

**Section 3**  
**Annexure 3 B**

**IndG.A.P. (India Good Agricultural Practices)**

**GLOSSARY: DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT**

1. Accreditation Body: An organisation that is responsible for accreditation of CBs as per 17065. The AB in itself should be an IAF member and would need to have a MoU with GLOBALG.A.P.
2. Active Ingredient: The principal ingredient of a plant protection product that is biologically active and effects the target. The target could be something that PPP bolsters if used as part of INM and in case if used as a biological control kills the pathogen.
3. Annual crop: When the time period between end of propagation stage to first harvest date is less than 12 months.
4. Applicant: Candidate who applies for IndG.A.P. certification by a provisionally approved certification body or accredited certification body. An applicant may be an individual producer, individual producer with multiple sites, or a producer group (such as an FPO, or cooperative registered under relevant act).
5. Applicant grower/grower group: Person/organization for certification that has applied for certification to IndG.A.P. accredited certification body. The same term is also known as producer or producer group.
6. Approved grower/grower group: Person/organization that has successfully applied and obtained a certificate from IndG.A.P. accredited certification body.
7. Arable Land: The land on which agricultural crops can be grown.
8. Audit: Audit refers to systematic, structured, independent and documented process for obtaining evidence of conformity with IndG.A.P. standards.
9. Auditor: Within the IndG.A.P. system, an auditor is an individual affiliated to the approved or accredited certification body qualified for auditing the quality management system of producer groups and Option 1 multi-sites where a QMS is implemented for compliance with the IndG.A.P. Standard according to the QMS checklist, available on the QCI website. IndG.A.P. auditors are also qualified to inspect production sites.
10. Benchmarking Process: The benchmarking process has been set to recognize and support local initiatives, and to form common and effective Good Agricultural Practices (G.A.P.) aligned to GLOBALG.A.P. in order to simplify the certification process for producers.
11. Benchmarked Standard: A certification standard that has gone through the GLOBALG.A.P. benchmarking process, in which the certification systems are compared, and has been recognized to be equivalent or resembling to GLOBALG.A.P.
12. Biennial: Plants that complete their life cycle in two years
13. Biocide: A biocide is defined as a chemical substance or microorganism which is intended to destroy, deter, render harmless or exert a controlling effect on any harmful organism by chemical or biological means.
14. Biodiversity: Biological Diversity or Biodiversity means the variability among living organisms from all sources and the ecological complexes of which they are part and includes diversity within species or between species and of eco-systems
15. Biosecurity Plan: A written document showcasing measures for the introduction and spread of disease in a zone or compartment, and describing the preventive measures which are being or will be applied to mitigate the chemical and biological risks. The

