



GLOBALG.A.P. Risk Assessment on Social Practice (GRASP)

Principles and Criteria for Family Farms

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INTRODUCTION

A family farm is a farm that is run as a family's core business by the core family members that live in the same household. Core family members are defined as: parents, spouses, siblings, and children. It does not include aunts/uncles, cousins, or other relatives.



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
G	GENERAL		
G1	The producer informs the workers of the GRASP assessment and its scope at least two working days before the date of assessment.	The term “inform” shall require the producer to include reference to the key areas of the standards. The term “GRASP scope” shall require the producer to provide workers with/remind workers of where to access the producer’s human rights policy and/or NIG. These requirements shall also cover any subcontracted labor. For family farms without hired workers, “workers” shall refer to core family members working on the farm. Exception: For unannounced assessments, this P&C shall be considered compliant. Evidence: The assessor shall check documental evidence and, where interviews are possible, cross-check such documental evidence with workers testimony of the workers and worker representation.	Minor Must
G2	The producer provides a register of any/all workers hired and those present on the date of the assessment.	The register is only a reference to be used by the assessor and not to be kept. Once the assessment is completed, the assessor shall return the register to the producer without keeping copies. The register shall include all workers of the current (calendar/seasonal) year or at least those hired since the last assessment. Use of subcontracted labor, prison labor,	Minor Must



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		and/or family labor shall be clearly indicated. For family farms without hired workers, “workers” shall refer to core family members working on the farm. Evidence: The register shall contain information (excepting information not legally allowed to be included) on the type of contract, migratory status, date of birth, date of hire, and date of dismissal, as applicable. The producer shall provide verification of all workers present on the date of the assessment.	
G3	The producer/producer group completes a minimum of one self-assessment/internal GRASP assessment annually.	There shall be documented evidence available that a self-assessment/an internal GRASP assessment has been completed under the responsibility of the producer/producer group (this may be carried out by a person other than the producer). The self-assessment/internal GRASP assessment shall have been completed before the CB external assessment and during the time with the highest presence of core family members working on the farm. Evidence: Self-assessments/internal GRASP assessment shall include all applicable P&Cs, even if the relevant tasks are carried out by a subcontracted company/labor. The self-assessment/internal GRASP assessment checklist shall contain comments on the evidence observed for all non-applicable and non-compliant P&Cs.	Major Must



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
G4	Effective corrective actions are taken to address all non-compliant Major Musts and at least a percentage of Minor Musts detected during the self-assessment/internal GRASP assessment.	Before or at the beginning of the assessment, any corrective actions shall be documented. The assessor shall include comments in the assessment report wherever deviations are found between the current assessment and the self-assessment/internal GRASP assessment. Evidence: Any changes necessary as part of the corrective actions shall have been implemented. Compliance is achieved when zero non-conformances are detected during the self-assessment/internal GRASP assessment or if all non-conformances detected during the self-assessment/internal GRASP assessment have been resolved before the CB assessment.	Minor Must
1	RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION AND REPRESENTATION – N/A		
2	GRASP WORKER REPRESENTATION – N/A		
3	COMPLAINT PROCESS – N/A		



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
4	PRODUCER'S HUMAN RIGHTS POLICIES – 4.2–4.5 N/A		
4.1	The producer has and complies with a policy on the protection of human rights, acknowledging the rights in the ILO Core Labour Conventions and against any form of forced labor, corruption, corporal punishment, harassment or abuse, and discrimination and supporting good labor conditions, social practices, and human rights for all workers.	The producer's human rights policy shall indicate that, at minimum: 1. The producer follows all local laws and regulations. 2. The producer respects the workers' rights included in the ILO Core Labour Conventions. 3. The producer commits to respecting human rights as indicated in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. 4. The producer avoids and does not engage in, support, or tolerate discrimination in employment practices. 5. The producer does not support or tolerate the use of or threats of corporal punishment, mental or physical coercion, bullying, harassment, or abuse of any kind. 6. The producer checks that no worker is held in debt bondage or forced to work for an employer, labor recruiter, or other entity to pay off debt. 7. The producer prohibits any involvement in any act of corruption, extortion, embezzlement, as well as in any form of bribery, whether directly or indirectly. For family farms without hired workers, "workers" shall refer to core family members working on the farm. - The policy's acknowledgement of the rights included in the ILO Core Labour Conventions shall explicitly include the	Major Must



