



EUROPEAN INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION COMPANY S.A
89 CHLOIS & LIKOVRISEOS - 144 52 METAMORFOSI, GREECE
TELEPHONES: +306944595164, +302106253927, +302106252495
INTERNET SITE: www.eurocert.gr
e-mail: info@eurocert.gr
FAX: +302106203018

CERTIFICATION REGULATION
For

GLOBALG.A.P. CHAIN OF CUSTODY (COC)

ΔΠ13.135/Ε01/2022-12-08
ΕΚΔΟΣΗ 1^η / ΤΡΟΠΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ 00

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

METAMORFOSI 2022

AMENDMENT HISTORY

PAGE No.	AMENDMENT No.	AMENDMENT CONTENT	DATE
		New edition	2022

Table of Contents

AMENDMENT HISTORY	2
<i>AMENDMENT CONTENT</i>	2
INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 Traceability and Chain of Custody	5
1.2 GLOBALG.A.P. Database and GGN Label Portal	5
1.3 Certification Fraud and Integrity Assurance	5
1.4 CoC Standard Principles	6
2. DOCUMENTS	7
2.1 Normative Documents.....	7
3. CERTIFICATION OPTIONS	8
3.1 Option 1 – Individual Certification	8
3.1.1 Option 1 – Single Sites	8
3.1.2 Option 1 – Multisite	8
3.1.3 Option 1 – Multisite for Retail Stores and Restaurant Chains in Franchise	8
4. REGISTRATION PROCESS	8
4.1 APPLICATION	8
4.2 Registration	8
4.2.1 General	8
4.2.2 Registration with a New CB	10
4.3 Acceptance.....	10
4.4 Application, Certification Scope, and Limitations	10
4.4.1 Certification Scope.....	10
4.4.2 Producer/Producer Group/Companies in Scope	11
4.4.3 Producer/Producer Groups/Companies Beyond the Scope :	12
4.5 Burden of Proof	12
5 ASSESSMENT PROCESS	13
5.1 Option 1 – Single Sites and Multisites	13
5.2 Inspection Timing.....	13
5.3 Extension of Certificate Scope	13
5.4 Remote Inspections.....	13
5.5 Subcontractors	14
5.5.1 Subcontractors with a Valid GLOBALG.A.P. CoC Certificate	14
5.5.2 Subcontractors without a Valid GLOBALG.A.P. CoC Certificate.....	14
5.5.3 Subcontractor Inspection – CB Rules for Subcontractors.....	14
5.5.4 Subcontracted Transport.....	15
6. CERTIFICATION PROCESS.....	15
6.1 Non-Compliance and Non-Conformance	15
6.2 Requirements for Achieving and Maintaining GLOBALG.A.P. Certification.....	15
6.3 Certification Decision	15

6.4 Sanctions -----	16
6.4.1 Warning-----	16
6.4.2 Scope Suspension-----	17
6.4.2.1 Self-declared Suspension-----	17
6.4.2.2 <i>Certification Body-Declared Suspension</i> -----	17
6.4.3 Cancellation -----	17
6.5 Notification and Appeals-----	17
6.6 Sanctioning of Certification Bodies -----	17
6.7 GLOBALG.A.P. Certificate and Certification Cycle-----	18
6.7.1 CoC Certificate Information -----	18
6.7.2 Extension of Certificate Validity: -----	18
6.7.3 Maintaining GLOBALG.A.P. Certification-----	18
7: COMPLAINTS - APPEALS -----	19
8 ACRONYMS AND REFERENCES -----	20
8.1 Acronyms -----	20
Acronyms used in this or in other relevant GLOBALG.A.P. documents -----	20
8.2 Reference Documents -----	20
ANNEX I.1 RULES FOR USE OF THE GLOBALG.A.P. TRADEMARK AND LOGO -----	21
1. GLOBALG.A.P. Trademark and QR Code Logos -----	21
2. Specifications -----	21
3. GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) and CoC Number -----	22
4. The GGN Label Logo -----	22
5. EUROCERT and ESYD logo. -----	23

INTRODUCTION

This document is written with the format of a Regulation according to EUROCERT's internal procedures, which conform to the requirements of the standard ISO/IEC 17065:2012 and of the GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody (CoC) standard v6. (valid 23/09/2019, obligatory 23/09/20)

This Regulation defines the duties of the companies as well as EUROCERT's duties and the procedures for the issuance, the surveillance, the extension, the interruption, the renewal and the recall of the GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody (CoC) certificate. The Certification of a company leads to its immediate entry to the Register of Certified Companies (Registry of audits).

EUROCERT's Managing Director approves the Regulation and he shall also approve each amendment.

The Certification Committee supervises the application of this Regulation. It is an independent to EUROCERT Committee in which the under Certification interested parties per product/service are represented. In the Certification committee representatives of at least the Board of Hellenic Industrialists with one member, the Union of Consumers (ΕΚ. ΠΟΙ.ΖΩ) with one member and EUROCERT with one member participate.