- plan also describes procedures to ensure that the risks are regularly re-assessed and the measures are updated thereof.
16. **Biosecurity:** Biosecurity is a strategic and integrated approach to analysing and mitigating relevant chemical or biological risks to human, animal and plant life and health and associated risks for the environment.
  17. **IndG.A.P. Integrity Program:** Refers to the IndG.A.P. Integrity Program, which is a quality management system designed to ensure the consistent delivery and execution of the INDG.A.P. system, as well as a feedback mechanism to continuously improve all aspects of the system.
  18. **Buffer Zone:** The region that acts as a transition zone from areas of high protection to areas involving lesser protection. These areas are regulatory in nature and are analogous to Eco Sensitive Zones in legal parlance.
  19. **Bund:** A barrier on the surface of the ground built to prevent runoff, spillage, and soil erosion.
  20. **Calibration:** Determination of the accuracy of an instrument, usually by measurement of its magnitude of variation from a given standard, to ascertain necessary correction factors.
  21. **Multistakeholder Committee (MSC):** It is a stakeholder driven committee comprising of major stakeholder where no single interests predominate.
  22. **Certification Body:** An entity that provides conformity assessment services such as inspections and certifications to producers or producer groups against the INDG.A.P. Standards, in accordance with ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation requirements, IndG.A.P. General Regulations, and 'GLOBALG.A.P. License and Certification Agreement' and is provisionally approved or accredited by Quality Council of India.
  23. **Certification Committee:** A committee that is constituted as a part of the multi-stakeholder committee that dwells on the certification aspects of the Scheme. The committee members are typically personnel that understand the international systems as ISO 17065 and intricacies of certification system in an NRM context.
  24. **Certification:** All those structured procedures and processes based on IndG.A.P scheme leading to issuance of a certificate in terms of ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation (e.g. application, registration, audit/inspection, corrective actions, etc.)
  25. **Certified Producer/Producer Group:** Applicant who has successfully applied for and obtained a IndG.A.P. certificate by successfully passing the inspection/audit and working with an approved IndG.A.P. certification body
  26. **Checklist:** Inspection and audit tools developed by IndG.A.P. benchmarked to GLOBALG.A.P. to facilitate inspections and audits (by producers, producer groups, certification bodies and/or farm assurers).
  27. **IndG.A.P. Integrity Program:** Refers to the INDG.A.P. Integrity Program, which is a quality management system designed to ensure the consistent delivery and execution of the INDG.A.P. system, as well as a feedback mechanism to continuously improve all aspects of the system.
  28. **Competent Authority:** A personnel in an organisation that has been authorised by the way of interested with a set of responsibilities to perform a certain function. Personnel is then authorised to take decision and dispense the activities assigned to them.
  29. **Compliance Criteria:** Information provided to further delineate each control point and steps to successfully address the requirement(s) identified in the control point.
  30. **Compost:** Compost is crumbly mass of rotted organic matter made from decomposed plant or humus like material, used in agriculture. It improves soil structure and provides a wide range of nutrients for plants, and adds beneficial microbes to the soil. It is an important part of the integrated nutrient management aspect of farm.

31. Consumer: A person who buys any good or avails a service for a consideration. It does not include a person who obtains a good for resale or a good or service for commercial purpose
32. Contract Farming: Contract farming can be defined as agricultural production carried out according to an agreement between a buyer and farmers, which establishes conditions for the production and marketing of a farm product or products.
33. Contractual Non-Conformance: Non-conformance is a situation that arises when the contracting party do not adhere to the mutually agreed terms and are in contravention to the Scheme requirement in the context of IndG.A.P. certification.
34. Control Points: IndG.A.P. classifies their requirements in the form of clauses as critical, major and minor.
35. Control Points and Compliance Criteria (CPCC): The comprehensive set of control points and compliance criteria that make up the standard against which a producer's performance is measured both internally and externally.
36. Conversion Ratios: Loss during handling, to be used in mass balance calculations.
37. Corridor: Principally term used for a path that is been used by wildlife for crossing one patch of forest to other. It also holds good for amphibious and aquatic animals.
38. Cover Crop: Crop of a specific plant that is grown mainly for the benefit of soil rather for the crop yield.
39. Covered Crop: Covered crop is grown under or within a structure such as greenhouse etc. Cropping environment is usually modified with or without foundation.
40. Critical Control Point (CCP): A point, step, or procedure in a production process at which control can be applied and a biological, chemical or physical hazard can be prevented, eliminated, or reduced to acceptable safety levels.
41. Critical Limits: A maximum and/or minimum value to which a biological, chemical, or physical parameter shall be controlled at a critical control point to prevent, eliminate, or reduce to an acceptable level the occurrence of a food-safety hazard.
42. Critical/Major non-conformance: Means an incident that results in decrease in confidence in the product compliance with quality and food safety requirements and requires corrective action to be implemented in order to regain confidence.
43. Crop: The plants, which produce the final food product. Excludes material collected from forest and medicinal plants which are not used as food as per FSSA 2206 & regulation thereunder. Crop is mentioned in Crop list Approved by QCI which can be certificated as per this scheme and mentioned in Food safety & standards act 2006.
44. Crop rotation: The practice of growing different crops in recurring succession on the same land. It also includes crops on certain plot are following other crops according to pre-defined plan.
45. Crop Rotation System: Crop rotation is a system of growing different kinds of crops in recurrent succession on the same land which may be annual or multiannual to avail various economic, environment benefits besides long term soil and farm management.
46. Crop year: Generally, the 12-month period from the beginning of harvest of a particular crop rotation.
47. Customer: Customer is any person or an entity who purchases goods or services from a supplier in trade or directly from Producer / Producer Group for trading purpose or processing purpose and do not act as end consumer (refer definition: consumer).
48. Declaration: Form of written document covering a relevant subject aimed at defined purpose(s) which is signed by the person who makes the statement.
49. Ecological System: Ecological System is a biological community consisting of all the living organisms (including humans) in a particular area and the non-living components, such as air, water, and mineral soil, with which the organisms interact.

