - G	P
12 a	Measures related to the social stress pillar (livestock practices) : management practices are carried out and/or materials are added to meet physiological and ethological needs in the different species and production phases	Animals have availability and access to different types of food and/or materials that allow to develop behaviours inherent to the species (chopping, poking, etc.). These practices are related to access in outdoor spaces suitable for these purposes, or to the improvement and environmental enrichment of the means and resources of the accommodations, so that the physiological and ethological needs in	Visual	Measures	Essential	Major	no	no	no	no	P - M - G	No

		the different species and productive phases are met.											
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
12 b	Measures related to the social stress pillar (livestock practices) : management practices are carried out and/or materials are added to meet physiological and ethological needs in the different species and production phases	Animals have availability and access to different types of food and/or materials that allow to develop behaviours inherent to the species (chopping, poking, etc.). These practices are related to access in outdoor spaces suitable for these purposes, or to the improvement and environmental enrichment of the means and resources of the accommodations, so that the physiological and ethological needs in the different species and productive phases are met.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	No	P
13	Measures related to the food stress pillar (facilities and equipment) : A larger space or number of feeders is available and/or waterers to the established regulations/recommendation	It is visually verified that there is a space or a greater number of troughs and/or waterers than that established in the regulations/recommendation.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
14	Measures related to the food stress pillar (livestock management) : Breeding and fattening practices respect reproductive patterns, feeding and times adapted to recommendations for less intensive production.	It is verified visually and documentarily that breeding and fattening practices respect reproductive and feeding patterns adjusted to the needs and metabolism of each type of livestock and at each stage of growth, without forcing their natural time of growth or maturation (examples: upper lactation period, upper fattening time, etc.).	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
15	Measures related to the food stress pillar (nutrition management) : adequate diets are made in each age and productive type	A balanced diet is provided and adjusted to the needs and metabolism of each type of livestock and at each stage, the feed hashtag is verified to see if the formulation is appropriate in the age and productive type	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
16	Measures related to the pain-related stress pillar (practices) : anaesthetics and analgesics are applied on all occasions when pain may occur in animals	Documentation is verified if an internal protocol is available indicating that, as and when anaesthetics and analgesics are applied, and it is guaranteed that it is applied in all the occasions in which pain can occur in the animals and the veterinary prescriptions of the products used are verified.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E
17	Measures related to the pain-related stress pillar (practices) : no mutilation is performed	It is visually verified that the animals present do not have any mutilation practised without a veterinary diagnosis and responsible declaration. An affidavit will be requested in case of any mutilation practice.	Visual/ Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
18	Measures related to the pain-related stress pillar (resources) : all the necessary tools and means are available for conducting the slaughter methods included in their welfare plan	Visually verify whether there all the necessary tools and means to perform the slaughter methods included in its welfare plan	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
19	Mortality and triage records are available.	The mortality register is reviewed where it includes a section for triage (such as emergency slaughter) for each species in the last 12 months	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
20	It is verified that animals deemed unfit for transport are not moved to slaughterhouses.	It is verified that the owner of the farm does not have any sanctions proceedings resolved in the last 3 years for the movement of unfit animals by transport to a slaughterhouse.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	No	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P
21	Assessment of Animal Welfare Indicators (AIBA): the questionnaire on indicators in animals and the social test of relationship with people are conducted	It is verified that the questionnaire provided by the DACC is completed. Certifications based on the Animal Welfair® scheme are validated	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P - M - G	P - M - G	P	P	P - M - G	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions.
Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species
Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual to the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they effectively minimise the health risk.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

8.2 SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN BEEKEEPING: ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPE

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ENVIRONMENTAL	Beekeeping:	Beekeeping environmental data sheet

Definition

Implementation of programmes and measures in the environmental field adapted to the beekeeping sector.

Honey: beekeeping proper (even if the hives are far from the beekeeper's premises), the collection of honey and other food from beekeeping, its centrifugation and the packaging or packing in the beekeeper's premises.

Justification

The beekeeping sector has peculiarities with respect to other productive species. The beekeeping sector is a production that is already considered sustainable in itself. For this reason, it has not been possible to adapt all the environmental livestock practices proposed in the SAP that apply to other operators, to the specialities presented by this sector. That is why an environmental protocol of its own and specialised by the beekeeping sector has been developed.

Description

The beekeeping environmental protocol follows the structure of the environmental SBP scheme, but adapted to its peculiarities. It is divided into the following topics:

1. Atmosphere
2. Water
3. Biodiversity
4. Materials and energy
5. Animal Health and Welfare

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	TOPIC	Subtopic	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading	
							Basic	Optional
1	1.1.Atmosphere	1.1.1 Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	The carbon footprint is calculated	There is evidence of the calculation of the Carbon Footprint	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
			1.1.2 The resulting Carbon Footprint Index is higher than the benchmark (PCEQ)	The result obtained from the calculation tool is at least higher than the benchmark	Documentary	Results	Advanced	Optional
2	Water	2.1 Monitor the water consumption of the beekeeper's facilities*	2.1.1 Accreditation of the right to use the water sources of the municipal network or own resources is available (natural water)	Documentary verification of the right to use water from all sources requiring authorisation (municipal network or own resources)	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major
			2.1.2 A water meter is available at the connection of the water supply network to the farm (origin, municipal network or own resources).	The presence of a water meter is verified at the water inlet to the farm.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Major
			2.1.3 An internal water distribution network in good condition is available	The good working condition of the water distribution network is verified: - There are no water leaks. - No dampness or water pools detected.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Major
			2.1.4 An internal water network review programme is in place.	It is verified that there is a plan/program/protocol regarding the internal water distribution network, and the corresponding record of incidents when they are observed or detected.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major

			2.1.5 A logbook, maintenance and incidents is available.	It is verified that there is a periodic record (at least with a six-monthly frequency) of the maintenance actions, and record of the incidents in the internal water network	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major
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			2.1.6 There is a register of water consumption individualised by zones, areas or activities.	It is verified that there is a periodic record (at least with a monthly frequency) of water consumption for the different uses of each zone, areas or activities in which the farm is distributed (such as where the same farm has more than one species).	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
		2.2 Implement water-saving measures	2.2.1. There is a system of collection of unpolluted rainwater for different uses (cleaning of facilities, use of drinking water with sanitary guarantees, use for other uses of the farm's economic activity)	It is noted that equipment is used for the collection and storage of uncontaminated rainwater as water for cleaning and/or other uses of uncontaminated water with adequate sanitary guarantees in case of water by the animals or other agrifood uses.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Optional
			2.2.2. Water reuse systems are available for cleaning facilities and housing	Equipment or methods are available for the reuse of water in good working order that allow its use by cleaning the premises)	Visual	Measures	Basic	Optional
			2.2.3 High-pressure cleaning systems are used for cleaning housing, equipment and other facilities of the farm	High-pressure cleaning systems are used for cleaning equipment and animal housing, and are verified for correct operation.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Optional
		2.3 Calculate the water footprint	2.3.1. Water Footprint Index is calculated according to the established calculation method	The calculation of the Water Footprint Index is verified, and the existence and validity of the data on which the calculation is based is contrasted.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major
			2.3.2. Water Footprint Index obtained is higher than the reference index	The result obtained from the calculation tool is at least higher than the benchmark	Documentary	Results	Advanced	Optional
3	Biodiversity	3.1 Conserve, maintain and/or install infrastructure to promote, manage and protect ecosystem and farm diversity	3.1.1 The location of the hives is in cultivated agricultural areas.	It is visually verified that the hives are located in cultivated agricultural areas, or the information is verified in the DUN.	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
			3.1.2 The location of the hives is in other natural habitats: meadows, herbaceous and shrub pastures, forests, etc.	It is visually verified that the hives are located in natural habitats: meadows, herbaceous and shrub pastures, forests, etc. or, the information is	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional

			3.1.3 Methods of protection against harmful animals with lower environmental impact are used: Asian wasp, bee-eater, bear	verified in the DUN. It is verified that the authorised phytosanitary methods and products are natural, low persistence (this will be considered as products authorised in organic production), or the use of traps or other physical methods without environmental impact (such as Koldo Traps for Asian Wasps). NB: systems involving protected fauna (e.g. bee-eater bird) or other insects are not acceptable e.g.: frozen vectors (biocides) with systems introduced to nests using paintball-type markers, only wasp nests affecting their apiary Approved commercial locks incorporating a selective entry system to avoid catching insects, when the presence of Asian wasps is detected in apiaries. Use can be applied to a radius of 100 metres Electric harp, muzzles and Koldo traps	Visual/ Documenta ry	Measures	Basic	Optional
			3.1.4 The movements of hives are reported in the case of itinerant beekeepers.	It is verified that itinerant beekeepers have communicated the movements of the hives within 7 days after its completion.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major
			3.1.5 Beekeepers communicate the locations of their hives and their movements (even if they are not itinerant beekeeper).	It is verified that beekeepers have communicated the locations and movements of the hives.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major
			3.1.6 The density is one settlement for every two hectares of vegetation.	It is verified that there is only one settlement for every two hectares of vegetation.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
			3.1.7 The density of each settlement will not exceed 80 hives and, if located in protected areas, will be reduced to 40 hives	It is verified visually and documentary in GTR that the density of the settlement is not greater than 80 hives and, in the case that they are located in spaces protected, reduced to 40 hives	Visual/ Documenta ry	Measures	Basic	Optional
			3.1.8 The distance between settlements is more than 1 km.	It is verified that the distance between settlements is greater than 1 km	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
			3.1.9 The indigenous breed is used (<i>Apis mellifera iberiensis</i>) and their local varieties and ecotypes.	The breed of the settlement is found to be indigenous (<i>Apis mellifera iberiensis</i>) and/or their varieties and	Visual/ Documenta ry	Measures	Basic	Optional

4	Energy and Materials	4.1. Monitor the farm's energy efficiency	4.1.1. The grid energy comes from 100 % renewable background	ecotypes local. The energy contracted is certified as category A, through documentary verification (invoices, certificates, etc.)	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
			4.1.2 Electric dam from own systems comes from renewable sources	Verify that electricity meters specific to own energy sources are available	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
		4.1.3 Documentary record of liquid and solid fossil fuels consumed (petrol, diesel, compressed gases, coal) is available	4.1.3 Documentary record of liquid and solid fossil fuels consumed (petrol, diesel, compressed gases, coal) is available	Verify that a register of invoices or delivery notes is available for all fossil fuels consumed	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
			4.1.4 An energy-management logbook is available (consumption, maintenance, and incidents)	It is verified that there is a record of consumption, maintenance and incidents	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major
		4.2 Implement energy-saving measures	4.2.1 It is verified that a combination of techniques is applied for efficient use of energy	The application of two of the techniques applied in the efficient use of energy is verified: Insulation of the walls, lands and/or ceilings of the facilities. Use of low-consumption lighting systems	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
			4.2.2. There are renewable electricity-generation systems	The presence of solar panels, wind systems, etc. is verified.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Optional
		4.3 Manage the waste generated in the livestock activity	4.3.1 Has an existing contract with a medicated waste manager	It is verified that there is a contract with a waste manager.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical
			4.3.2. Boxes that are in disuse or end up in the corresponding disposal centre.	It is verified that the farm reuses boxes that are in disuse (subsequent to cleaning and disinfection) and/or	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
4.3.3. The farm is kept neat, with places and containers enabled to dispose of waste as appropriate	It is verified that the farm's production sites are kept tidy and pounds of waste, with containers suitable for all areas		Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical		
5	Animal Health and Welfare	5.1 Implement programmes and measures for the reduction of Varroa and other diseases that may or may not be notifiable	5.1.1. At least one annual treatment is applied against Varroa at the time indicated by current regulations and at other times, if necessary	It is verified that at least one treatment is applied annually and is applied at the appropriate time (in the period of least breeding (autumn))- The record of treatments or veterinary prescription is verified.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical
			5.1.2 An authorised product with the minimum possible toxicity and environmental impact is used to perform the treatment against Varroa.	It is verified that the products used by the treatment against Varroa have less environmental impact are: formic acid, oxalic acid and thymol. Purchase orders/prescriptions are verified, depending on the product	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional

			5.1.3 Self-checks are carried out to monitor the control of varroa in hives.	It is verified that self-checks are carried out to have a numerical reference of the percentage of parasitisation that the hives present before and after performing the treatment.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
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			5.1.4 A survey is carried out on the settlement where data are collected to know the state of health of the hives	It is verified that a survey has been carried out on the apiary that includes the collection of a series of data providing a view of the factors that may have influenced the state of health of the hives and that may be relevant for understanding the level of parasitisation of the apiary.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	
			5.1.5 A Hygienic Health Plan is available	Documentary checks are carried out to verify that the Health Hygiene Plan is described.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	
			5.1.6 For other pathologies other than varroasis, passive surveillance is carried out, except for exotic parasites where active surveillance will be carried out during imports from third countries.	It is verified through a register that passive surveillance of hives is carried out to detect diseases that may or may not be notifiable (see Annex), except in exotic parasites where active surveillance will be carried out during imports from third-party countries.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	
	5.2 Implement measures to minimise the health risk to farms			5.2.1 Proper care of the swarm is carried out	The existence of records regarding the farm's usual operation is verified and where it can be extrapolated that a correct care of the swarm is carried out	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major
				5.2.2. The necessary samples are taken for the control of Varroa.	It is verified that sampling is carried out by control of Varroa by means of reports sent to the laboratory, or the holding's records.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical
	5.3 Implement practices that promote a more sustainable consumption of food by animals from the point of view of their			5.3.1 Feeding bee colonies when colony survival is endangered by adverse weather conditions.	The register of the beehive and the delivery notes for the purchase of food will be verified. The following feeding information must be entered in the register of the hive: the name of the product used, the dates, quantities and hives in which the product is used.	Visual/Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional

		production and losses	5.3.2. Honey reserves are left at the end of the production season	Visually verify that honey reserves are left at the end of the production season.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Optional
		5.4 Develop training programmes for livestock farmers/nothing and keepers/nothing in animal health and welfare	5.4.1 All staff responsible for the care and management of animals proves having received training in the field of beekeeping.	It is verified that the required persons have the certificate of the training course.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
			5.4.2 Some people in charge of caring for and managing the animals have additional training in animal welfare and health.	It is verified that some of the people who handle animals have training/attendance certificates in other courses related to animal welfare and health in beekeeping. Training or attendance certificates (e.g. technical days, PATT days, etc.)	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
			5.4.3. The farm has a continuous training plan for farmworkers.	There is a document containing the training plan for workers. It is assessed whether it has been provided by an accredited company/entity, or if it is internal, the content of the training and the attendance record is assessed.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional
			5.4.4 Breeding tables are not used for honey harvesting.	It is verified that the breeding table is intact and no honey has been collected.	Visual	Measures	Basic	Major
			5.4.5 No mutilation is performed.	It is verified that no mutilation is performed (ex: wing clipping).	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

* In the event a beekeeper does not have facilities, it is necessary to respond with a No Applicable (NA).