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		following conventions and their accompanying recommendations (even if they have not been ratified by the government): 29 and 105 and Recommendation 35 (Forced and Bonded Labor), 87 (Freedom of Association), 98 (Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining), 100 and 111 and Recommendations 90 and 111 (Equal Remuneration for Male and Female Workers for Work of Equal Value; Discrimination in Employment and Occupation), 138 and Recommendation 146 (Minimum Age), 182 and Recommendation 190 (Worst Forms of Child Labor), 81 (Labor Inspection), 122 (Employment Policy). - The policy shall demonstrate an understanding that the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights refer to dignity, fairness, equality, respect, and independence. - The policy shall entitle any worker to file complaints on any violation of this declaration using a confidential complaint process without fear of retaliation and have those complaints resolved in a timely manner. - After communicating this policy, the producer shall expect full compliance with the same commitments from any agriculture labor subcontractor while being a business partner. - The producer shall accept that if a GRASP assessment verification shows any violation of this policy, this shall be considered a non-compliance with this P&C.	



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		Evidence: The assessor shall verify the existence of the policy and shall check whether any non-compliance during assessment violates any of the above objectives. The assessor shall then comment and score those criteria as non-compliance in this P&C as well. For producer groups, the policy can be developed at group level, but compliance shall be checked at producer group member level.	
5	ACCESS TO LABOR REGULATION INFORMATION – N/A		
6	TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT DOCUMENTS AND FORCED LABOR INDICATORS – 6.2–6.9 N/A		
6.1	All workers are legally eligible to work at the production site and on the activities assigned.	For each worker, the producer shall have information on their legal eligibility to work and a verification process or method to assess this eligibility including, e.g., working permits (when required for nonnationals), legal minimum age of employment (for young workers), parental consent for workers at legal minimum age of employment (when required by law), residency permits, working cards, or other documents with relevant information. For family farms without hired workers, “workers” shall refer to core family members working on the farm.	Major Must



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		Any ID, permit, or document to verify this condition shall always be returned to the worker immediately. For subcontracted agricultural labor, the producer shall have requested a list of workers indicating that each worker's eligibility was checked by the direct employer (e.g., by permit, by passport, by ID, etc.). Evidence: The assessor shall check the validity of the evidence used and cross-check with the worker in the interview where possible. If no interviews are possible, the assessor shall check the relevant documents. If the verification process is not documented, a detailed verbal explanation by the producer shall be required, together with some documental evidence. The assessor shall request and check subcontracted labor information on this P&C.	
7	PAYMENTS – N/A		
8	WAGES – N/A		



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
9	WORKING AGE, CHILD LABOR, AND YOUNG WORKERS		
9.1	The producer verifies that no worker below the legal minimum age of employment or the age of completion of compulsory education (whichever provides the highest protection) is working at the production sites. The minimum age of employment shall not be less than 15 years and 13 for light work. For countries exempt from ILO Convention 138, the minimum age of employment shall not be less than 14 and 12 for light work.	The term “verifies” requires that the producer shall have a verification process or method for checking this information about the workers, including employment agency/subcontracted workers (e.g., checking worker ID, working permit, working registration card, trade union membership card, etc.) and filing a copy. A verbal explanation of the verification process or method shall be sufficient together with documental evidence. For family farms without hired workers, “workers” shall refer to core family members working on the farm. The “production site” shall include any site within the scope of the GRASP assessment and IFA or equivalent standard audit. For service providers or short-term visitors providing production-related activities as defined by IFA, the producer shall verify company ID, personal ID, working permit, working registration card, picture ID when available, etc. The producer shall apply the verification procedure to any person providing work, services, or any activity related to production at the production site or subcontracted sites. The absence of a terms of employment document does not eliminate the obligation to comply with this P&C. In these	Major Must