50. Environment: Environment includes water, air and land and the inter- relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property
51. Environmental Risk: Environmental risk is the likelihood or probability of an adverse outcome or event to environment with potential to inflict adverse impact on organisms usually through discharge of effluents, emissions, waste, resource depletion resulting from different stages of production, project or any such activity.
52. Erosion: Erosion is the process in which the topsoil of a field is carried away by physical sources such as wind, water or moving ice.
53. Evaluator: Any competent person of Accreditation Body that is responsible for carrying out evaluation of certification body
54. APLAC - Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC) and Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC) that are operational in the Indian accreditation context.
55. Farm: A farm is an agricultural production unit or group of agricultural production units; covered by same operational procedures, farm management and IndG.A.P. decision-making activities.
56. Farm Assurer: An organization or an entity (independent individual or group of individuals) that has signed a license agreement with IndG.A.P. to act as trained and approved consultants to help producers implement good agricultural practices and work towards obtaining IndG.A.P. certification.
57. Field, Orchid/Green-house: Separate units of land within a farm
58. First Harvest (first crop): First harvest or first crop would mean registration of an area for the first time for a certification cycle or when there's only crop per certification cycle.
59. Food: anything that is consumed by Human Beings, and mentioned in Food safety & standards act 2006, food is harvested from Crop under certification
60. Food Defense: Security of food and drink and their supply chains from all forms of malicious attack including ideologically motivated attack leading to contamination or supply failure. (PAS 96:2010).
61. Food Fraud: Food fraud is the act of purposely altering, misrepresenting, mislabelling, substituting or tampering with any food product at any point along the farm-to-table food supply-chain
62. Food Safety: The Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006 defines Food Safety as an "assurance that food is acceptable for human consumption according to its intended use." Food Safety ensures that food is safe for human consumption and involves handling, preparation, and storage of food in ways that prevent food borne illness.
63. Forest Patches: Forest Patches refer to the ecosystem scale at which a relatively homogenous forest unit can be identified. The composition, structure, and ecological functions within a stand are similar enough that an ecologically responsible forest use prescription can be applied uniformly within the stand, without encountering changes in ecological parameters that may produce unexpected or undesirable results.
64. Fumigant: It is any volatile, poisonous substance used to kill insects, nematodes, and other animals or plants that damage stored foods or seeds, human dwellings, clothing, and nursery stock
65. Further Harvest (subsequent crop): Subsequent crop or further harvest refers to crop that is registered for given certification cycle and grown in area while is already registered for that particular certification cycle/
66. General Regulations (GR): The General Regulations document provides for the basic steps and rules for the applicant to obtain and maintain IndG.A.P. certification, as well as the role and relationship of applicants, IndG.A.P., and the CBs. The document is divided into three parts: Part I – General Requirements, Part II – Quality Management System Rules (QMS), and Part III – CB And Accreditation Rules.



67. Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI): The Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) is a non-profit making foundation, created under and governed by Belgian law. It benchmarks existing food standards against food safety criteria and looks to develop mechanisms for exchange of information in the supply chain for consumer awareness.
68. Global Location Number (GLN): The global identification key of GS1 system used to identify physical locations uniquely.
69. Global Traceability System (GTS): is a generic framework of GS1 which can be used by any business, any industry sector, any organization, large or small, to meet the core need of traceability (one step up, one step down as a minimum) at any point in the supply chain.
70. Global Trade Item Number (GTIN): The global identification key of GS1 system used to identify trade items in a unique manner.
71. Grower group / Producer Group: Group of growers / Producers applying for certification with an internal procedure and internal control of 100% members registered to the IndG.A.P. requirements, which has legal structure and complying the requirements as specified in this document.
72. IndG.A.P. Integrity Program: Refers to the IndG.A.P. Integrity Program, which is a quality management system designed to ensure the consistent delivery and execution of the IndG.A.P. system, as well as a feedback mechanism to continuously improve all aspects of the system.
73. Unique Identification Number (UIN): UIN is issued by CBs, which is mentioned in Producer register along with GGN for same producer
74. IndG.A.P. certification system: The certification system as a whole, as described by the IndG.A.P. sections as Regulations and the CPCC available on QCI Website.
75. IndG.A.P. Standards: A set of standards in form of CPCC which ensure that the food safety, worker health and safety, produce handling and environmental issues are well handled in any farming operation.
76. Good Agricultural Practices (G.A.P.): Good Agricultural Practices are "practices that address environmental, economic and social sustainability for on-farm processes, and result in safe and quality in both food and non-food agricultural products". These four 'pillars' of GAP (economic viability, environmental sustainability, social acceptability and food safety and quality) are included in most private and public sector standards, but the scope which they actually cover varies widely.
77. Groundwater: Groundwater is the water found underground in the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock. It is stored in and moves slowly through geologic formations of soil, sand and rocks called aquifers
78. Harvesting Containers: Containers used for harvesting and transporting agriculture produce during and after harvest.
79. Harvesting Tools: Agricultural tools and implements such as sickle, hoe, clippers etc used for separation of agricultural product from parent plant/production site.
80. Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP): A food safety management methodology used in the analysis and control of biological, chemical, and physical hazards from raw material production, procurement and handling, to manufacturing, distribution and consumption of the finished product.
81. Hazard: A hazard is any object, situation, or behaviour which may be biological, chemical, physical or any other property that has the potential to cause injury, ill health, or damage to property or the environment.
82. Herbicide: Herbicide, an agent, usually chemical, for killing or inhibiting the growth of unwanted plants, such as weeds, invasive species, or agricultural pests.
83. High Conservation Value Area (HCVA): Natural habitats which are of outstanding significance or critical importance due to their high biological, ecological, social or

- cultural values. These areas need to be appropriately managed in order to maintain or enhance those identified values.
84. Individual grower: An organization or person legally responsible for on farm production, who retains ownership of all the produce covered in this IndG.A.P. certificate.
  85. Individual Certification: Applicant or the legal entity who has applied and been certified is an individual producer.
  86. Initial Inspection: This is 1) the first inspection for certification of a production process, the corrective action period is 90 Days instead of 28 days or 2) when a new product is added to the scope of the certificate, corrective action period is 28 days or 3) when a certificate expired for more than 12 months, the Applicant will be treated as new application, NEW UIN will be used, Old UIN will be frozen for five years by CBs.
  87. Inorganic Fertilizer: Inorganic fertilizer, also referred to as synthetic fertilizer, is manufactured artificially and contains minerals or synthetic chemicals.
  88. Inspection: Verification of the compliance with the CPCC at production site level.
  89. Inspector: An inspector is a person who complies with the requirements as set out in General Regulations Part III and who carries out INDG.A.P. inspections.
  90. Integrated Crop Management (ICM): A cropping system that meets the requirements of long-term sustainability. It is a whole-farm strategy that involves managing crops profitably, with respect for the environment, in ways that suit local soil, climatic, and economic conditions. It safeguards the farm's natural assets in the long term. ICM is not a rigidly defined form of crop production but is a dynamic system that adapts and makes sensible use of the latest research, technology, advice, and experience.
  91. Integrated Farm Management: A whole farm management system which aims to deliver more sustainable agriculture. It is a dynamic approach which can be applied to any farming system around the world.
  92. Integrated Pest Management (IPM): IPM is a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks.
  93. Internal Auditor: Persons qualified (as per requirements are set out in General Regulations Part II) to audit and report on the QMS of a producer group or an individual multisite producer with implemented QMS to assess compliance with the certification requirements of INDG.A.P.. The internal auditor is responsible also for approval of the members of the producer group or the production sites of the multisite based on the inspection reports prepared by the internal inspector(s).
  94. Internal Inspection: Annual farm level inspections carried out by an internal inspector on all registered producer group members in the case of producer groups, and all sites in the case of an individual producer with multi-site operation and QMS. The objective of these inspections is to determine the level of compliance of each producer member or site with the applicable control points and compliance criteria.
  95. Internal Inspectors: Individuals qualified (requirements are set out in General Regulations Part II) to undertake and report on the inspection of producer group members or production sites to assess their compliance with the certification requirements.
  96. International Accreditation Forum (IAF): The IAF is the world association of Conformity Assessment Accreditation Bodies. The primary function of the IAF is to develop a single worldwide program of conformity assessment which reduces risk for business and its customers by assuring them that accredited certificates may be relied upon. Accreditation assures users of the competence and impartiality of the body accredited.
  97. International Organization for Standardization (ISO): The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is an international nongovernmental organization made up of national standards bodies; it develops and publishes a wide range of proprietary,