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be visual to the farm to see the existence and operation of the facilities, as well as their technical specifications to verify that they effectively minimise the health risk.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

9 Sustainability practices

9.1 Economic Aspect of Sustainability (E)

1.1.1 CALCULATE THE FARM'S INTERNAL INVESTMENT

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ECONOMIC	E_1 Investment	E_1.1 Internal investment

Definition

Calculate the farm's internal investment for improving the sustainability profile.

Justification

This indicator measures the company's investments in activities and practices for the improvement and monitoring of social, economic and environmental aspects over the last 5 years.

Description

The practices that have been implemented to the farm for improving sustainability are reviewed.

Assessment of records and actions taken by the farm in order to improve sustainability performance. Examples: salaries and employee benefits, investment in research and development, improvement of productive efficiency, implementation of practices that conserve and regenerate natural resources, use of renewable energy, adoption of a sustainability performance monitoring and assessment system, etc.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	A P
1	The practices that have been implemented to the farm for the improvement of sustainability performance are reviewed.	Assessment of records and actions taken by the farm in order to improve sustainability performance, and comparison with records prior to the implementation of these improvements. Examples: salaries and employee benefits, investment in research and development, improvement of productive efficiency, implementation of practices that conserve and regenerate natural resources, use of renewable energy, adoption of a monitoring and assessment system for sustainability performance, etc.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA. Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

1.2.1 CALCULATE INVESTMENT IN THE COMMUNITY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ECONOMIC	E_1 Investment	E_1.2 Investing in the community

Definition

Calculate the farm's investment in the community to improve the sustainability profile.

Justification

The farm's micro-environment includes the community and, either directly or indirectly, the farm's operations have an influence on the community. This section refers to the resources invested by the farm to improve the community-sustainability profile.

Description

The extent to which the farm's investments have contributed to meeting the needs of the community is reviewed.

In order to have a complete assessment of the sustainability performance of a holding, it is necessary to review how its activities and investments affect the community they are part of. Example:

- A farm has reached an agreement to manage its waste in the fields of its community by providing fertiliser or manure.
- A farm has reached an agreement with the Local Authority because its animals peac in certain spaces and contribute to the reduction of fire risk.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	A P
					Basic	Optional							
1	Review of the practices implemented on the farm to improve community-sustainability performance.	Assessment of records and actions taken by the farm to improve community-sustainability performance.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA: Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

1.3.1 CALCULATE THE FARM'S NET REVENUE

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ECONOMIC	E_1 Investment	E_1.3 Community Investment

Definition

Calculate the farm's net income.

Justification

The farm's economic profitability is one of the main pillars of sustainability. One of the ways to measure economic profitability is net revenue calculated as the difference between total revenue (including grants), and total expenditure (including indirect costs).

Description

Net income is calculated as the difference between total income and total expenditure.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	A P
					Basic	Optional							
1	Net income is calculated	Verify that net income is calculated	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive - Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA: Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

1.3.2 CALCULATE THE FARM'S PRODUCTION COSTS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ECONOMIC	E_1 Investment	E_1.3 Economic Profitability

Definition

Calculate the farm's production costs of all products sold to the farm, per unit of product.

Justification

The farm's economic profitability is one of the main factors of sustainability. Economic profitability depends on many factors, some under the control of the farm itself and others beyond its reach. One of the elements to achieve farm profitability is the awareness of production costs and their structure.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Calculate the production costs of the entire holding.
2. Calculate unit production costs for each species on the farm

The calculation of costs can be carried out by different systems. In any case, it will include at least the following elements:

1. Total production
2. Intermediate consumption
 - a. Specific costs: feed, phytosanitary, etc.
 - b. Non-specific costs: maintenance,
3. Balance of subsidies and taxes
4. Depreciations
5. Remuneration for external production factors
 - a. Wages
 - b. Leases
 - c. Interest

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	A P
					Basic	Optional							
1	The total production costs of the farm are calculated	The existence of documentation for calculating the production costs is verified	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive - Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA. Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site. The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

1.3.3 ESTABLISH SALE PRICES OF THE FARM'S PRODUCTS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ECONOMIC	E_1 Investment	E_1.3 Economic Profitability

Definition

Establish sales prices of farm products without the direct intervention of distribution/marketing chains, so that the profit margin/cost of production vs. sales price is increased. The objective is therefore to increase the economic competitiveness of the farm by deciding on the selling price of the product and reducing production costs.

Justification

Achieving the economic competitiveness of the farm is essential for the viability of the company. This is achieved by increasing revenues with a capacity to decide the selling price and reducing production costs by being part of a producer group that allows entries to be available at a better price.

The farm determining the price itself (both of products, goods and services) affects the income obtained and the profits generated by the farm; It is closely related to the unit cost of production. The determination of the price by the farm itself serves to ensure that the selling price is above breakeven and includes a margin to ensure that the farm makes a profit. The selling price decision is normally achieved if it is sold directly to the final consumer without the intervention of an intermediary, i.e. direct selling. Typically, it is achieved through various activities in cooperatives to reduce investment costs in machinery or facilities. They also provide or reduce the price of materials or services. In addition, cooperatives keep the operator up to date on the continuous changes in the sector, whether regulations, aid or new more efficient methodologies and have representatives who defend their interests.

Description

This practice consists of:

1. Review the sale prices of the farm's products, goods and services during a given period.
2. Make a direct sale.
3. Belong to an agrifood association, entity or organisation.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	A P
					Basic	Optional							
1	Review the farm's business records for a certain period of time.	It is verified that there are records of the holding's commercial transactions.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	Compare the selling prices of products, goods and services with balanced prices so that profits have been made.	The sale prices of the goods and services products are verified from the farm's commercial registers, and it is verified that profit has been generated by the holding.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
3	It has the power to decide on the sale price.	It is verified that the producer makes a direct sale of its product.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
4	It belongs to a grouping to reduce production costs.	It is verified that the operator belongs to an association, entity or agrifood organisation that helps it be more competitive such as a cooperative if this is included in the articles of association.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA: Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

2.1.1 PRODUCTION DIVERSIFICATION

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ECONOMIC	E_2 Vulnerability	E_2.1 Stability of production

Definition

The objective of product and/or activity diversification is to reduce risks and/or increase potential sources of income.

Justification

The business owner of the farm has to have different sources of income to reduce their economic vulnerability.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Diversify sources of income by producing more than one product, species and/or variety.
2. Diversify income sources to combine agricultural and livestock activity.
3. Diversify income funds by having an activity different from livestock activity.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	PA
1	Farm breeds more than one species (A, B, C, PRE, P, RE, AP)	It is verified that the income of the farm comes from more than one species/product.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	The farm produces more than one final product	It is verified that the farm's income comes from more than one product.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
3	The company combines agricultural and livestock activity	It is verified that the farm has both activities (agricultural and livestock)	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
4	The company has more than one activity beyond livestock production.	It is verified that the farm has more than one activity, thus obtaining more than one source of income and that it has the corresponding health records (RGSEAA, RSIPAC, RIIAC).	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive - Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive; PA: Beekeeping.

P: Type-P holdings; M: Type-M holdings; G: Type-G holdings; No: Does not apply to the species.

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

2.2.1 STABILITY OF SUPPLIERS' AND CUSTOMERS' SUPPLY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ECONOMIC	E_2 Vulnerability	E_2.2 Supply stability

Definition

The stability of relations between suppliers and customers refers to the absence of excessive fluctuations in the contracts the farm has with its customers.

Justification

Mechanisms must be put in place to ensure continuous or sufficient production to minimise external or seasonal impacts of lower demand (meat freezing, donations from food-bank productions, etc.).

Factors that can improve the relationship between suppliers and customers are:

- Customise the relationship: the relationship with the supplier company over long periods of time contributes to overall stability.
- Make payments on time;
- Offer a fair and competitive price that generates profits.
- Provide adequate lead times and support, where appropriate, the resolution of supplier issues.
- Keep suppliers informed of the holdings' progress and developments.

Description

This indicator measures the proportion of contracts between suppliers and customers, and the business relationship that has been ongoing for the last 5 years, (less time can be accepted, as long as the farm has been in operation for less than 5 years).

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	A P
					Basic	Optional							
1	Identify all suppliers with whom the company has had contracts or business relationships during this period.	It is verified that there is a list of suppliers.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	Review business records with farm suppliers for the past 5 years, or for the maximum number of years the farm is in operation.	It is verified that there are records of commercial transactions with suppliers.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
3	Identify all customers with whom the company has had contracts or business relationships during this period.	It is verified that there is a list of clients.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
4	Review business records with farm customers for the past 5 years, or for the maximum number of years the farm is in operation.	It is verified that there are records of commercial transactions with customers.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive - Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive; PA. Beekeeping.

P: Type-P holdings; M: Type-M holdings; G: Type-G holdings; No: Does not apply to the species.

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

3.1.1 ESTABLISHING CONTROL MEASURES TO ENSURE PRODUCTION HYGIENE AND FOOD SAFETY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ECONOMIC	E_3 Product quality and information	E_3.1 Product safety and hygiene

Definition

Food safety refers to the set of standards defined to ensure food quality and meet food requirements according to the type of product. Therefore, they are a set of rules that define certain criteria, such as composition, appearance, provenance, hygiene, purity, etc.; requirements that have to be met to be suitable for distribution or sale.

The farm implements quality control measures to ensure that food safety standards are met on the product. The quality of the product is an important component to enhance the market positioning of livestock production and the farm's potential growth or economic stability. Its competitive advantage lies mainly in two main factors: the quality of the product and its price. Achieve high levels of quality could greatly benefit the growth of the farm.

Justification

The general objective of food safety is to prevent, minimise or reduce to an acceptable level risks in primary livestock production, in order to ensure food safety of products of animal origin and animal health from the early stages of the food chain, reducing the possibility of introducing hazards, through the adoption by farm owners of good hygiene and biosecurity practices to farms.

In this respect, food-safety control aims to:

- Verify that the farm responsible for primary production activities and related operations ensures that the activities are carried out under appropriate hygiene conditions, including the management of animal casualties and other animal by-products generated on the farm.
- Verify that the farm responsible for primary production activities and related operations carries out own-check of hazards (biological, physical or chemical) that may affect the food safety of its products.
- Verify the existence of all the necessary farm records, with the minimum information, properly presented and updated.
- Control the information management from the food chain to the farm, and the measures taken following the reports received from the slaughterhouse.
- Control the holding's general animal-health requirements, and that the movements of the animals are made in accordance with current regulations.
- Verify that the training of staff working on the farm is adequate for achieving the target of food safety regulations.

Description

The practice is to carry out the control points and specifications in the Annex.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E	AP
1	The state of cleanliness of the facilities and equipment on the holding is verified	The correct state of cleanliness of the facilities and equipment of the operation is verified	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	The cleanliness status of facilities, equipment, vehicles and containers of related operations is verified	The correct state of cleanliness of the facilities, equipment, vehicles and containers of the related operations is verified	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
3	The state of cleanliness of the animals present on the holding is verified	The correct state of cleanliness of the animals present on the holding is verified	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
4	In the case of milk, it is verified that the animals subjected to any veterinary treatment are clearly identified, milked separately and the milk obtained from these animals is separated from the rest.	It will be verified that the treated animals are identified, milked separately and the milk obtained is separated from the rest. The documents proving the destination of the milk obtained from treated animals are verified.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	No	P-M-G	No	P	no	no	no

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E	AP
	Furthermore, the milk obtained from these animals is not intended for human consumption. It is necessary for the farmer to prove the destination of this milk.												
5	Products of animal origin are found to be in a good condition, and no signs of purification are observed.	Good condition will be verified, and no signs of purification will be observed.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
6	It is verified that the facilities where these products are stored are in a good condition and in good temperature and humidity conditions.	The existence of properly functioning thermometers and temperature record documents will be verified.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
7	It is verified that the facilities where these products are stored have protection against undesirable agents.	Protections against undesirable agents will be verified.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
8	Refrigeration equipment is verified for proper functioning, and keeps products at the right temperatures at all times.	The existence of properly functioning thermometers and temperature record documents will be verified.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E	AP
9	Hazardous products and waste are verified for safety	Requirements for the safety of hazardous products and waste will be verified	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
10	Documentation related to the ICA is verified	The records to be kept on the farm will be verified in order to record the information to the ICA and the reports received from the slaughterhouses, if applicable.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	No
11	It is verified if you have carried out diagnostic tests and preserves the results	It will be verified if it has results (since they have to be in the possession of the holder and he has to keep them for a minimum of 3 years). Even so, the results of these analyses will be verified.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Major	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
12	The register of diseases is verified	It will be verified if you have a medical record (either specific or included in other records).	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
13	It is verified that the reports received by the slaughterhouse of a deficiency or irregularity in a consignment of animals from the farm are kept, and that action has been taken to prevent the recurrence of the disease. situation.	It will be verified whether there are reports of any deficiency or irregularity in any consignment of animals and that action has been taken to prevent a recurrence of the situation.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Major	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	No

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
14	In the case of holdings producing eggs for consumption, the correlation between the form of rearing and the information contained on the eggs for consumption is verified.	The correctness of the information in the Register of Farms will be verified, and it will be verified that the form of rearing coincides with the identification of the eggs.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G*	no	no	no	no	no	no
15	With regard to holdings producing eggs for consumption, the traceability of the eggs is verified.	Traceability of eggs will be verified by means of records on eggs, packaging or packages	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G*	no	no	no	no	no	no

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. **PA.** Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

*Applies only to laying hens.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site. The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

3.2.1 PRODUCE UNDER CERTIFIED QUALITY SCHEMES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ECONOMIC	E_3 Product quality and information	E_3.2 Product quality

Definition

Produce under officially recognised certified quality schemes (Denomination of Origin, Protected Designation of Origin, Certified Designation of Origin, Protected Geographical Indication or Organic Production)

Justification

The quality seals of the PDO or PGI guarantee quality standards for products.