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		cases, the producer shall ensure that no persons below the legal minimum age of employment are involved in any working activity unless those allowed to family members in family core business farms. “Light work”: age-appropriate tasks that are of lower risk and do not interfere with a child’s schooling and leisure time and do not adversely impact health, safety, and development of the minor. If the age of completion of compulsory education is higher than the legal minimum age of employment, the assessor shall check that the work tasks do not interfere with schooling (e.g., minors are enrolled in and attend school, work schedules allow getting to school, teachers are available at the farm, etc.). Any official school/university, government, industry, or trade union program that supervises development of apprenticeships (e.g., traineeship, internship, workplace learning, etc.) shall be documented. Documentation shall include at least the participants’ names, ages, conditions, hours, and parental consents. Evidence: The assessor shall check the validity of the documental evidence (producer shall provide documents, procedures, and official regulations during assessment) and	



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		cross-check with the relevant worker in the interview where possible. If no interviews are possible, the assessor shall use document review to check compliance with this P&C. If the verification process is not documented, a detailed verbal explanation by the producer shall be required, together with some documental evidence. The assessor shall check applicable national interpretation guidelines for the age of compulsory schooling completion and the legal minimum age of employment in the country or find information before the assessment, including defined exceptions in the local laws different from the final minimum age established in the criteria and ILO Conventions. The assessor shall comment findings in the report, indicating data used as the legal minimum age of employment and age of workers, to confirm these criteria. The assessor shall request and check subcontracted labor information on this P&C.	
9.2	The producer checks that no worker under the age of 18 is engaged in night work or tasks that are hazardous in nature in any production site.	The term “checks” requires that the producer shall identify all workers below the age of 18 and verify that their tasks are not performed at night and are not of a hazardous nature.	Major Must



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		For family farms without hired workers, “workers” shall refer to core family members working on the farm. “Light work”: age-appropriate tasks that are of lower risk and do not interfere with a child’s schooling and leisure time and do not adversely impact health, safety, and development of the minor. The assessor shall check the age of completion of compulsory education. Evidence: Compliance shall be granted when the assessor has verified that there is no worker below the age of 18. The producer shall provide documents, procedures, and official regulations for review by the assessor. If not indicated in the NIG or by local law, hazardous conditions are those defined as such in the ILO Convention, or any conditions that could be dangerous to the young workers’ health and safety according to the applicable IFA topic “workers’ well-being” or local regulations. Also considered hazardous are any conditions that jeopardize young workers’ development or prevent them from finishing their compulsory school education. Evidence shall include the record of working hours, which should be confirmed by the workers interview, including the confirmation of the nonhazardous nature of the work during	



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		the worker interview, where possible, and employment contract review. The assessor shall request and check subcontracted labor information on this P&C.	
9.3	Children on family farms shall be employed only by their core family under conditions that support their protection, right to education, and safety.	The term “conditions that support their protection, right to education, and safety” is defined as follows: Persons below the legal minimum age of employment working on their family’s farm, shall at least work under the following conditions: 1. The minors are under direct supervision of their parents or guardians. 2. Their work is done on their own family farms. 3. The work tasks do not interfere with schooling (i.e., minors are enrolled in and attend school). 4. The work is not at night or hazardous in nature. 5. The work consists of age-appropriate tasks that are of lower risk. 6. The hours of work are monitored (reported) to be less than those of workers at or above the legal working age, including hours spent in household chores (e.g., cleaning, cooking, childcare, collecting water and firewood). 7. Parents or guardians declare these conditions in a written self-statement, which is kept on file by the producer and that	Major Must



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		must be reviewed and cross-checked on site during GRASP assessment. Evidence: Compliance shall be granted if the assessor has verified that no children (minors under the legal minimum age of employment) are employed or living at the farm. The assessor shall check that no children worked at the farm. Not accepted only with the indication of the producer. The assessor shall check each of the above conditions with the producer and provide comments in each of them when children are workers. For Option 2 producer groups, these conditions shall be monitored as a procedure in the GRASP QMS audit and evaluated in the internal GRASP assessment. The producer shall show the results of each of the procedures above to the assessor. If not defined in the NIG or by local law, hazardous conditions are those defined as such in the ILO Convention, or any conditions that could be dangerous to the young workers' health and safety according to the applicable IFA topic "workers' well-being" or local regulations. Also considered hazardous are any conditions that jeopardize young workers' development or prevent them from finishing their compulsory school education.	