- industrial, and commercial standards and is comprised of representatives from various national standards organizations.
98. License and Certification Agreement: Legal document which establishes the rights and obligations of QCI and NABCB approved certification bodies. and is different document from Sublicense agreement (Between a CB & Producer)
99. Litter: Carelessly disregarded waste which makes a location untidy or messy, or into a state of disorder
100. Critical: Control point that the producer is required to comply with in order to obtain IndG.A.P. certification. 100% compliance to the Critical is mandatory.
101. Management: The act of getting people together to accomplish desired goals and objectives using available resources efficiently and effectively. It includes codes of practice, achievement of higher productivity, quality, yield, minimization of waste, crop management, crop protection.
102. Mangroves: Mangroves are coastal forests found in sheltered estuaries and along river banks and lagoons in the tropics and subtropics. The term 'mangrove' describes both the ecosystem and the plant families that have developed specialized adaptations to live in this tidal environment.  
Mangroves are commonly found along sheltered coastlines in the tropics and subtropics where they fulfil important socio-economic and environmental functions. These include the provision of a large variety of wood and non-wood forest products; coastal protection against the effects of wind, waves and water currents; conservation of biological diversity, including a number of endangered mammals, reptiles, amphibians and birds; protection of coral reefs, sea-grass beds and shipping lanes against siltation; and provision of habitat, spawning grounds and nutrients for a variety of fish and shellfish, including many commercial species.  
For more region-wise details, please refer: <https://www.fao.org/3/a1427e/a1427e.pdf> "
103. Manure: Organic material, including animal excrement which may be mixed with litter or other material and may be fermented or otherwise treated, that is used to fertilize land.
104. Livestock manure is rich in organic matter, or humus, and thus increases soil fertility and improves the capacity of soil to absorb and store water, thereby preventing erosion. However, it is less rich in nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash than synthetic fertilizers and therefore it must be applied in much greater quantities."
105. Mass Balance: Analyse food loss and waste levels by comparing inputs (e.g., products entering a grocery store) with outputs (e.g., products sold to customers) along with changes in standing stock levels.
106. Medicines: Any chemical compounds, including nutrients, that are used in the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, or cure of disease, for the relief of pain, or to control or improve any physiological or pathological disorder in humans or animals.
107. Mineral Oil Fractions (MOSH, POSH, MOAH): Mineral oil is an oil derived from a mineral source (petroleum) as contrasted to oils derived from plants or animals. The mineral oil fraction of concern consists mainly of complex mixtures of hydrocarbons (C10 up to C50) mainly of fossil origin.  
Mineral oil mixtures of technical grade are composed of Mineral Oil Saturated Hydrocarbons (MOSH) as well as about 15-20% Mineral Oil Aromatic Hydrocarbons (MOAH). Polyolefin oligomeric saturated hydrocarbons (POSH) are chemically similar to MOSH. "
108. Major: Control point that the producer is required to comply with in order to obtain IndG.A.P. certification. 95% compliance to the Major is mandatory.
109. Module: Section of the IndG.A.P. standard where a set of control points are grouped together under a common denominator. Example: Crop Base module in IndG.A.P. or any of the scopes and sub-scopes.