Likewise, the certification of organic agrifood production issued by a control and certification organisation guarantees compliance with the production and marketing requirements of organic products.

Description

This practice consists of producing certified quality product.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E	A P
					Basic	Optional							
1	The operator is registered with a PGI, PDO or organic certification body.	It is verified that the operator is registered in a PDO, PGI or organic certification bodies.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive - Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. **PA.** Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site. The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

3.3.1 MAINTAINING THE COMPLETE TRACEABILITY OF THE FARM'S PRODUCTION

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
ECONOMIC	E_3 Product quality and information	E_3.3 Product information

Definition

Have a system of traceability of the farm's products that allows tracing the products from the arrival at the farm until the delivery to the buyer of these products.

Justification

It is considered that maintaining the traceability of farm products until delivery to the buyer contributes to sustainability because in this way food safety crisis situations can be managed according to current regulations. On the other hand, traceability makes it possible to guarantee that the declared production has as its sole origin the holding itself.

Description

The traceability system that the farm has must be able to:

1. Traceability back: The traceability system must make it possible to unequivocally identify the origin, i.e. the animals that have produced the products included in a given delivery batch (usually associated with delivery notes)
2. Forward traceability: The traceability system must make it possible to identify which delivery batches (delivery notes) correspond to the entire production of an animal or batch/consignment of animals.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	The traceability system must make it possible to unequivocally identify the origin, i.e. the animals that have produced the products included in a given delivery batch (usually associated with delivery notes)	It is verified that the traceability system makes it possible to unambiguously identify the animals of origin and their products (usually associated with delivery notes)	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	The traceability system must make it possible to identify which delivery batches (delivery notes) correspond to the entire production of an animal or batch/consignment of animals.	It is verified that the traceability system has to make it possible to identify which delivery batches (delivery notes) correspond to the entire production of an animal or batches of specific animals.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species: A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. **PA.** Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; **No:**

Does not apply to species Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it. In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site. The measurement of the sample by the desk review will be set out in the audit and certification guide.

10 Sustainability practices

10. 1 Social Aspect of Sustainability (S)

1.1.1 PROMOTE QUALITY OF LIFE

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
SOCIAL	S_1 Decent living conditions	S_1.1 Quality of life

Definition

Producers and workers have a working day that allows them to have time to enjoy family, leisure and culture.

Justification

In order for the business person and the staff to have time to spend with the family and leisure, it must be ensured that all the people concerned work the corresponding hours in their day, without mandatory overtime.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Properly size the workforce.
2. Ensure that overtime is worked on a voluntary basis.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria.

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	It complies with the working day established in the agreement applying to it.	Verification that the hours appearing for each worker to the transfer system that the farm has (digital or paper) comply with the Collective Agreement. The legal limits of working time are respected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day of 1790 hours/year (40 hours per week)⁽¹⁾. • The daily working day ≤ 12 hours of actual work. 	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	Overtime is worked on a voluntary basis.	It is verified that overtime is worked on a voluntary basis. Anonymous written surveys will be conducted on staff asking: ‘In the case of overtime, is this worked on a voluntary basis?’ And that workers anonymously tick the box YES/No and the paper, and this is deposited in a box to be carried by the auditor.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
3	The workforce is duly sized for the workload.	It is verified that the workload, counted as number of animals per person in charge, is in line with that established for each species and type of production.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA. Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

1.1.2 REMUNERATE STAFF DECENTLY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
SOCIAL	S_1 Decent living conditions	S_1.1 Quality of life

Definition

Remunerate staff decently.

Justification

The practice aims to ensure a decent wage level for those working on the farm.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Remunerate in accordance with the Collective Agreement of the agricultural sector in force.
2. Remunerate in accordance with the Specific Agreement: RESOLUTION of 9 February 2021 of the Directorate-General for Labour registering and publishing the Collective Agreement for Poultry Farms and Other Animals (Convention Code No 99002415011982).

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading	A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	Workers are remunerated in accordance with the provisions of the collective and specific agreement ^{(1) (2)} .	It is verified that the salaries of the labour staff are, at the least, the one stipulated in the collective agricultural agreement of Catalonia or specific agreement. The employer will be asked for the payslip of the workers (last payslip) and will be contrasted with the salary tables.	Documentary	Measures	Essential Major	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. **PA.** Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

(1) RESOLUTION EMT/3772/2021 of 7 December 2021 providing for the registration and publication of the Collective Agricultural Agreement of Catalonia (Convention Code No 79001175011995).

(2) RESOLUTION of 9 February 2021 of the Directorate-General for Labour registering and publishing the Collective Agreement for Poultry Farms and Other Animals (Convention Code No 99002415011982)

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it. In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site. The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

1.2.1 GUARANTEE THE TRAINING OF STAFF IN THEIR WORK AREA

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
SOCIAL	S_1 Decent living conditions	S_1.2 Developing skills

Definition

Ensure the training of producers and staff to acquire the skills, abilities and knowledge necessary to be able to develop current and future tasks in their workplace.

Justification

Appropriate training in each workplace allows developing better and more efficiently the tasks entrusted to the farm and can potentially revert to its sustainability.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Ensure the minimum mandatory training for the development of the tasks of each worker in accordance with the Occupational Risk Assessment.
2. Enabling and encouraging training would complement workers.
3. Ensure that training is free, and time spent is considered effective work.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	The minimum mandatory training for the development of the tasks of each worker is ensured in accordance with the current regulations ^{(1) (2)(3)} .	It is verified that the training carried out is that which has been stipulated in the current regulations. The necessary compulsory training will be reviewed and verified by means of staff training sheets and/or training certificates.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	Mandatory minimum safety and hygiene training for each worker is ensured, in accordance with current agreements ^{(4) (5)} .	It is verified that the training carried out is that which has been stipulated for the Occupational Risk Assessment of each worker. The necessary mandatory training will be reviewed in the Occupational Risk Assessment and it will be verified that it has been carried out, through the staff training sheets and/or training certificates.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
3	The training is carried out free of charge and the duration of the training is calculated	It is verified that the training to staff is free, and counts as time worked, and that the training workers is included in the PRL Plan.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

as time worked. (6) (7)														
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
		It will be verified that the training to the staff has been free of charge and has been counted as time worked (if possible it has to be carried out within the workschedule)											
4	Complementary training is permitted and encouraged; and continuous for workers.	Complementary/continuous training is available. It will be reviewed that complementary training is available linked to the job of the previous year.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
5	Procedures are in place for the use of equipment present at the farm	The procedures and instructions for different equipment are available It is reviewed that there are procedures and instructions of the different equipment	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; **B:** Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; **C:** Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; **P:** Pigs; **E:** Extensive productions. **PA.** Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; **M:** SAP-M type farms; **G:** SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

- (1) Amendment of Royal Decree 306/2020 of 11 February 2020 laying down the basic rules for the management of intensive pig farms and amending the basic regulations for the management of extensive-type pig farms.
- (2) Royal Decree 637/2021, of 27 July 2021, fear that the basic rules for the management of poultry farms are established.
- (3) Royal Decree 1053/2022 of 27 December 2022 laying down basic rules for the management of cattle farms.
- (4) Article 51 of RESOLUTION EMT/3772/2021 of 7 December 2021 providing for the registration and publication of the collective agricultural agreement of Catalonia (Convention Code No 79001175011995).
- (5) Article 9 of Law 30/2015, of September 9 2015, which regulates the system of vocational training for occupation in the workplace.
- (6) Article 23, Royal Legislative Decree 2/2015 of 23 October 2015 approving the recast text of the Law on the Workers' Statute.
- (7) Article 13 of Directive (EU) 2019/1152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on compulsory training.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide

2.1.1 FULFIL THE OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM THE EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
SOCIAL	S_2 Labour rights	S_2.1 Labour relations

Definition

Achieve all workers having an employment contract that complies with the Collective Agreement of the sector.

Justification

Having an employment contract guarantees workers' rights. The Enterprise must ensure that it complies with all contractual obligations. There must be an employment contract between the company and the worker. Once the labour relations have been formalised through the contract, the workers have to be aware of the hours of work to be done, their breaks, and the possibility of voluntary overtime, as well as all their rights and obligations, included in the Collective Agreement of the agricultural sector of Catalonia in force and Collective Agreement for poultry farms and other animals.

Description

The practice is to verify these aspects:

1. The company has an employment contract with its staff.

2. Comply with collective agreements, national and international labour treaties.
3. The company is aware of payment with the tax agency and with social security.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	There is an employment contract for each of the company's workers. ^{(1) (2)}	It is verified that all staff have an employment contract. Review of the existence of employment contracts.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	Staff working hours are in accordance with the Collective and/or Specific Agreement ^{(1) (3)}	Verification that the working hours of the staff are within the stipulated in the Collective and/or Specific Agreement. Request from the employer the data of the Transfer System (in the format in which it is available) to verify the hours worked, breaks, overtime and rest days, where the worker signs each day and is always at his or her disposal at the workplace	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
3	Staff has the payslip.	Staff have a copy of their payslip. It is verified that the worker has the payslip and the employer has a copy duly signed by the worker.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
4	There is an insurance policy for death or disability due to work accident or occupational disease. ⁽¹⁾	The company has the insurance policy with a coverage amount of EUR 20 000 and the beneficiaries of the policy will be designated by each worker and by each worker. Verify if you have subscribed to the insurance policy. If the policy is valid and the last receipt will be verified as it is up to date with the payment.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
5	The declaration of the actual days and the receipt of the payments are available to Social Security. ^{(1) (4)}	It is verified that the employer declares the actual working days, and has the receipt of the payments to Social Security. The transfers will be compared with the actual days declared in the receipts of payments to SS	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
6	The company is aware of payment with the Treasury in relation to the personal income tax of the workers. ⁽⁵⁾	It is reviewed that the company is up to date with payment with the Treasury quarterly through form 111 or annually through form 190.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
7	The company warns workers in advance when they have to perform additional work not initially planned. ^{(6) (7)}	It is verified that the company warns the workers in advance when they need to perform additional work not initially foreseen, in order to agree with the worker if it is possible for him or her to do this. Consult economic operator's system it uses to inform its workers of extraordinary jobs and verifies with the workers that this is indeed the case.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
8	The overtime worked by the person does not exceed that stipulated in the general and/or specific agreement ^{(1) (3)}	It is verified that the overtime worked does not exceed that stipulated in the agreement. It is verified that the hours that exceed the weekly or annual count, provided for in Article 30, will be deemed as extraordinary, to be able to choose by mutual agreement between the parties, for their compensation in rest days, at the rate of 1h 45 minutes of rest for each additional hour.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA: Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

(1) RESOLUTION EMT/3772/2021 of 7 December 2021 providing for the registration and publication of the Collective Agricultural Agreement of Catalonia (Convention Code No 79001175011995).

(2) Articles 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 of Directive (EU) 2019/1152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on labour relations

(3) Chapter III, RESOLUTION of 9 February 2021 of the Directorate-General for Labour registering and publishing the Collective Agreement for Poultry Farms and Other Animals (Convention Code No 99002415011982).

(4) Article 9 of Royal Decree-Law 8/2019 of 8 March 2019 on urgent social protection measures and combating precarious working hours.

(5) Article 298 of Royal Legislative Decree 8/2015 of 30 October 2015 approving the recast text of the General Law on Social Security

(6) Royal Decree 439/2007, of March 30 2007, which approves the Regulation of Income Tax of Physical Persons. Article 35 of Royal Legislative Decree 2/2015 of 23 October 2015 approving the recast text of the Law on the Workers' Statute

(7) Article 10 of Directive (EU) 2019/1152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on conditions relating to minimum predictability of work

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site. The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide

2.2.1 GUARANTEE THAT THERE ARE NO UNDERAGE WORKERS

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
SOCIAL	S_2 Labour rights	S_2.2 Child labour

Definition

Do not hire minors (aged 16 or under) who work full-time or overtime.

Justification

To protect children, the company may not hire minors (aged 16 or under) who work full-time or more, in committed positions that are physically, mentally or morally dangerous to them, and who are deprived of the opportunity to live as children, attend school and/or other appropriate training.

And in the event that there are minors working on the farm as family members, they will not perform work that poses a risk to their health and safety.