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		The assessor shall check the record of working hours and cross-check its contents in the workers (children or guardians) interview, where possible, including the confirmation of the nonhazardous nature of the work during worker interview. The assessor shall request and check subcontracted labor information on this P&C.	
9.4	Supervisory staff has been informed of the legal requirements on working age and of the effective remediation plan (when workers under the age 18 are found working in non-compliance).	The term “supervisory staff” shall refer to any staff member in contact with workers or with supervising duties at the production site (e.g., foreman, manager, crew supervisor, etc.). If the producer does not have such staff, the producer shall have knowledge of the GRASP criteria on this topic and shall have a remediation plan. There shall be a documented remediation plan for potential non-compliances of all the P&Cs in this section. Compliance without a remediation plan shall be possible only if no workers are under the age of 18. For Option 2 producer groups, compliance without a remediation plan shall be possible only if there are no family farms among the producer group members and/or none of the producer group members have workers under the age of 18. For family farms without hired workers, “workers” shall refer to core family members working on the farm.	Minor Must



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		The remediation plan shall, at minimum, include written details on how the children will be removed from the workplace and replaced and how the organization is preventing every individual child from entering worse forms of child labor (including hazardous work, slavery-like practices, recruitment into armed conflict, sex work, labor trafficking, and/or illicit activities). In case of non-compliances with P&Cs under this section, immediate remedy for children or young workers shall be provided (i.e., removal from situation). For young workers, in addition to the removal, there shall be assurance of future remediation actions (included in the plan) securing access to adequate work and wages (if applicable). This shall be applicable to family farms accordingly. Evidence: The plan and follow-up actions shall be documented by the producer and verified by the assessor. For Option 2 producer groups, the plan can be developed at QMS level. The assessor shall check on producer group member level that each producer is aware and has knowledge of the plan (i.e., the plan is available at the production site and staff have been instructed). Documental evidence of the type of information with evidence of participation of the supervisory staff shall be required.	



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
10	COMPULSORY SCHOOL AGE AND SCHOOL ACCESS		
10.1	Any children at compulsory school age living or working on any production sites shall have access to school education.	The term “any children” shall include children legally working (i.e., children on family farms, children at legal age of employment, etc.), children of workers and of supervisory staff (including the owner, operator, etc.). If the age of compulsory school completion is higher than the set legal minimum age of employment and children below the age of compulsory school completion are hired, the producer shall guarantee that any worker below the age of completion of compulsory school shall have access to school education. The term “access to school education” shall require that children have the possibility to enroll in and attend school (i.e., school is reachable within a reasonable distance, school route is safe, etc.). The producer shall instruct workers who are parents or guardians of children living at the production site or of employed children below the age of completion of compulsory school about the possibilities of access to school education in the area. It is understood that parents/guardians are responsible for enforcing attendance at school. This shall be applicable to family farms accordingly.	Major Must



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		Evidence: Compliance shall be granted when the assessor has verified that no children at/below compulsory school age are living or working on any production sites. In all other cases, the assessor shall verify compliance with the requirements of the PC criteria. The assessor shall check verbal and documental evidence from the producer. The assessor shall cross-check information with interviews where possible.	
10.2	The producer verifies and keeps records with the full name, name of parents, and date of birth of all children at the production sites who are below the age of completion of compulsory schooling.	The term “verifies and keeps records” requires that the producer shall have a verification process or method (e.g., checking worker ID, working permit, working registration card, trade union membership card, etc., and keeping a copy on file) to verify the information. This shall be applicable to family farms accordingly. Evidence: Compliance shall be granted when the assessor has verified that no children at/below compulsory school age are living or working on any production site. In all other cases, the assessor shall verify compliance with these criteria. For family farms without hired workers, the producer shall provide testimony in the form of documents and this shall be cross-checked with other core family members where possible.	Minor Must