110. National Interpretation Guideline (NIG): National Technical Working Groups (NTWGs) identify specific local adaptation and implementation challenges and accordingly develop guidelines, known as National Interpretation Guidelines (NIG). It is a document that provides guidance on how to implement GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria at a national level has been approved by GLOBALG.A.P.
111. National Technical Working Group (NTWG): GLOBALG.A.P. has a provision to set up National Technical Working Groups (NTWGs) in individual countries to help adopt GLOBALG.A.P.'s universal standard on a local scale. It is a local, multi-stakeholder group established voluntarily in countries where there is a need for clarification of implementation of GLOBALG.A.P. on a local scale. The groups support GLOBALG.A.P. implementation and continuous improvement based on specific area needs.
112. New agricultural site: Land being planted for the first time.
113. Non-compliance: IndG.A.P. control point in the checklist which is not fulfilled according to the associated compliance criteria.
114. Non-conformance: A deviation from the critical limits set at a critical control point, which results in a hazard occurring. When any IndG.A.P. rule, that is necessary for obtaining IndG.A.P. certificate, is infringed then non-conformance occurs. For example, the producer who does not comply with 100% of the Critical and/or 95% of the Major is in a situation of non-conformance.
115. Nitrogen Balance: Is calculated as the difference between the total quantity of nitrogen inputs entering the soil and the quantity of nitrogen outputs leaving the soil annually, based on the nitrogen cycle.
116. Organic Agriculture: As per Codex Alimentarius Commission, organic agriculture is a holistic production management system which promotes and enhances agro-ecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles, and soil biological activity. It emphasises the use of management practices in preference to the use of off-farm inputs, taking into account that regional conditions require locally adapted systems. This is accomplished by using, where possible, agronomic, biological, and mechanical methods, as opposed to using synthetic materials, to fulfil any specific function within the system. (<https://www.fao.org/3/x0075e/x0075e.htm>)  
Organic agriculture is a form of agriculture without the use of synthetic inputs and does not allow the use of transgenic organisms.
117. Organic Fertilizer: Organic fertilizers contain plant- or animal-based materials that are either a by-product or end product of naturally occurring processes, such as animal manure, digestion residues, compost. They are naturally available mineral sources that contain moderate amount of plant essential nutrients.  
They help mitigate problems associated with synthetic fertilizers, reduce the necessity of repeated application of synthetic fertilizers to maintain soil fertility, maintain nutrient balance for healthy growth of crop plants and act as an effective energy source of soil microbes which in turn improve soil structure and crop growth.
118. Outlet Effluent: Liquid waste matter which is discharged to the environment or to a natural body of water.
119. Outlet Water: Opening through which water is returned to the environment after being used for agriculture purposes
120. Overexploitation: Use of raw materials to an excessive degree without considering long-term environmental impacts and sustainability of such usage levels. Harvesting a renewable resource to the point of diminishing returns also leads to overexploitation
121. Packhouse: A structure where a producer (vegetable and fruit producer) can store fresh vegetables and fruits in place which is safe for these raw materials.