Description

The practice is to verify these aspects:

1. Ensure that all farmworkers are of legal working age
2. Ensure that, in the event that there are minors working, they do so as a family worker

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	All working people are of legal working age ⁽¹⁾	It is verified that the company has not hired children under 16 years of age. It is verified that the company has not hired children under 16 years of age asking for ID cards.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
		It is verified that workers under 18 years of age may not do night work or perform activities or jobs in respect of which limitations are established in their hiring in accordance with the provisions of Law 31/1995, of 8 November 1995, on the prevention of occupational risks, and the applicable regulatory standards. Workers under 18 years of age (if any) will be asked if they have performed night work and/or have performed activities or jobs to which limitations are established in their recruitment	Visual	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
		It is verified that children under 18 years of age do not work overtime through the transfer system	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	Workers under the age of 16 do so as a family worker	It is verified that in the case that there are minors working on the farm as family members, they do not perform tasks that pose a risk to their health and safety and/or that affect their development or that prevent the completion of compulsory school education. The type of work performed by children under 16 years of age will be verified.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. **PA.** Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

(1) Article 6 of Royal Legislative Decree 2/2015 of 23 October 2015 approving the recast text of the Law on the Workers' Statute

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be documentary and visual. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

2.3.1 GUARANTEE FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION OF STAFF WORKING

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
SOCIAL	S_2 Labour rights	S_2.3 Freedom of Association and the right to bargain

Definition

Ensure that workers have the right to association and to negotiate their working conditions.

Justification

Freedom of association and the right to bargain constitute a fundamental right of the worker. Associations allow individuals to recognise their convictions, actively pursue their ideals, fulfil useful tasks, find their place in society, make people feel, exert some influence and bring about change.

Description

The practice is to verify these aspects:

1. Ensure that staff have freedom of association and negotiation.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	Freedom of association between company staff is guaranteed ^{(1) (2)}	It is verified that the company provides the freedom by the association between the company's staff.	Visual/Surveys	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive - Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA: Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

(1) ORGANIC LAW 1/2002, of 22 March 2002, regulating the right of association. ('Official State Gazette' 73, 26-3-2002.)

(2) Article 4. Labour Rights of Royal Legislative Decree 2/2015, of 23 October 2015, approving the recast text of the Law on the Statute of Workers

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be documentary, visual and surveys. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected by visual on-site verification. The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

3.1.1 DO NOT DISCRIMINATE ANY PERSON WORKING ON THE FARM

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
SOCIAL	S_3 Equality	S_3.1 Non-discrimination

Definition

Do not discriminate against any person working on the farm.

Justification

Companies may not discriminate against any employee or potential employee for any characteristic, circumstance or manifestation of the human condition, real or attributed, that is recognised by international law instruments. It is necessary to ensure the recognition of the dignity of the person and the right to a peer-to-peer view, and the free development of the personality.

Description

The practice is to verify these aspects:

- Hiring, assigning jobs, managing promotions and dismissals or awarding contracts with suppliers without discrimination.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	All workers are recruited and paid without any discrimination. ^{(1) (2)}	It is verified that all wages are those stipulated according to the contract, without discrimination of any kind. Random payslips will be reviewed and it will be verified that the salaries are at least those stipulated in the collective ⁽³⁾ and specific agreement ⁽⁴⁾	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
		Workers will be asked if they are aware of having suffered from or seen any discrimination on the farm. It is verified that there is no evidence of discrimination on the grounds of: a) Territorial or national origin and xenophobia. b) Sex or gender, sexual orientation or identity c) Age d) Race, ethnicity or skin colour, and any form of racism e) Language or cultural identity. f) Ideology, political or other opinion or personal ethical convictions. g) Religious convictions, and any manifestation of	Visual/Surveys	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

		Islamophobia, Christianophobia Judeophobia.	or																
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#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PR E	P	E	AP
		h) Social or economic status, administrative status, profession or condition of deprivation of liberty, and any manifestation of hatred of the homeless. i) Physical, sensory, intellectual or mental disability or other types of functional diversity. j) Alterations in health, serological status or genetic characteristics. k) Physical appearance or clothing. l) Any other characteristics that are recognised by international legal instruments.											

Species. A: Poultry; **B:** Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; **C:** Rabbit; **PRE:** Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; **P:** Pigs; **E:** Extensive productions. **PA.** Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; **M:** SAP-M type farms; **G:** SAP-G type farms; **No:** Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

- (1) Law 19/2020 of 30 December 2020 on equal treatment and non-discrimination
- (2) Royal Decree 901/2020 of 13 October 2020 regulating equality plans and their registration and amending Royal Decree 713/2010 of 28 May 2010 on the registration and deposit of collective labour agreements and agreements
- (3) RESOLUTION EMT/3772/2021 of 7 December 2021 providing for the registration and publication of the Collective Agricultural Agreement of Catalonia (Convention Code No 79001175011995).
- (4) RESOLUTION of 9 February 2021 of the Directorate-General for Labour registering and publishing the Collective Agreement for Poultry Farms and Other Animals (Convention Code No 99002415011982).

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be documentary, visual and surveys. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site. The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

3.2.1 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
SOCIAL	S_3 Equality	S_3.2 Gender equality

Definition

Promote a level playing field between women and men farmworkers.

Justification

Gender equality aims to ensure that barriers to women's employment are removed on an equal basis with men; that women receive equal pay for the same or similar work, that they have equal opportunities for training and progress.

Description

The practice is to verify these aspects:

1. Equal pay between women and men.
2. Incentivise the presence of women at the holding.
3. Ensure compliance with the protocol when pregnant workers are present.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	Pay is equal between men and women, with equal conditions. <small>(1) (2)</small>	It is verified that the remuneration of women, on equal terms, is the same as that of men. Payslips of women and men in jobs with the same characteristics will be reviewed and compared.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	The company encourages the presence of women workers at the holding.	It is verified that there is the presence of women from the farm with a minimum of 20 %. The company will be asked for the list of women workers of the holding, as well as the Equality Plan to the companies that have the obligation to have it.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
3	Company follows correct protocol for pregnant women working <small>(3)</small> and in the breast-feeding period <small>(4)</small> .	It is verified that working women are especially protected before, during and after the period of pregnancy. The Risk Assessment for jobs occupied by pregnant workers will be reviewed. These assessments must specify whether there is a risk for pregnant women or not. It will also be verified that in the event there are pregnant workers, they have been offered a change of job to protect their health.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive - Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA. Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

- (1) Article 28 of Royal Legislative Decree 2/2015 of 23 October 2015 approving the recast text of the Law on the Workers' Statute
- (2) Law 17/2015 of 21 July 2015 on effective equality between women and men
- (3) Article 26.1 of Law 31/1995 on the Prevention of Occupational Risks and Article 4 of Royal Decree 39/1997 on Maternity Protection
- (4) Royal Decree Law 6/2019, of 1 March 2019, on urgent measures to guarantee equal treatment and opportunities between women and men at work and occupation

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide

3.3.1 INCENTIVISE THE CONTRACTING OF VULNERABLE STAFF

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
SOCIAL	S_3 Equality	S_3.3 Support for vulnerable people

Definition

Hire vulnerable staff and provide sufficient resources so that they can carry out their work comfortably.

Vulnerable staff: The most vulnerable people in relation to discrimination and social exclusion are: women, LGBTIQ+ people, people with a disability, immigrants, older people.

Justification

Businesses can perform important services by providing work targeted at minorities, or socially disadvantaged and language training for people who do not speak the dominant language, or have not had the benefit of schooling. The most vulnerable people in relation to discrimination and social exclusion are: women, LGBTIQ+ people, people with a disability, immigrants, children and young people and older people. In addition, a worker who is injured at work is also deemed vulnerable. In this case, the economic operator can offer alternative work with a comparable salary to suit the disability.

Description

This practice consists of encouraging the recruitment of vulnerable staff.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	The company hires vulnerable staff. ⁽¹⁾	It is verified that the company encourages the presence of vulnerable people, and the calculation of the Vulnerable Workers Contracts Index (ICTV, see Annex) is carried out. The employer will provide the auditor with employment contracts and documentation relating to the presence of vulnerable workers, if any.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA. Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

(1) This control point will only apply to undertakings with five or more workers.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide

4.1.1 GUARANTEE WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
SOCIAL	S_4 Occupational health and safety	S_4.1 Occupational health and safety

Definition

Ensure training in occupational health and safety.

Justification

By offering training in occupational health and safety, companies allow workers to understand the possible risks of the workplace and to know the materials and machinery to which they are exposed and/or that they use to work. At the same time, it allows the worker to understand the ergonomics of the job to reduce injuries from repetitive movements, lifting or other physical challenges. Successful training ensures a more efficient and positive work environment for everyone.

Description

The practice is to offer all workers the corresponding compulsory training in Occupational Health and Safety.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	Occupational health and safety training is provided ^{(1) (2) (3) (4)}	It is verified that all work personnel have received training in health and safety. Proof of worker training is reviewed	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	There is training in matters of health and safety according to the species with which work is performed ⁽⁵⁾	It is verified that all working staff have received training in health and safety focused on the species with which they work. The content of the training carried out is reviewed (if they talk about the risks of working with certain species, zoonoses, use of PPE, etc.)	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA. Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

- (1) Article 49 of RESOLUTION EMT/3772/2021 of 7 December 2021 providing for the registration and publication of the collective agricultural agreement of Catalonia (Convention Code No 79001175011995).
- (2) Article 19 Law 31/1995, 8 November 1995, on the Prevention of Occupational Risks.
- (3) Articles 7.8 and 9 of Directive 2009/104/EC on occupational health and safety training.
- (4) Article 12.1 of Directive 89/391/EEC. The employer has to ensure that workers receive adequate health and safety training.
- (5) DECISION of 9 February 2021 of the Directorate-General for Labour registering and publishing the Collective Agreement for Poultry Farms and Other Animals (Convention Code No 99002415011982)

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

4.1.2 ENSURE WORKPLACE SAFETY IN OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
SOCIAL	S_4 Occupational health and safety	S_4.1 Occupational health and safety

Definition

Ensure workplace safety in operations and facilities.

Justification

Companies are responsible for providing a safe and healthy job for all staff in their charge. A productive system that does not providing workers with a workplace where the facilities and structures, equipment, machinery, tasks and food offered are safe and meet the needs of workers by promoting a healthy lifestyle is not deemed sustainable.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Ensure workplace safety in operations and facilities in compliance with current regulations.
2. Provide the necessary medical kits and personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure the safety of the worker. The company has to monitor, especially, the health of personnel

- exposed to toxic, radioactive materials, or excessive noise, monitoring exposure limits.
3. Ensure that all machinery used on the farm complies with current safety regulations.
 4. Ensure that all machinery is registered in the Official Register of Agricultural Machinery, and passes the corresponding periodic inspections.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	The Occupational Risk Prevention Plan is up-to-date, and implemented according to your instructions. ^{(1) (2)}	It is verified that the company has an updated occupational risk prevention plan and executes it.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	There is a Protection and Prevention Service contract ⁽³⁾	It is verified that the company has contracted a protection and prevention service	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
3	First-aid kits are available and are replaced appropriately ⁽⁴⁾	It is verified that the company has first-aid kits accessible to workers and that the materials of the first-aid kits are not expired	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
4	Workers have personal protective equipment (PPE) at their disposal, according to the assigned tasks ⁽⁵⁾	It is verified that workers have personal protective equipment in accordance with the assigned tasks.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
5	The farm's machinery passes periodic inspections in accordance with the established by the regulations ^{(6) (7)}	It is verified that the corresponding periodic inspections are carried out and these are favourable.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
6	There is an inventory of machinery used on the farm. ⁽⁸⁾	It is verified that the company has an inventory of machinery used at the holding, indicating the year of acquisition, the date on which the official reviews have been passed, the date on which the maintenance has been carried out, and it is verified that there is updated information on all the machines.	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA. Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

- (1) Article 16 Law 31/1995, 8 November 1995, on the Prevention of Occupational Risks
- (2) Article 5 of Directive 89/391/EEC, General provision laying down the undertaking's duty to ensure the health and safety of workers
- (3) Article 30 Law 31/1995, 8 November 1995, on the Prevention of Occupational Risks
- (4) Article 8 of Directive 89/391/EEC, The employer has to take measures in the field of first aid, firefighting and evacuation of workers
- (5) Articles 9 and 10 of Directive 89/391/EEC. Obligations of employers with regard to risk assessment, protective measures and equipment, and recording and reporting accidents at work
- (6) Article 4 of Directive 2009/104/EC on standards for work equipment
- (7) The resulting inspections Royal Decree 1702/2011 of 18 November 2011 on mandatory inspections of phytosanitary product application equipment are verified in data sheet 5.2.4. Maintain (adequate, calibrate and inspect) phytosanitary product application equipment.
- (8) Articles 5 and 6 of Directive 2009/104/EC on Verifying of work equipment

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide

4.1.3 GUARANTEE HEALTH COVERAGE AND ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
SOCIAL	S_4 Occupational health and safety	S_4.1 Occupational health and safety

Definition

Ensure health coverage and access to healthcare.

Justification

The hiring of a coverage that protects workers in the event of an work accident or professional disease and offer response to medical emergencies in the workplace is a legal obligation of the company.

Description

The practice consists of:

1. Provide health coverage to workers in the event of an accident at work or occupational disease through the corresponding contracting of insurance.
2. Have an emergency plan, to take the necessary measures regarding firefighting, evacuation of workers and first aid.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	Health coverage is available for all workers in the company in the event of an accident at work or occupational disease ⁽¹⁾	It is verified that the company covers workers through an insurance company	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	An Emergency Plan is available ⁽²⁾	It is verified that the company has an Emergency Plan	Documentary	Measures	Essential	Critical	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA. Beekeeping

Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species

Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

(1) Article 32 Law 31/1995, 8 November 1995, on the Prevention of Occupational Risks

(2) Article 31 Law 31/1995, 8 November 1995, on the Prevention of Occupational Risks

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.

5.1.1 FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

ASPECT	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC
SOCIAL	S_5 Food sovereignty	S_5.1 Food sovereignty

Definition

Ensure food sovereignty for a fairer, more local and more sustainable food system.

Justification

Food sovereignty encompasses the need for a more just, local and sustainable food system that stems from the right of peoples and communities to define it themselves. In general, food sovereignty is discussed at the community level and is considered to include all types of ownership and production models in communities of all ethnicities and varieties, both rural and urban.