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		The producer shall provide this information to the assessor at the beginning of the assessment (e.g., list of workers, list with files and documents, etc.). The assessor shall cross-check the list by including in the interview sample of workers at least some workers with listed children.	
10.3	If access to a school is not possible, the producer facilitates transport for children below the age of completion of compulsory schooling.	The term “access to a school is not possible” shall cover situations in which children have no possibility to enroll in and cannot attend school (e.g., school is not reachable by walking an age-appropriate distance without compromising the children’ health or safety, the school route is not safe, etc.). The term “facilitates transport” shall require the producer to request public transport from local authorities, provide private transportation, or subsidize transportation as necessary to ensure that children can easily get to school. This shall be applicable to family farms accordingly. For family farms without hired workers, family income limitations may be considered by the assessor when assessing compliance with these criteria. Evidence: Compliance shall be granted when the assessor verifies that no children at/below compulsory school age are living or working on any production site. In all other cases,	Major Must



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		the assessor shall verify compliance with these criteria. The assessor shall check, e.g., documented inspections of the transportation and records of trips and shall cross-check the information in interviews with workers with listed children, when interviews are possible.	
10.4	If schools are not available for children living and/or employed on the production sites who are below the age of compulsory school completion, the producer facilitates on-site schooling.	The term “facilitates on-site schooling” shall include, e.g., requests to local authorities for teachers to come onto the production site, providing possibilities for teachers to come onto the production site, subsidizing teachers to come onto the production site, etc. This shall be applicable to family farms accordingly. Evidence: Compliance shall be granted when the assessor has verified that no children at/below compulsory school age are living or working on any production sites. In all other cases, the assessor shall verify compliance with these criteria. The assessor shall check if schools are available before the assessment. The assessor shall then inspect the premises and check documental evidence and verbal explanation from producer, i.e., documented inspections of the transportation, record of trips, interviews with workers with listed children, where interviews are possible.	Major Must



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
11	TIME RECORDING SYSTEMS – N/A		
12	WORKING HOURS – N/A		
13	DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES – N/A		
14	GRASP QMS		
14.1	The assessment of the producer group's GRASP QMS shows evidence of the correct implementation of GRASP for all participating producer group members.	Compliance with this P&C shall require that all the following have been checked and reported compliant: 1. The implementation of GRASP is included in the GRASP QMS of the producer group. 2. There is a system in place to regularly inform and train key staff of each producer group member on GRASP-related P&Cs, topics, and issues (e.g., train supervisory staff on remediation plan for child labor). 3. All steps taken in the frame of the QMS to implement GRASP among all participating producer group members are documented. 4. There is evidence that the producer group fosters compliance of all participating producer group members with the GRASP requirements and assesses the progresses and problems complying with GRASP every year. 5. A register is maintained of all producers with GLOBALG.A.P. certified production processes implementing GRASP. For every producer group member, it contains the	Major Must



N°	Principle	Criteria	Level
		internal assessment date as well as the compliance level reached, all non-compliances detected in internal and external assessments, and corrective actions following non-compliances. 6. There is a procedure to implement corrective actions resulting from previous internal assessments for all the producer group members. 7. There is evidence of application of the procedure to implement corrective actions resulting from previous internal assessments for all producer group members. 8. The internal producer group assessor is qualified according to the GRASP general rules. Evidence: The assessor shall check each of the GRASP QMS requirements during the IFA CB QMS audit. The assessor shall request documental evidence and cross-check with related criteria during the producer group members' external assessment (i.e., training and information related to remediation plan for child labor at producer group member level). Documental evidence of meetings and interviews with producer group members on revision of progress shall be included. The procedure to implement corrective actions shall relate to the existence of the internal GRASP assessment and corrective actions of the producer group member.	



VERSION/EDITION UPDATE REGISTER

New document	Replaced document	Date of publication	Description of modifications
260901_GRASP_P&Cs_for_family_farms_interim_final_v2_1_Sep26_en	220929_GRASP_P&Cs_for_family_farms_v2_0_Sep22_en	1 September 2026	G3 – deleted text in C 14.1 – corrections in C

If you want to receive more information on the modifications in this document, please contact Agraya GmbH at standard_support@agraya.com.

If the changes do not introduce new requirements to the standard, the version will remain “5.0” and an edition update shall be indicated with “5.0-x”. If the changes do affect compliance with the standard, the version name will change to “5.x”. A new version, e.g., v6.0, v7.0, etc., will always affect the accreditation of the standard.

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