122. Pack-house/produce handling unit: Any facility set up for handling harvested produce (do not process the produce by changing its shape or appearance). Packing carried out at point of harvest is considered produce handling. Also, any storage, chemical treatments, trimming, washing or any other handling where the product may have physical contact with other materials or substances.
123. Parallel ownership (PO): Parallel ownership is the situation where individual producers; producer members or producer groups buy non-certified products of the same products they grow under certified production.
124. Parallel Production (PP): Parallel production is the situation where individual producers, producer members, or producer groups produce the same product partly as certified and partly as non-certified. It is also PP where not all the members of a producer group producing a product that is registered for certification are included in the scope of the certificate.
125. Pathogen: An organism that causes a disease on a plant. Bacteria, viruses, fungi, fungal-like organisms, phytoplasmas, viroids, nematodes and parasitic higher plants are all plant pathogens.
126. Perennial: Cultivation of crop species that live longer than two years without the need for replanting each year.
127. Pesticide: Plant protection product.
128. Plant Propagation Material: All the generative parts of the plant, such as seeds, which can be used for the multiplication of the plant and vegetative plant material such as, but not limited to cuttings, roots, fruits, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, meristem tissue and parts of plants.
129. Plant Protection Product (PPP): Pesticides that protect crops or desirable or useful plants by controlling pest or disease for agricultural plants.
130. Pollution Prevention: Any practice that reduces, eliminates, or prevents pollution at its source.
131. Post-harvest chemicals: Includes plant protection products applied after harvesting to address pest and disease problems that may arise during the transport and storage of a commodity.
132. Potable Water: Water that is fit and safe for drinking purpose.
133. Preventive Measure: Measures taken to identify, manage, mitigate or eliminate a hazard.
134. Primary produce: Produce at a stage before processing
135. Primary product: Primary products are goods that are available from cultivating raw materials without a manufacturing process.
136. Procedure: A series of actions conducted in a certain order or manner to accomplish a particular task.
137. Processed product: When any activity is performed on agricultural product that maintains or raises the quality or alters the physical or chemical characteristics or adds value to a product in any manner whatsoever.
138. Produce: The harvested product of the crop before it is sold.
139. Producer group: Group of producers applying for or awarded certification with an internal procedure, internal control of 100% of registered members to the IndG.A.P. requirements, and a management representative with ultimate responsibility.
140. Producer: A person (individual) or business (company, individual producer, or producer group) who is legally responsible for the production processes and the products relevant to the scope of certification under IndG.A.P. system.
141. Product: The produce sold to the customers
142. Product handling: All the processes involved in the movement of agricultural products, either in their raw form, during processing and in their processed forms.
143. Product Handling Unit (PHU): Facilities where agricultural products are handled.

144. **Production Site:** A production area (e.g. fields, plots, ponds, ranches) that is owned or rented and ultimately managed by one legal entity, and where the same input factors (e.g. water supply, workers, equipment, stores, etc.) are used.
145. **Product tracking:** Ability of a system to track the movement of food products in the food supply chain and to record the information about related attributes from Farm to Fork. This is also termed as Downstream traceability.
146. **Protected areas:** A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.
147. **Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids (PAs):** Are produced by plants as a defense mechanism against insect herbivores. These substances may contaminate agricultural products such as honey, grains, herbs, tea, etc.
148. **Quality Management System (QMS):** Set of policies, procedures and processes required for planning and execution (production/development/service) in the core business area of an organization (i.e., areas that can impact the organization's ability to meet customer requirements).
149. **RAMSAR sites:** The RAMSAR List shows the site name, date of designation, location, total area, and geographical coordinates of each wetland of international importance as recognized by contracting parties of RAMSAR (<http://www.ramsar.org/>).
150. **Raw manure:** Organic material that has not been composted or otherwise treated to ensure the destruction of human pathogens.
151. **Recall:** Process of retrieving defective and/or potentially unsafe products from the supply chain and returning it to the producer.
152. **Reclaimed Water:** Processing of wastewater to make it reusable with definable treatment reliability and meeting appropriate water quality
153. **Minor:** One of three types of control points within the IndG.A.P. standard. All Minor control points shall be inspected during the self-assessments / Internal Inspection and external announced inspections but there is no compulsion for successfully meeting Minor. This means the number of non-compliance of minor clauses will not affect the outcome of certification. No minimum percentage of compliance required.
154. **Record:** A document in the form of report, certificate or self-declaration that establishes activities as evidence.
155. **Registered product crop:** The crop that produces the product that has been registered by the grower with the certification body under IndG.A.P..
156. **Registered product produce:** the produce that is the result of the registered product crop.
157. **Registration number:** A number that is documented as a record for the applicant by the Certification Body (CB).
158. **Registration:** The process by which an applicant is registered in a Certification Body (CB) system.
159. **Rehabilitation (of ecosystems):** The process of normalisation and optimisation of the species and its habitat by a man-made intervention by reversing the causes leading to degradation.
160. **Restoration (of ecosystems):** Return of an ecosystem to its original community structure, natural complement of species and natural functions.
161. **Rinsate:** Pesticide-containing water (or other liquid) that results from rinsing a pesticide container, pesticide equipment, or other pesticide-containing materials.
162. **Risk assessment:** Systematic process of evaluating the potential risks that may be involved in a projected activity or undertaking.
163. **Risk:** Uncertainty about the effects/implications of an activity with respect to something that humans value (such as health, well-being, wealth, property or the environment), often focusing on negative, undesirable consequences.