However, this indicator applies to the individual company. Access to choice reflects the independence of the company and the ability to have control, or ownership, over its production and supply system, as well as its manufacturing. By primary producers and farms, this indicator mainly refers to the choice of native breeds, for improving their production.

Description

This practice consists of:

1. Analyse whether native breeds are available, for the improvement of their production.
2. Locally-source products are used for improving production.

Assessment of the degree of implementation of sustainable practice on the farm

Assessment mode

The assessment of the degree of implementation of the practice will be based on the assessment of the following control points and compliance criteria.

Control points and compliance criteria

#	Control Point	Compliance criterion	Assessment criterion	Type of practice	Control point grading		A	B	C	PRE	P	E	AP
1	The animals that are raised on the farm are of a local indigenous breed, indigenous or in danger of extinction	The animals are registered in the herd book of a breed qualified as local, indigenous or endangered	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
2	They are used from locally sourced products.	Purchases of products used in livestock farming are reviewed, and the percentage of which are purchased from local producers is determined. If the total is more than 50 %, the holding fulfils this criterion.	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P
3	Part of the feed for livestock is produced on the farm itself or in productions of the same region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Ruminant (Cattle, Sheep, Goat) and Equine Farms: at least 40% of the feed (common fodder, fresh, dried or silage, feed, etc.) will come from the farm itself or, if this is not possible or available, will be produced in collaboration with other production units using fodder, feed and other feed materials from the same region (Catalonia) By poultry, rabbit and pig farms: at least 15 % of the feed (feed, fodder, etc.) will come from the farm itself , if this is not possible or not available, will be produced in collaboration with other production units using fodder, feed and feed materials from the same region (Catalonia). 	Documentary	Measures	Basic	Optional	P-M-G	P-M-G	P	P	P-M-G	P	P

Species. A: Poultry; B: Cattle Non-extensive/Semi-extensive; C: Rabbit; PRE: Sheep and goats Non-extensive/Semi-extensive – Equidae; P: Pigs; E: Extensive productions. PA. Beekeeping
Application. P: SAP-P type farms; M: SAP-M type farms; G: SAP-G type farms; No: Does not apply to species
Shading indicates an essential control point that corresponds to legal requirements.

Calculation mode

The level of sustainability will be calculated based on compliance with the control points and their grading.

Control mode

The control will be of a documentary nature. Documentary verification means the review of the farm's own records, or documents generated from it.

In addition, the conformity between documentation and reality will be inspected through visual verification on-site.

The measurement of the sample by documentary and visual review will be established in the audit and certification guide.



System of
certification



Certification system for the
guarantee mark for sustainable
agricultural production



Generalitat de Catalunya
**Departament d'Acció Climàtica,
Alimentació i Agenda Rural**

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CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

Certification is the process by which a Control and Certification Entity (ECC) evaluates and verifies that a holding, farm, group of producers and/or handlers comply with the requirements established in the Sustainable Agricultural Production scheme.

Different types of certifications are foreseen in this scheme:

- Certification of individual production
- Certification of grouped production
- Certification of handling
- Combination of the above

Production certifications follow a process by which it is verified and guaranteed that the products have been produced following the technical standards of the SAP. The handling certification is the process by which operators who handle products that come from SAP holdings are evaluated and granted official recognition, in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

All operators must have a minimum knowledge of the scheme, be trained as established and must have a technician responsible for SAP, with a minimum knowledge of the scheme as established.

Producer operators who are certified in SAP must use a digital holding logbook that can connect to the Sustainability Calculator (digital tool) to obtain the sustainability report.

Operators will make an application for certification.

There will be an initial assessment by a Certification Body, which will include inspections at the place of production and/or handling, review of documents and samples of products (only for the agricultural area).

If deficiencies or nonconformities are identified during this initial assessment, operators will need to make improvements to their production and handling process to meet the required SAP standards. Otherwise, they would not be able to obtain SAP certification.

1. APPLYING FOR CERTIFICATION

The first step to certification begins when the operator submits a certification application. In the application, the operator must specify whether it is an individual or grouped certification and which activity it carries out: production, handling or both. In the case of groups, even if the applicant for certification is the group, once the sampled producers have been selected, they will also make the application for individual certification at producer level.

The sustainability report generated by the sustainability calculator must be attached to the application. In the case of grouped certifications, all sustainability reports of all producer operators that are part of the group must be submitted. In order to be eligible for certification, the baseline sustainability reports must have a classification with level A or B; made no later than 1 month before the application for certification.

In the case of Catalonia, the application for certification will be submitted through the management tool to the EGMG.

The EGMG will conduct a formal review of the applications received, and verify that the applications contain all the necessary information and that they meet the requirements to start certification.

A CCP will have direct access to requests for certification through this management tool and to all information necessary for the performance of the audit.

2. PLANNING THE AUDIT

The CCP will send the audit plan to the operator and to the EGMG at least 5 working days prior to the performance of the audit, in order to specify a date for carrying out the audit between the operator and the CCP, bringing it to the attention of the GMME.

In the event that the auditor is unable to attend the audit for any reason, the person responsible for the CCP would be responsible for providing a substitute.

The CCP will take into account when planning:

- The schedule of audits established for each of the crops.
- The need to ensure that sampling is carried out at the time the crops are harvested (agricultural producer operators).
- In the case of group certifications, the selection of the sample of individual producer operators should represent the group as a whole.

3. CONDUCTING AUDITS BY ACTIVITY

The Control and Certification Entities (CCEs) must record in writing in the audit report the following information: audited operator, audit date, detail of the plots audited in the field and, if applicable, in the case of clusters, detail of the selected sample of operators, control points verified, compliance of the verified aspects and, where applicable, description of the non-compliances detected.


3.1 AUDIT TO CERTIFY INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTION

For individual producer operators, it will be certified that the production carried out individually complies with the SAP scheme.

The audit to be able to certify the production will consist of the verification of compliance with the agricultural and livestock technical standard (which includes a visit to the field / farm and documentary control).

In addition, for agricultural operators, it will be necessary to take into account the sampling process, so that the results of the audit report and the sampling test report will allow individual operators producing according to the SAP scheme to be certified or not.

Table 1. Summary table of the certification based on the applicant for certification, the type of certification, the activity, the aspects audited in the certification, the type of control to be carried out during it and the possibility of labelling or not for operators who carry out production.

Applicant certification	Type of certification	Activity	What is audited?	Control type	Use of SAP mention?	Use of guarantee stamp Guarantee stamp?
Producer operator	Individual producing  Farmer Livestock farmer	Production	Technical Standard	Documentary Visual Interview	Yes	No

The audit involves verifying that the farmer/livestock farmer carries out sustainable agricultural/livestock practices and that these comply with the sustainability standards of Sustainable Agricultural Production.

The agricultural/livestock technical standard contains sustainability practices. Each practice is assessed through compliance with control points.

The technical standard classifies the control points according to the nature of the practices, according to the consequence of their non-compliance or non-conformity, and determines the possibility of correcting non-conformities and deadline for correcting them are established.

For each control point of the technical standard, it is detailed whether it requires a documentary control, visual control or any other to evaluate its compliance.

The audit will consist of:

- One **desk review** of general aspects of the holding, which consists of verifying that there are the protocols, plans, records and/or notes included in the holding logbooks necessary to comply with the requirements established at the control points of the technical standard that require a documentary review.
- **Field visit/farm and facilities** to producer operators, for which they must select plots representative of the agricultural holding in order to verify in the field compliance with the control points of the technical standard, which can be verified according to the characteristics of the plots, and which make it possible to check that the maximum number of aspects verified in the field are complied with and that these comply with the information declared by the operator.
In the same way, the farm facilities will be verified in their entirety.
- For the **selected agricultural plots in the field will also be subject to a documentary check** to verify that the information relating to the records of that plot has been correctly declared.
- Occasionally, an interview with farm or livestock staff may be required.

Table 2 shows the classification of control points according to the nature of the practices.

Table 2: Classification of control points according to the nature of the practices.

Classification of control points according to the nature of the practices		
Control point		Type of practices
Essential	Derived from regulatory requirements, Statutory Management Requirements and GAEC	Measures
Basic	Control points to assess the implementation of measurement practices which are not derived from regulatory requirements, Documentary Visual and GAEC	Measures
Advanced	Control points to assess the achievement of numerical results of sustainability indicators	Results

Table 3 shows the classification of the control points according to whether they generate non-compliances or non-compliances, the possibilities of presenting corrective measures and the deadlines for correcting non-compliances.

Table 3. Classification of control points according to the consequence of their non-compliance or non-compliance.

Classification of control points according to whether they give rise to non-compliances or non-conformities				
Control point	Non-compliance	Non-conformity	Corrective measures	Deadline for correction
Critical	Yes	-	No	Not applicable, because they cannot be corrected
Major	-	Yes	yes	30 days
Optional	-	-	-	-

Table 4 shows the possible combinations of control points of the technical standard according to the criteria described above.

Table 4. Classification of control points according to the nature of the practices and the consequences of their non-compliance and non-conformity, the indication of whether the failure to comply with the provisions of the control point generates a non-compliance or non-compliance, whether it is possible to submit corrective measures, and if so, the deadline for submitting them.

Control point according to the nature of the practices	Control point according to the consequence of non-compliance or non-conformity	Non-compliance	Non-conformity	Corrective measures	Deadline for submitting corrective measures
Essential (normative)	Critical	Yes		No	
	Major		Yes	Yes	30 days
Basic (non-regulatory)	Critical	Yes		No	
	Major		Yes	Yes	30 days
	Optional	-	-	-	-
Advanced (related to results)	Optional	-	-	-	-

Once **the audit has been completed**, the auditor will inform the operator of the result of the audit, specifying the control points with non-compliances or non-conformities and inform him of the possibility or not of submitting corrective measures.

The auditor will inform the operator that:

— If a **critical control point**, a non-compliance occurs and there is no deadline to submit corrective measures or to correct it. The consequence of not complying with a critical control point directly prevents certification in SAP.

— If a **major control point**, a non-conformity/non-compliance is generated, which must be corrected by submitting corrective measures within 30 calendar days.

— The **optional control points**, if they are not complied with, they do not lead to non-conformities or non-compliances.

3.2 AUDIT TO CERTIFY GROUPED PRODUCTION

Group certification is an approach in which several producers, who belong to a legally constituted entity, are grouped together to obtain a collective certification that validates that they comply with the sustainability standards of the SAP.

This certification is beneficial in several respects:


- Reduction of costs, because when grouped, they can share the costs of certification, as well as the fees of audits.
- By working together, farmers/farms can share knowledge and resources to make sure everyone meets SAP certification standards.
- It encourages collaboration and teamwork between farmers and ranchers. The

audit to be able to certify the grouped production will consist of:

- in the verification of compliance with the agricultural and livestock technical standard (including a field/farm visit, documentary check and/or interviews) for the operators selected in the representative sample of the group \sqrt{n} . This selected sample must ensure that the conclusions drawn from the sample can be accurately generalised to the whole group. The representativeness criteria established for this purpose must be followed. Operators in this sample must apply for individual certification, the individual results of which will be binding on the pool. To verify compliance with the Technical Standard, it will be verified that it is complied with for the individual operators selected as a sample, and action will be taken as established in paragraph 3.1 Audit to certify the individual production.

- in verifying compliance with the group's Quality Management System (QMS) in accordance with Annex I.

Table 5. Summary table of the certification based on the applicant for certification, the type of certification, the activity, the aspects audited in the certification, the type of control to be carried out during it and the possibility of labelling or not for operators who carry out production.

Applicant certification	Type of certification	Activity	What is audited?	Control type	Use of SAP mention?	Use of guarantee stamp Guarantee stamp?
Grouping operator (Group application) Once the sample is selected, the selected operators will submit a request for individual	Grouped production 	Production	Technical standard (\sqrt{n} ; producer operator sample)	Documentary Visual Interview	Yes	No
			Quality Management System (QMS) (Annex	Documentary Visual		

certification			1)			
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Requirements to be met by the group

- It must be a legally constituted entity with common objectives.
- There must be an organisational chart of functions and people of the group. All jobs, the relationship between them and people occupying these jobs and a clear allocation of responsibilities in the QMS of SAP producers should be identified.
- You must have a list of the members of the grouping.
- It must have a link between the producers and the group.
- It must have a commitment document from the producers included within the scope of the certification, in compliance with the SAP requirements. There must be evidence of a contractual relationship between the producer and the group.
- It must have a document signed by the producer in which it undertakes to follow the same technical direction of the group in reference to compliance with the provisions of the SAP scheme.
- It must have a register in which the data relating to the producers included in the scope of certification (plots, crops, surface area, REGA, livestock species, censuses, etc.) are identified. It must be possible to establish the link between those producers and the group.
- It must have properly trained technical staff responsible for SAP.

Such staff must:

- Monitor the SAP requirements of the operators under its control.
- Establish and implement a documented procedure to check that all holdings within the scope of the group certification comply with the SAP requirements and establish an exclusion system for those that do not comply.
- Carry out self-checks on all operators in the scope.
- Keep the information on the holdings that are part of the group up to date.
- Provide, maintain and update a Quality Management System (QMS) in which it can be verified that the grouping management has established the quality objectives with respect to the SAP, that it has implemented the necessary processes to comply with these objectives, that it has an assessment and monitoring system through internal audits that allow identifying aspects of improvement and correcting deviations and that it periodically monitors this system.
- Promote that its producers are trained and informed of the novelties of the SAP system

3.3 AUDIT TO CERTIFY THE HANDLING

Handling operator is understood to be the operator who performs the actions and processes after production until the packaging of the product to be certified.

In addition, points of sale that market SAP products without being packaged in fractions and/or in bulk are included, without undergoing any type of processing and directly to the final consumer.

In the case of natural or legal persons who only sell SAP products packaged and labelled for the final consumer, **non-manipulable** packages, i.e. the packaging is closed and information on SAP certification and product traceability is provided on the label, there is **no** need for specific monitoring of the shops selling these products to the final consumer.

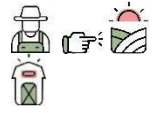
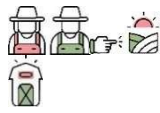

The process to certify the handling will involve carrying out an audit to verify that Traceability Management (Chain of Custody) is carried out.

Whenever an operator handles, it must comply with Traceability Management (Chain of Custody).

The minimum content of the Traceability Management System in the handling operator is set out in Annex 2.

Table 6 summarises the types of certification, the activities, the audited aspects, the type of control and the possibility of labelling or not of the operators they manipulate.

Table 6. Summary table of the certification based on the applicant for certification, the type of certification, the activity, the aspects audited in the certification, the type of control to be carried out during it and the possibility of labelling or not for the operators that manipulate.

Applicant certification	Type of certification	Activity	What is audited?	Control type	Use of SAP mention?	Use of guarantee stamp Guarantee stamp?
Producer and handling operator	Individual that produces and handles  Farmer who sells Livestock breeder who sells	Production	Technical Standard (individual producer)	Documentary Visual	Yes	No
		Handling	Traceability and chain of custody management system (Annex 2)	Documentary Visual	Yes	Yes
Grouping operator (Initial request by the grouping) Once the sample is selected, the operators selected will make an application for certification individually	Grouping that produces and handles 	Production	Quality Management System (QMS) (Annex 1)	Documentary Visual	Yes	No
			Technical standard (\sqrt{n} ; producer operator sample)	Documentary Visual		
		Handling	Traceability and chain of custody management system (Annex 2)	Documentary Visual	Yes	Yes
Handling operator	Individual that handles 	Handling	Traceability and chain of custody management system (Annex 2)	Documentary Visual	Yes	Yes

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3.4 CRITERIA FOR VALUING THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT

The criteria for assessing the outcome of an audit are as follows:

- Compliance with the Technical Standard
- Compliance with the Quality Management System
- Compliance with Traceability Management System (chain of custody)

Criteria for assessing compliance with the Technical Standard

Holdings are classified into three levels, A, B and C, and only levels A and B can obtain certification in SAP.

The following tables (Table 7 and 8) indicate the classification of holdings according to the level of sustainability and the criteria to be able to certify levels A or B according to compliance with all the control points established in the practices of the technical standard.

Table 7. Types of agricultural holdings

Classification of holdings in the SAP	
A	These are holdings that comply with all the requirements of holdings B and C, allowing maximum two major essential non-compliances, and one major basic non-compliance, being the level score of sustainability of each of the result indicators $\geq 70\%$.
B	They are holdings that comply with the requirements of holdings C, allowing maximum two major essential non-compliances, and one major basic non-compliance, and no minimum score is required in each of the result indicators.
C	These are holdings that comply with critical essential control points, allowing a maximum of two major essential non-compliances, and a minimum score is not required for each of the result indicators.

Table 8: Types of livestock farms.

Classification of farms in the SAP	
A	They are farms that meet the requirements of classification C and B, and that have a score equal to or greater than 70 % in each of the sustainability issues.
B	They are the farms that meet the requirements of classification C, and it is allowed to breach 3 basic control points higher, and no minimum score is required for each of the sustainability topics.
C	These are farms that comply with critical essential control points, and it is allowed to breach two major essential control points, and a minimum score is not required in each of the sustainability topics.

Table 9: Criteria to be able to classify agricultural holdings, according to whether they are A, B or C, and to be able to certify SAP A or B holdings.

According to the classification of holdings	Depending on the nature of the practices	According to the consequence of its non-compliance	Compliance	Sustainability level score
A	Essential (normative)	Critical	Yes	$\geq 70\%$ for each of the result indicators.
		Major	Yes. Maximum two non-compliances	
	Basic (non-regulatory)	Critical	Yes	
		Major	Yes. Maximum 1 non-compliance	
		Optional	No*	
	Advanced (associated with results)	Optional	Yes	

*Compliance is non-mandatory

According to the classification of holdings	Depending on the nature of the practices	According to the consequence of its non-compliance	Compliance	Sustainability level score
B	Essential (normative)	Critical	Yes	No minimum score required
		Major	Yes. Maximum two non-compliances	
	Basic (non-regulatory)	Critical	Yes	
		Major	Yes. Maximum 1 non-compliance	
		Optional	No*	
	Advanced (associated with results)	Optional	No*	

*Compliance is non-mandatory

According to the classification of holdings	Depending on the nature of the practices	According to the consequence of non-compliance	Compliance	Sustainability level score
C	Essential (normative)	Critical	Yes	No minimum score required
		Major	Yes. Maximum two non-compliances	
	Basic (non-regulatory)	Critical	No	
		Major	No	
		Optional	No*	
	Advanced (associated with results)	Optional	No*	

*Compliance is non-mandatory

Table 10: Criteria to be able to classify the farms, according to whether they are A, B or C, and to be able to certify the SAP A or B holdings.

According to the classification of farms	Depending on the nature of the practices	According to the consequence of non-compliance	Compliance	Sustainability level score
A	Essential (normative)	Critical	Yes	>=70 % for each of the result indicators
		Major	Yes/two non-conformities	
	Basic (non-regulatory)	Major	Yes/three non-conformities	
		Optional	No*	
	Advanced (associated with results)	Optional	No*	

*Compliance is non-mandatory

According to the classification of farms	Depending on the nature of the practices	According to the consequence of its non-compliance	Compliance	Sustainability level score
	Essential (normative)	Critical	Yes	
		Major	Yes/two non-conformities	

B	Basic (non-regulatory)	Major	Yes/three non- conformities	No minimum score required
		Optional	No*	
	Advanced (associated with results)	Optional	No*	

*Compliance is non-mandatory

According to the classification of holdings	Depending on the nature of the practices	According to the consequence of its non-compliance	Compliance	Sustainability level score
C	Essential (normative)	Critical	Yes	No minimum score required
		Major	Yes/two non-conformities	
	Basic (non-regulatory)	Major	No	
		Optional	No*	
	Advanced (associated with results)	Optional	No*	

*Compliance is non-mandatory

In the case of the assessment of compliance or not with the standard, for the grouped certifications, if the operators selected as representative have an unfavourable result, the producers will be extended to audit to twice those that have been unfavourable. If, as a result of this first extension, they turn out to be favourable, the grouping can be certified and the operators that had initially turned out to be unfavourable will be withdrawn.

If they continue to be unfavourable, the sample is doubled again in relation to the operators who have been unfavourable and then, the result will already be definitive and binding for the group. In the second extension, to which an unfavourable operator leaves, the grouping can no longer be certified.

If the extension is favourable and all new entrants are favourable, the group will be certified, with producers who have previously been unfavourable removed from the Annex.

Criteria for assessing compliance with the Quality Management System

The Quality Management System (QMS) audit will consist of:

- One **desk review** of the aspects contained in Annex 1.

A checklist with the list of all the control points referred to the Quality Management System (QMS) is available. The control points must be classified according to whether or not they allow the possibility of submitting corrective measures in the case that they are not complied with and, in the case that they can be presented, it will be necessary to establish the deadline for their presentation (maximum 30 calendar days).

Control point according to the consequence of non-compliance or non-conformity	Non-compliance	Non-conformity	Corrective measures	Deadline for submitting corrective measures
Critical	Yes		No	
Major		Yes	Yes	30 days

Of the result of the presentation of the corrective measures, if there is any non-compliance to be resolved, compliance with the Quality Management

System of the grouping and therefore this certificate cannot be obtained. The individual certificates of the sample selected at individual level will indeed be valid, and it is not possible to extrapolate these individual results to the grouping.

Criteria for assessing compliance with the Traceability Management System (chain of custody)

The audit of the Traceability Management System (chain of custody) will consist of:

- One **desk review** of the aspects contained in Annex 2.

A checklist is available with the list of all control points referred to the Traceability Management System (chain of custody). The control points must be classified according to whether or not they allow the possibility of submitting corrective measures in the case that they are not complied with and, in the case that they can be presented, it will be necessary to establish the deadline for their presentation (maximum 30 calendar days).

Control point according to the consequence of non-compliance or non-conformity	Non-compliance	Non-conformity	Corrective measures	Deadline for submitting corrective measures
Critical	Yes		No	
Major		Yes	Yes	30 days

From the result of the submission of the corrective measures, if any non-compliance remains to be resolved, the Traceability Management system cannot be validated and, therefore, the handler certificate cannot be obtained.

3.5 ISSUING AND SENDING OF THE AUDIT REPORT TO THE OPERATOR

Once the audit has been completed, the technical standard verified, the Quality Management System verified (in the grouped certifications they produce) and the Traceability Management System verified (when there is handling), the auditor can already inform the operator of the result of the entire field audit, specifying the control points with non-compliances or non-compliances and the possibility or not to present corrective measures and must give a period of 30 calendar days to present the appropriate corrective measures of the non-compliances detected, allowing this.

In the case of a pooled certification, the audit report will include the results of the individual certifications of the sampled operators.

This report will be delivered to the applicant or representative no later than 3 days after its completion.

The audit report should contain information relating to:

- the **non-conformities** detected during visits
- the **deadlines for submitting remedial actions** to resolve non-conformities
- the **impact of failure to resolve non-conformities**, according to the criteria to be able to certify holdings associated with a sustainability level A or B, which are detailed below.

3.6 PRESENTATION OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES

For all non-conformities detected that allow it, the operator will submit corrective measures.

You have 30 calendar days to present them to the auditor.

3.7 ASSESSMENT AND SENDING THE CORRECTIVE-MEASURES ASSESSMENT REPORT

The CCP has 17 calendar days to assess the remedial actions and issue the related valuation report.

This period may be extended by 2 working days if the CCP, after analysing the remedial actions submitted, requires some additional documentation in order to be able to close them.

The verification of corrective actions may require extraordinary visits to the audited operators.

Upon completion of the assessment of the remedial actions submitted to the CCP, the CCP sends the Remedial Action Valuation Report to the operator.

3.8 PREPARATION OF THE FINAL AUDIT REPORT

The auditor issues the audit report (technical standard, Quality Management System, Traceability Management System; as appropriate), which it will send when it also has the result of sampling (in the case of agricultural holdings) and, when it has assessed the corrective measures, to the EGMG to validate the operator's final certification proposal.

To issue the report, the auditor must verify that the criteria allowed to continue with the certification of operators at sustainability level A or B are met, following what is established according to the criteria and that the other criteria for the Quality Management System and for the Traceability Management System are also met.

In the case of grouped certifications, the entire sample of individual operators chosen must comply with the certification of their level of sustainability in order to certify the entire group, with their respective letters.

In all cases, the sustainability report must be recalculated, incorporating the changes obtained as a result of the audit, except in those cases where, once the non-conformities have been corrected, the result of the non-conformities does not affect the calculations of the sustainability report because the affected control points retain the same result as the initial one.

3.9 SAMPLING (only for operators in the field of agriculture)

Sampling is part of the overall certification for producer and handling operators linked to the agricultural sector.

The objective of the sampling is to carry out multi-waste analyses, both at field level and at the facilities of the handling operator, in order to verify that operators make correct use of phytosanitary products, for example values obtained below the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) and products authorised per crop.

Timeliness

The sampling process can be performed at the same time as the certification audit or at another time. Sampling will generate a sampling report.

The sampling process will be governed by:





- Commission Directive 2002/63/EC of 11 July 2002 laying down Community methods of sampling for the official control of pesticide residues in and on products of plant and animal origin and repealing Directive 79/700/EEC.
- Royal Decree 290/2003 of 7 March 2003 establishing sampling methods for the control of pesticide residues in products of plant and animal origin


This sampling will be carried out on the basis of criteria of representativeness, randomness and estimation of the potential risk of non-compliance with certain aspects of the current regulations.

Number of samples by operator type

Table 11 shows the sample of operators to be audited, the number of product samples required and the certificate holder for each type of certification.

Table 11. Operators to be audited, number of samples and certificate holder by type of certification.

Applicant certification	Type of certification	Sample of operators to be audited	Number of product samplings	Certificate holder
Producer operator	Individual producing 	100 %	One sample in field	Owner of the agricultural holding
Producer and handling operator	Individual producing and manipulating 	100 %	One sample in the field, one sample if handling in the field or two samples of different crops if handling in the plant (if it is a single crop, one sample)	Owner of the agricultural holding
Grouping operator (initial application) Producer operator sample. (Once the sample is selected, they will request individual certification)	Grouping that produces 	\sqrt{n} of the operators forming part of the group	n 15 % of operators sampled in the field	Holder of the grouping
Grouping operator (initial application) Producer operator sample. (Once the sample is selected, they will make a certification request Separate)	Grouping that produces and handles 	\sqrt{n} of the operators forming part of the group	n 15 % of operators sampled in the field Two samples of different crops in the central (if it is a single crop, one sample)	Grouping holder/Plant holder

Applicant certification	Type of certification	Sample of operators to be audited	Number of product samplings	Certificate holder
Handling operator	Individual that handles 	100 %	Two samples of different crops in the central (if it is a single crop, one sample)	Holder of the handling centre

All samples are always taken at least in triplicate, following the operational system described below;

- The **first repetition is sent to the laboratory**, not later than 24 hours after sampling.
- The **second repetition, saved by the operator**, under freezing conditions, in case you want to make a contradictory analysis.
- The **third repetition, the CCP's stored save**, under freezing conditions, in case the analysis has to be carried out directly.

CCPs will have portable refrigerators in cars and freezers in offices to also ensure the good condition of samples between collection and dispatch to the laboratory.

Minutes of taking samples

The CCP must send the sampling report to the operators within 7 days of the completion and, if the sampling takes place on the same day as the audit, a copy will be provided to the CCP on the same day.

The sampling report will contain the fields indicated in Annex 7 and will be signed by the operator or representative. Likewise, the product must also be representative of the chosen plot, avoiding taking product from the ends of the plot.