164. Salinization: The process by which a non-saline soil becomes saline, as by the irrigation of land with brackish water.
165. Sanitized: The process to cleanse a produce using a disinfectant.
166. Scheme: Certification system related to specified products, to which the same specified requirements, specific rules, and procedures apply. (ISO definition)
167. Seepage: The infiltration downward and lateral movement of water into soil or substrata from a source of supply such as reservoir or irrigation canal.
168. Self-assessment: Internal inspection of the production system and the registered product carried out by under the responsibility of the producer, based on the IndG.A.P. checklist.
169. Self-Inspection: Internal inspection of the registered product crop carried out by the grower on his farm using Control Points and Compliance Criteria.
170. Sewage sludge: Residual, semi-solid material that is produced as a by-product during sewage treatment of wastewater.  
Sewage sludge has potential fertilizer properties and can be used to enrich agricultural soils due to high nitrogen, phosphorus and organic matter content.
171. Sewage water: Wastewater from people living in a community.
172. Sewage: Water that has been changed in its characteristics by domestic, industrial, or agriculture effluents.
173. Signature: A person's name written in a distinctive way as a form of identification in authorizing a cheque or document or concluding a letter.
174. Social Impact Assessment: Social Impact Assessment includes the processes of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment. (<https://www.iaia.org/wiki-details.php?ID=23>)
175. Standard: A standard is a document that provides requirements, specifications, guidelines or characteristics that can be used consistently to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose. (ISO definition)
176. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP): Standard operating procedure is a set of written instructions that describes the step-by-step process that must be taken to properly perform a routine activity.
177. Subcontractor: Any supplier, distributor, vendor, or firm furnishing labour, equipment, and/or materials to perform specific farm operation(s) under contract with the producer (e.g. custom harvesting of grain, spraying and picking of fruit).
178. Sub-license and Certification Agreement: Legal document which establishes the rights and obligations of IndG.A.P. approved certification bodies and producers or producer groups as interested parties active in the market within the IndG.A.P. system.
179. Sub-scope: Module covering specific production details, classified per product type. For example, Fruit and Vegetables, Combinable Crops, Tea, Coffee are all sub-scopes for the Crops Base scope.
180. Substrate: A substance or surface on which an organism grows and lives on and is supported by.
181. Supplier: Person or an organization, which provides products or services to customers.
182. Surface water: Any natural water that has not penetrated under the surface of the ground underneath. Rivers, ponds, lakes, marshes, oceans and wetlands are commonly known bodies of surface water.
183. Sustainable water sources: Flux of water that is managed with the objective of maintaining the availability and quality of water for as long as the current climate prevails and to balance the water needs of the environment, economic development, and agricultural purposes.

184. Technically responsible person: Person who has the knowledge and authority to make technical decisions regarding the certified product.
185. Toilet: Fixed receptacle into which a person may urinate or defecate, typically consisting of a large bowl connected to a system for flushing away the waste into a sewer or septic tank.
186. Top soil: The upper layer of soil that is high in organic matter and nutrients, formed by the slow weathering of rocks and decaying organic matter over thousands of years.
187. Traceability: Ability to follow the movement of a feed or food through specified stage(s) of production, processing and distribution (as per FAO).
188. Trace-back: Ability of a system to trace the movement of food products in the food supply chain and to record the information about related attributes from Fork to Farm. This is also termed as Upstream traceability.
189. Verification: Confirmation through examination of evidence that a product, process or service fulfil specified requirements.
190. Waste matter: Any materials unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted.
191. Water Course: A stream or river, or the surface water channel that water flows along.
192. Weed: A wild plant growing where it is not wanted and in competition with cultivated plants.
193. Withdrawal: The process by which a product is removed from the supply chain prior to it reaching the consumer.
194. Worker: Any person (labor, farm owners, managers, family members) who carries out tasks on the agricultural land.
195. Working language: Language in which an audit/inspection can be conducted without the services of a translator.

Note: This list of definitions is indicative but not limiting; more definitions are added by IndG.A.P. as the need arises. Other Definitions included in Food Safety & Standard Act 2006 and regulations there under are also applicable in IndG.A.P. System.