Sending samples to laboratory

Samples are sent to an ISO 17025 accredited laboratory within 24 hours of sampling.

Samples must be kept in proper condition to ensure that they arrive in good condition at the laboratory.

Samples may not be taken if the day following the sampling is a public holiday, unless they arrive at the laboratory on the same day.

Result of sampling and communication to the CCP

The laboratory must have the analytical result in 24/72 hours from the reception of the sample by the laboratory. The laboratory must report the results through the tool chosen by the EGMG.

Once the CCP is informed of the results, it will generate the test report in cases where there is a *Non-conformity*; the MRL has been exceeded or an unauthorised active substance has been detected.

The unfavourable result of a sample is reported to the EGMG within the deadlines and in the manner established by the EGMG so that it can monitor the non-compliance.

Communication of the unfavourable result to the operator

In the event of an unfavourable result, the CCP must inform the operator in writing within 24 hours of the laboratory communication (unless the laboratory communication is on Friday, which will be communicated to the operator on Monday).

All operators sampled for multi-waste analysis, if they disagree with the results of the laboratory making the determination, may ask for a counter-analysis to be carried out in an approved official or private laboratory or make representations.

Decisive analysis

If there is disagreement between the results of the initial and the contradictory analysis, a third analysis should be carried out in a reference laboratory.

This third analysis will be decisive and definitive in terms of the results.

Additional control programme

Where necessary, the CCP may be authorised to carry out an additional control programme.

This programme must establish the number of additional samplings and the cost to the operator.

In addition to the provisions of this regulation, additional procedures may be defined that are necessary for its correct execution. These additional procedures will be developed by the EGMG, with prior validation from the Governance Committee or technical body to which it can delegate, and communicated in a timely manner to all interested parties, both operators and control and certification entities, in order to ensure effective compliance with this Regulation of use.

Preparation of trial reports

The result of the sampling process is a trial report which, together with the audit report, will allow the operator to obtain certification or not.

The test reports will contain the result of sampling. This can be favourable or unfavourable. If it is unfavourable, it is because unauthorised phytosanitary products have been detected or maximum residue limits (MRLs) have been exceeded. In that case, the operator cannot be certified in SAP (in case of individual operators) and if it is an operator of a grouped certification, acting on behalf of this grouping, it must be extracted from the list of certified operators and cannot be certified in SAP. It will be necessary to extend the sample with two more operators and the cost of these additional samples will be borne by the Producer Group.

3.10 PROPOSAL AND SENDING THE RESULT OF THE CERTIFICATION FROM CCP TO EGMG

The CCP will send to the EGMG:

— the **audit report** (which, depending on the type of operator, will include the audit of the technical standard and/or the audit of the Quality Management System and/or the Traceability Management System), which will have already assessed the corrective measures provided.

— the **test report**, with the result of the analysis of the sampling process (applies only to

agricultural holdings). Possible claims submitted by operators may be added in the event of discrepancies.

— the **Proposed outcome of certification** whether the operator is favourable or not, and whether it is favourable, with the proposal of A or B.

The EGMG will verify, on the basis of the information at its disposal, that there is no inconsistency or inconsistency in certifying the proposed operators, or those that are part of the selected sample in the case of a pooled certification and will validate or not the result of the audit report issued.

On the other hand, the result of the test report must be evaluated, which will be favourable when it does not have any non-conformity regarding the use of non-authorised phytosanitary products, or regarding the exceedance of the maximum permitted residue limits. Otherwise, it will be unfavourable.

In order for an operator to be certified favourably, it is necessary to comply with the **certification of the technical standard**, complying with the **Quality Management System** and with the **Traceability system and chain of custody**, where appropriate and where there is **passed a sampling process** favourably (in the case of agricultural operators), depending on whether they are individual or group operators and whether they carry out one or another activity (production and/or handling, or only handling).

The resolution of corrective actions against non-compliances and the consequent granting of the certificate must not exceed a maximum period of 3 months from the date of the initial visit. If this deadline is exceeded, the certification system will be cancelled and the application for certification will have to be restarted.

Individual agricultural producer certification

AUDIT REPORT	FAVOURABLE	CERTIFICATION RESULT	FAVOURABLE The certificate is issued by the CCP after validation by the EGMG. The EGMG will subsequently issue the authorisation of the use of the guarantee
TRIAL REPORT	FAVOURABLE		
AUDIT REPORT	UNFAVOURABLE	CERTIFICATION RESULT	UNFAVOURABLE
TRIAL REPORT	FAVOURABLE		
AUDIT REPORT	FAVOURABLE	CERTIFICATION RESULT	UNFAVOURABLE
TRIAL REPORT	UNFAVOURABLE		
AUDIT REPORT	UNFAVOURABLE	CERTIFICATION RESULT	UNFAVOURABLE
TRIAL REPORT	UNFAVOURABLE		

Individual livestock producer certification

AUDIT REPORT	FAVOURABLE	CERTIFICATION RESULT	FAVOURABLE The certificate is issued by the CCP after validation by the EGMG. The EGMG will then issue authorisation for the use of the guarantee mark.
AUDIT REPORT	UNFAVOURABLE	RESULT CERTIFICATION	UNFAVOURABLE

Group certification of agricultural producer

Case 1	Audit report of	All favourable	FAVOURABLE GROUPING CERTIFICATION RESULT	FAVOURABLE The CCP issues the certificate, subject to validation by the GMME, together with the Annex with all favourable producers in the pool. The EGMG will subsequently issue the authorisation for the use of the guarantee mark, which will include the annex with all the Favourable group producers
	Trial report of	All favourable		
Case 2:	Audit report of	Advantageous	GROUPING CERTIFICATION RESULT WILL DEPEND ON THE RESULT OF THE EXTENSION OF A NEW SAMPLING	<p>Extension of samples to be made. 25 % of the initial samples taken will be analysed. (Example: 100 samples have been taken and some of them have been unfavourable, it should be extended to 25 new samples)</p> <p>If an unfavourable sample emerges during the first sample extension, a second and final 25 % extension of the initial samples taken will be carried out. Considering the favourable result all the samples are correct or unfavourable in the event that any of them is unfavourable (Continuing with the previous example, if of the 25 new samples taken an unfavourable result must be taken 25 new samples that must all be correct to obtain a favourable result).</p>
	Trial report of	Any unfavourable trials		
Case 3	Audit report of	Any unfavourable reports	GROUPING CERTIFICATION RESULT WILL DEPEND ON THE RESULT OF ENLARGEMENT WITH NEW AUDITS	<p>Extension of the number of producers to be audited. <u>1st extension:</u> Producers will be extended to audit twice as many as have come out unfavourable. (Example: Two unfavourable auditors, to be extended by four new producers).</p> <p>If the extension is favourable, the group will be certified, extracting from the annex of producers those who had initially left unfavourable.</p> <p><u>2nd extension:</u> If, once these new extended producers have been analysed, they continue to be unfavourable, the sample is doubled again in relation to operators who have been unfavourable The result will then be final and binding on the grouping. In the second extension, to which an unfavourable operator leaves, the grouping is no longer certified.</p> <p>If the extension is favourable and all new entrants are favourable, certify the grouping, removing from the</p>

				annex those producers who have been unfavourable.
	Trial report of	Favourable		
Case 4	Audit report of	Any unfavourable reports	GROUPING CERTIFICATION RESULT WILL DEPEND ON THE RESULT OF ENLARGEMENT WITH NEW AUDITS AND NEW SAMPLES	<p>Extension of the number of producers to be audited.</p> <p><u>1st extension:</u> Producers will be extended to audit twice as many as have come out unfavourable. (Example: Two unfavourable auditors, to be extended by four new producers).</p> <p>If the extension is favourable, the group will be certified, extracting from the annex of producers those who had initially left unfavourable.</p> <p><u>2nd extension:</u> If, once these new extended producers have been analysed, they continue to be unfavourable, the sample is doubled again in relation to operators who have been unfavourable The result will then be final and binding on the grouping. In the second extension, to which an unfavourable operator leaves, the grouping is no longer certified.</p> <p>If the extension is favourable and all entrants are favourable, the group will be certified and producers who have been unfavourable will be removed from the Annex.</p>
	Trial report of	Any unfavourable trials		<p>Extension of samples to be made. 25 % of the initial samples taken will be analysed. (Example: 100 samples have been taken and some of them have been unfavourable, it should be extended to 25 new samples)</p> <p>If an unfavourable sample emerges during the first sample extension, a second and final 25 % extension of the initial samples taken will be carried out. Considering the favourable result, all the samples are correct or unfavourable in the event that any of them is unfavourable (Continuing with the previous example, if of the 25 new samples taken an unfavourable result must be taken 25 new samples that must all be correct to obtain a favourable result).</p>

Cattle producer group certification

Case 1	Audit report	All favourable	FAVOURABLE GROUPING CERTIFICATION RESULT	The CCP issues the certificate, subject to validation by the GMME, together with the Annex with all favourable producers in the pool. The EGMG will subsequently issue the authorisation for the use of the guarantee mark, which will include the annex with all favourable producers in the group
Case 2:	Audit report	Any unfavourable trials	GROUPING CERTIFICATION RESULT WILL DEPEND ON THE RESULT OF EXTENSION WITH NEW AUDITS	<p>Extension of the number of producers to be audited.</p> <p><u>1st extension:</u> Producers will be extended to audit twice as many as have come out unfavourable. (Example: Two unfavourable auditors, to be extended by four new producers).</p> <p>If the extension is favourable, the group will be certified, extracting from the annex of producers those who had initially left unfavourable.</p> <p><u>2nd extension:</u> If, once these new extended producers have been analysed, they continue to be unfavourable, the sample is doubled again in relation to operators who have been unfavourable The result will then be final and binding on the grouping. In the second extension, to which an unfavourable operator leaves, the grouping is no longer certified.</p> <p>If the extension is favourable and all new operators are favourable, the group will be certified, extracting from the annex those producers who have come out unfavourable.</p>

Handler certification

AUDIT REPORT	FAVOURABLE	CERTIFICATION RESULT	FAVOURABLE
TRIAL REPORT	FAVOURABLE		The certificate is issued by the CCP after validation by the EGMG. The EGMG will subsequently issue the authorisation of the use of the guarantee
AUDIT REPORT	UNFAVOURABLE	CERTIFICATION RESULT	UNFAVOURABLE
TRIAL REPORT	FAVOURABLE		
AUDIT REPORT	FAVOURABLE	CERTIFICATION RESULT	UNFAVOURABLE
TRIAL REPORT	UNFAVOURABLE		
AUDIT REPORT	UNFAVOURABLE	CERTIFICATION RESULT	UNFAVOURABLE
TRIAL REPORT	UNFAVOURABLE		

3.11 VALIDITY OF THE CERTIFICATE AND EXTENSION

The certification will be valid for a minimum of 12 months, from the issuance of the certificate and until the following March 1. To renew the certification, the updated documentation must be submitted, undergo new assessments and pay the corresponding fees.

The date of validity of the certificate in force at the time of the audit may exceptionally be extended up to a maximum period of 4 months, only for the following reasons:

— Because of inability to carry out the audit due to force majeure, such as: natural disaster, pandemic, weather conditions or other conditions that prevent the audit, in this

case the authorisation by the EGMG is expressly required.

In these cases, the new certificate will have a date that does not link with the previous certificate, during that time the validity of the certification has been expressly extended. When the new certificate is issued, its validity will be until the following March 1.

The ordinary extension of the certificate, unlike the extraordinary extension, does not require justification, the maximum time is 2 months and does not require express authorisation.

3.12 SENDING CCP CERTIFICATE TO OPERATOR

When the certification proposal has already been validated by the EGMG, the CCP will send the final certificate to the operator and forward a copy thereof to the EGMG in the manner and within the time limits set by the EGMG.

3.13 XTENSION OF THE SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE

It may be the case that the operator needs to extend the scope before the certificate expires.

The following cases may occur:

- **Increase in the number of agricultural holdings/farms within a group.** Up to 10 % more agricultural holdings/farms may be added to the list of producers associated with the certificate, without necessarily having to carry out a control visit of the certification body provided that the operator makes available the internal audits carried out by the own-check of the Quality Management System implemented and other information if required. In the event that you want to increase the number of agricultural holdings/farms by more than 10 %, beyond the internal audits carried out by the operator, a visit by the CCP to the square root of the new agricultural holdings/farms to be extended will be necessary.
- **Increased references of certified products in the case of handlers.** It will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, and it will be decided whether an on-site visit is necessary. In many cases, as the extended products are made using the same process and the same type of products, an on-site visit to the facilities will not be necessary. The EGMG will be informed of the extensions made to the initial application within a maximum period of 15 days from the incorporation of the new crop into the certification.
- **Increase in scope (crop/species) on agricultural holdings and/or farms.** It will always be required to submit the new sustainability profile; and in the event of a change of letter, an extension visit of the CCP will be required.

The CCP will at all times inform the EGMG of such changes.

3.14 COSTS

The amounts and invoicing systems are established by the EGMG. The EGMG will communicate the amounts to the Governance Committee.

3.15 Complaints

The authorised Control and Certification Entities and the GMEs adhered to the certification scheme must have documented procedures to take into account and review the claims arising from an audit and/or the certification system. These procedures will be independent of the auditor and will be managed by the management of the certification body.

The maximum period for the resolution of complaints will be 30 working days from the date of receipt of the information from the audited operator.

All complaints must be reported to the Governance Committee

3.16 VOLUNTARY SUSPENSION

If the suspension is voluntary on the part of the operator, the deadline and the corrective measures to achieve compliance will be established by mutual agreement by the operator, with a maximum of 9 months, and the corresponding Certification Body, notified to the EGMG, and must be closed before re-registration.

The Certification Body must clearly inform the EGMG of the reason for the voluntary suspension (detection of legal infringements, failure to obtain a minimum score, closure of the holding, cessation of the certification system to resume it later, etc.) so that the EGMG can assess whether it applies penalties or deadlines for re-registration to the certification system.

If the cause of the suspension is not resolved, a cancellation will be applied according to the penalty system that would mean a deregistration of SAP operators.

3.17 VOLUNTARY DEREGISTRATION OF THE OPERATOR

The operator or the Certification Body must clearly inform the EGMG of the reason for the voluntary deregistration.

Voluntary deregistration does not cause deregistration in the Register of SAP operators, but it does make it impossible to use the SAP mark.

3.18 ALTERATION AND UPDATE OF THE CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

Any proposal to modify, improve and/or update the certification system that may be established must be approved by the Governance Committee.

Instructions may be established to specify aspects that affect the Certification System.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Minimum content of the quality management system.

•Quality policy: Formal declaration of the management of the grouping of commitments and objectives regarding Sustainable Agricultural Production. The SAP compliance policy will be communicated to employees.

•Responsibilities and authorities: A clear definition of the responsibilities and authorities at each level of the organisation in relation to the QMS should be available, including the appointment of a technical head of the grouping and a representative of the management.

•Processes to be documented:

— Control process to be carried out by the group to verify the performance of own checks by operators.

— Cluster internal audit process

— Processes to control SAP-related documentation and records; including the management of the versions of the documents, which will make it possible to verify that the procedures are being carried out in their current edition.

— Sampling processes in the case of agricultural production.

— Processes for managing non-compliances (derived from external audits and the submission of complaints and grievances), including how to act to resolve them and allowing preventive measures to be taken to prevent their recurrence.

— Processes of continuous improvement of the grouping that allow improvements to be achieved in a systematic way.

•Management and control of documents and records: The pool will ensure that it has a control system for all documentation generated with respect to the SAP for each operator in the pool and that it must consist of at least:

— The information in the field notebooks of the producing operators.

— The sustainability reports of each producer linked to their notebooks.

— The results of own checks and internal audit where applicable.

— The records of the management of Non-Conformities and derived corrective actions.

SAP documentation must be kept for a minimum period of 5 years.

•Conducting an internal own-check audit to all operators in order to be able to verify that the producing operators comply with all the requirements of the SAP and that they are only certified if they have sustainability profiles A or B. Otherwise, the technician must ensure that they are not part of the certification of the group.

•Management of the necessary training for the members of the group (representative, technician/s and operators that make it up), to ensure that all of them are adequately trained and committed to the SAP.

A table of minimum quality management content is attached.

TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	CONTR OL POINT	COMPLIANC E CRITERION	Contr ol type	CONTROL POINT CLASSIFICATI ON	NON- COMPLIANCE	NON- CONFORMITY	CORRECTI VE MEASURES	TIME TO CORRECT NON- CONFORMITY
Responsibilities and authorities	There must be a technical manager of the grouping and a representative of the management	Is there a technical manager of the grouping?	Verify the name of the technical manager and the representative of Address.	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
Quality policy	Existence of a document describing the necessary requirements to be part of the Sustainable Agricultural Production protocol, as well as a statement of intent (policy) taking into account the pillars of the SAP, compressed by the producers to comply with these requirements. The SAP Policy must be reported to employees.	Have a commitment document on the part of the producers included in the scope of the certification, in compliance with the requirements of Sustainable Agricultural Production. Have registration by employees on knowledge of the policy of the SAP.	Verify the SAP commitment document. Verify that all operators know that they work according to the SAP policy.	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
Quality policy	Verification of the register of producers included in the Sustainable Agricultural Production protocol and the link between the producers and the grouping.	Have a register in which the data relating to the producers included in the scope of certification (pol., parc., rec., crops,	Verify link between producers and group via EGMG platform or	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days

		surface area) are identified. The link between producers and the group must be able to	other means.						
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		evidence, even if only through the IT platform of the EGMG or means it determines,							
Control procedure for verifying own-checks	The self-checks to be carried out by the operators of the group must be defined	There is a control procedure to verify the own-check	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and is up to date	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	--
Internal audit procedure	Having an internal audit in a producer group allows evaluating and improving the effectiveness of the processes that are carried out within the organisation. It is necessary to carry out an internal own-check audit on all operators, in order to verify that the operators are A and B and therefore eligible for SAP certification.	There is an internal audit procedure	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and up to date	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
Procedure for the control of documentation and records related to the SAP	The documentation and records control procedure is critical to ensure that all relevant information is efficiently managed, kept secure and available when needed. SAP documentation is kept for 5 years. Each operator must have the associated documentation: field logs, sustainability reports, own-check and internal audit results, non-conformity records and corrective actions.	There is a procedure for checking documentation and SAP records	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and up to date	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days

Sampling procedure	Sampling makes it possible to assess the quality and safety of products.	There is a sampling procedure	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and is up to date	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
Non-compliance management procedure	The management of non-compliances will be key to improve in those aspects detected as non-compliances.	There is a non-compliance management procedure	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and is up to date	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
Continuous improvement procedure of the grouping	Continuous improvement is key to optimising products and processes in a producer group.	There is a procedure for continuous improvement of the grouping	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and is up to date	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
Management of SAP training	The members of the group (representative, technicians and operators) are trained and committed to the SAP	It is verified that both the representative and the technicians and operators have carried out the SAP training	Verify the training available to managers, technicians and operators	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days

Annex 2. Minimum content to ensure Chain of Custody. Certification Operators Handlers.

Below are the requirements to ensure Chain of Custody that must be met by SAP operators handlers.

•SAP Compliance Policy: Within the Quality Management System, operators must have a declaration of intent (policy) in the production of sustainable products taking into account the pillars of SAP.

The SAP Compliance Policy will be communicated to employees.

•Processes to be documented:

— Documentation control: The procedure should describe the codification of documents, typology, distribution system, issuance and approval. This procedure should make it clear how obsolete documents are identified and managed. It must also ensure the preservation and inviolability of records.

— Product Specifications: The procedure should describe the types of products, the raw materials with which they are made and the ingredients they include.

— Assessment and control of suppliers: It must be ensured, as a minimum, that the products supplied by the suppliers come from certified holdings (individually or through a grouping).

To validate that the products come from the SAP, commercial transaction documents (deliveries and sales invoices) that include a mention of the SAP certification status will be verified and it will be verified that the SAP certificates are in force.

— Traceability Management: A traceability management system must be in place that includes documented and implemented procedures for the identification and traceability of SAP products, covering the entire handling process, which establishes correspondence between the entry of raw and auxiliary materials, processing and distribution of the finished product to ensure separation from the plot or UHC or livestock agricultural holding to the delivery to the customer of the processed product from those of other origins as well as its unambiguous traceability to its origin Certified SAP agricultural holding.

The traceability management system will describe in each case:

— How the products are identified, either individually or grouped into lots.

Data recording and archiving

The traceability system will be tested at least every 6 months and full traceability must be obtained within a maximum period of 4 hours. The exercise will include the mass balance. Traceability tests will be representative of the crops and/or livestock species from which the raw materials handled and/or processed and/or packaged by the Handler come. In the case of losses in the processing processes, these will be previously identified in order to balance the mass balances between the raw material received and the final product shipped containing the aforementioned raw material.

Backward tracing

The system will ensure that traceability can be reconstructed at any time to the holding of origin certified in SAP or to the previous handler where applicable. To label the final product, the entire chain of custody must be certified

in accordance with the premises set out in this SAP Regulation. The certificate holder of each link in the chain of custody must ensure correct compliance with the scheme and verify the status of the certification of the previous link.

In the case of subcontracting of intermediate processes, it will be ensured that the traceability/segregation of the products subject to the scope is not lost.

It must be possible to identify and register the holdings certified in SAP from which they are supplied.

All information on raw material entries will be clearly recorded.

In the event that there are specific legal traceability requirements these will be fulfilled, for example, Letter Q in the case of Milk and Dairy Products.

They must have documented and implemented a control procedure for the reception of raw materials that includes the actions to be taken in the event of detecting incidents (including those related to SAP certification) that affect the correct definition of the packaging lot or product segregation.

Traceability must be available to the primary packaging and/or those packages that show legal information or where the SAP Mark is shown.

Process traceability

It will be verified that there is a documented identification and traceability procedure that includes the operations or processes that the certified raw material of animal and/or plant origin has followed within the same company. It should clearly define what is considered a lot and clearly explain how it is identified.

The personnel involved in the process must be identified, who must have been trained and be competent to comply with all the requirements established in this Annex.

In the case of points of sale that market SAP products without being packaged in fractions and/or in bulk, without undergoing any type of processing, directly to the final consumer, it will be necessary to prove only the process traceability of the raw material since it has been received in the company until the sale of the product to the final consumer and backward traceability. It will not be necessary to prove forward traceability.

Forward tracing: It must be possible to identify any person or company to whom they have supplied products. It must also be possible to know the lot or group of lots that have been distributed.

Whenever there is a sale of the product, it must be accompanied by the corresponding shipping documents.

Labelling and identification of the product: regulated by the standard will indicate on the label the SAP Mark of authorised certification.

Labelling must comply with the premises described in the – GRAPHIC IMAGE MANUAL SAP. A number of labels will be verified on a sample basis, prioritising where necessary the labels of processed products, in order to verify that the marked requirements are met.

The particulars on the labelling will contain the indication enabling the lot to which the products belong to be identified.

The labelling information related to the preceding paragraphs must be inviolable, indelible and legible.

Only those products that have been granted the SAP guarantee stamp by the EGMG may make use of the SAP logo on the product marketed.

— Treatment of non-compliant product and incidents (raw materials, product in process, final product).

A documented procedure must be established that defines the measures of action against the detection of product with deviations in relation to:

- Identification.
- Incorrect or, where appropriate, insufficient documentation.
- Times.
- Loss of traceability.
- Other incidents that may affect the integrity of the traceability system.

Accounting records are kept for non-compliant products related to the corresponding entry or lot. Where appropriate, this includes a description of the causes of the non-compliance and the actions taken on the quantities.

— Management of non-conformities, complaints and corrective actions derived: The Operator (Handler) must have documented and implemented a system for handling customer complaints regarding SAP certified products. The written procedure should describe, as a minimum, the systematic reception, registration, identification, analysis, follow-up and assessment of customer complaints.

All procedures and the records derived from them must be up-to-date and in their current edition. Relative documentation must be kept for a minimum period of 5 years.

For those products whose possible date of consumption exceeds 5 years, the retention time of the records must be one year higher than the best-before date.
/ expiry date of the product.

A table of the content of the chain of custody is attached.

TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	CONTROL POINT	COMPLIANCE CRITERION	Control type	CONTROL POINT CLASSIFICATION	NON-COMPLIANCE	NON-CONFORMITY	CORRECTIVE MEASURES	TIME TO CORRECT NON-CONFORMITY
SAP Compliance Policy	There must be, for the handling operator, a policy of compliance with the SAP within the Quality Management System	There is a statement from the management of the company regarding compliance with the Scheme SAP =	Verify that such a declaration exists	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
		Employees are informed of the SAP compliance policy	Verify that employees are aware of the SAP compliance policy	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
Procedure for the control of documentation	The Documentation Control Procedure is a structured set of instructions and rules that the handling operator establishes to manage the creation, review, distribution, storage and deletion of documents. This procedure is essential to ensure that all documentation used within the quality management system is accurate, up-to-date and available to those who need it.	There is a procedure for checking documentation	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and up to date	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
Product specification procedure	The product specification procedure is a set of guidelines and steps that the handling operator follows to define, document and manage the technical characteristics and requirements of a product. This procedure ensures that all products comply with the standards set out in the SAP Scheme.	There is a product specification procedure	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and up to date	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-



Supplier assessment and control procedure	The supplier assessment and control procedure is a systematic process for selecting, evaluating and monitoring an organisation's suppliers. Its objective is to ensure that suppliers comply with the requirements established in the SAP Scheme.	There is a product specification procedure	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and up to date	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
Labelling and identification procedure	The labelling and product identification procedure is a set of instructions and rules that must be followed by the handling operator to ensure that all SAP products are labelled and correctly identified during their production, storage and distribution, as established in the Manual of Use of the graphic image and the procedures established according to the SAP Scheme.	There is a product specification procedure	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and up to date	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
Non-compliant product treatment procedure	The non-compliant product treatment procedure is a set of instructions and rules that the handling operator must follow to manage and resolve situations where products do not meet the requirements specified in the SAP Scheme. This procedure ensures that non-compliant products are not marketed as SAP products.	There is a non-compliant product treatment procedure	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and up to date	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
Non-conformity management procedure	The non-conformity management procedure is a set of instructions and rules that the manipulating operator must follow to identify, document, assess and resolve any deviations from the requirements specified in the	There is a non-conformity management procedure	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Major	No	Yes	No	30 days

	products and processes of the SAP Scheme. This procedure is crucial to continuously improve processes and products, and maintain compliance with the guidelines and instructions of the SAP Scheme.	This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and up to date	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
Traceability management procedure: Backward Traceability	The backward traceability procedure is a set of processes and rules that allows the handling operator to trace the history of a product from its point of sale or final consumption to its origin, including all stages of production, processing and distribution; ensuring that the products of origin come from SAP agricultural holdings.	Is there a backward traceability management procedure?	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and up to date	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
Traceability management procedure: process traceability	The process traceability process must allow the handling operator to track and document each stage of the life cycle of a SAP product, from the acquisition of raw materials to the delivery of the final product, as established in the SAP Scheme.	Is there a process traceability management procedure?	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and up to date	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
Traceability management procedure: Forward Traceability	The forward traceability process should allow the handling operator to trace and document the chain of custody of a SAP product from its origin to its final destination, i.e. from production to delivery to the final consumer.	Is there a forward traceability management procedure?	Verify that the procedure exists	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-
		This procedure applies	Verify that this procedure is used and up to date	Documentary	Critical	Yes	No	No	-