EUROCERT founded in 1998 by Greek engineers & scientists, an Independent Third Party Inspection and Certification Body with a National, European & International range of activities and broad range of scientific disciplines. Our vision is to conquer leading position in the global certification market by creating values for customers, personnel and stakeholders while ensuring the principles of impartiality, independence, objectivity, competence and ethics. Our strategy is to provide reliable services, accredited by international organizations, to new and old customers. We differentiate ourselves from competition in the ability to offer integrated solutions. We anticipate the needs of our customers satisfying their unique expectations for quality and value-added services

GLOBALG.A.P. is a brand of smart farm assurance solutions developed by FoodPLUS GmbH in Cologne, Germany, with cooperation from producers, retailers, and other stakeholders from across the food industry. These solutions include a range of standards for safe, socially and environmentally responsible farming practices. The most widely used GLOBALG.A.P. standard is Integrated Farm Assurance (IFA), applicable for fruit and vegetables, aquaculture, floriculture, livestock, and more. This standard also forms the basis for the GGN label: The consumer label for certified, responsible farming and transparency.

This document describes the certification rules for any party seeking certification according to the **GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody (CoC) standard**. The objective of this standard is to assure consumers and corporate clients that any product sold as a product from GLOBALG.A.P. certified production processes comes from a producer or producer group with GLOBALG.A.P. certification, and to prevent products from GLOBALG.A.P. certified production processes being substituted or diluted with products without certification, either in error or for the purpose of economic gain (food fraud).

Following the introduction of the GGN label and the GGN label portal, the certification according to the CoC standard is *mandatory* for GGN label logo licensees and is used to identify the supply chain actors who take legal ownership or physical control over a product from GLOBALG.A.P. certified production processes. The CoC standard certification ensures the traceability at all points between a final product labeled with the GGN label logo and the initial producer or producer group with GLOBALG.A.P. certification. The CoC certification is also *mandatory* for retail stores and restaurant chains selling products from GLOBALG.A.P. certified production processes and labeled with the GGN label logo in bulk.

The use of the GLOBALG.A.P. claim in business-to-business communication is *reserved* for companies with a valid CoC or Integrated Farm Assurance (IFA) certificate.

The use of the GLOBALG.A.P. claim in business-to-consumers communication is *reserved* either for companies

- with a valid GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certificate and a GGN label logo license or
- with a valid CoC or IFA certificate *that* print the GGN/CoC Number on the consumer item packaging without the GGN label logo.

The GLOBALG.A.P. CoC standard is not a food safety standard and does not result in food safety certification. It is recommended, but not obligatory, that all parties that handle, process, and pack products from GLOBALG.A.P. certified production processes obtain a preferably GFSI recognized food safety standard certificate.

Exception to this are those sites where products derived from animals coming from certified production of livestock or aquaculture are processed. These sites shall be certified according to a food safety system recognized by GFSI, or to a Codex-Alimentarius-based HACCP system, at the time of the CoC inspection.

For the sake of simplicity, this document will use the terms “certified products”, “certified producers”, and “certified companies”. However, products, producers, and companies themselves are not certified. “Certified product” refers instead to a product originating from an IFA certified production process. “Certified producer/producer group/company” refers to a producer/producer group/company whose production processes have been certified.

This CoC standard, therefore, applies to the company’s processes, not the certification of any product or company itself.

1.1 Traceability and Chain of Custody

Although frequently considered interchangeable, traceability and chain of custody are not identical concepts. While traceability concerns multiple claims about a product (e.g., content attributes that affect its physical properties and/or process attributes that refer to the characteristics of the production process), chain of custody is limited to the product’s GLOBALG.A.P. claim and mitigating the risk of certification fraud (e.g., input verification, product identification, and segregation). Chain of custody makes use of traceability records to identify the supply chain actors who take legal ownership or physical control of a certified product. In this way, clear links between the initial certified producer(s) or producer group and the final product can be established

1.2 GLOBALG.A.P. Database and GGN Label Portal

The GLOBALG.A.P. database is a critical tool that indexes all certified producers/producer groups/companies worldwide, including all their relevant product and certification information. The database functions by assigning globally unique identification numbers:

- A GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) is assigned to each registered producer (Option 1 or 3), producer group (Option 2 or 4), or producer group member.
- A GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody (CoC) Number is assigned to each registered supply chain producers/producer groups/companies.

Businesses can use the GLOBALG.A.P. database (<http://www.globalgap.org/search>) to verify the certification status of a product and the date until which the certificate is valid. Consumers can verify the certification status of a producer through the GGN label portal (www.ggn.org), using the GGN or the CoC Number on the product:

- The GGN will trace the product back to its initial certified producer (Option 1 or 3), producer group (Option 2 or 4), or producer group member and display information about the producer, their products, location map, certification details, and links to their social and other electronic media.
- The CoC Number will trace the product to one or more initial certified producers, producer group(s), or to a CoC certified company and display information about each of them.

The certification information displayed to consumers on the GGN label portal is taken from the GLOBALG.A.P. database.

1.3 Certification Fraud and Integrity Assurance

The CoC standard is an essential tool in combating economically-motivated adulteration, which in the GLOBALG.A.P. context is defined as the intentional substitution or dilution of certified products with non-certified products for the purpose of economic gain. It is designed to manage the risk of accidental or deliberate

- Misidentification of non-certified products as certified products (product substitution)
- Mixing of certified and non-certified products that are then sold as certified (product dilution).

By systematically verifying the GLOBALG.A.P. claim at each transaction point in the supply chain, buyers can be assured that the products they purchase as certified originate from a certified producer/producer group. Whenever the verification of a GLOBALG.A.P. claim fails to confirm the authenticity or validity of the certificate, a complaint is filed, and the producer/producer group/company is investigated.

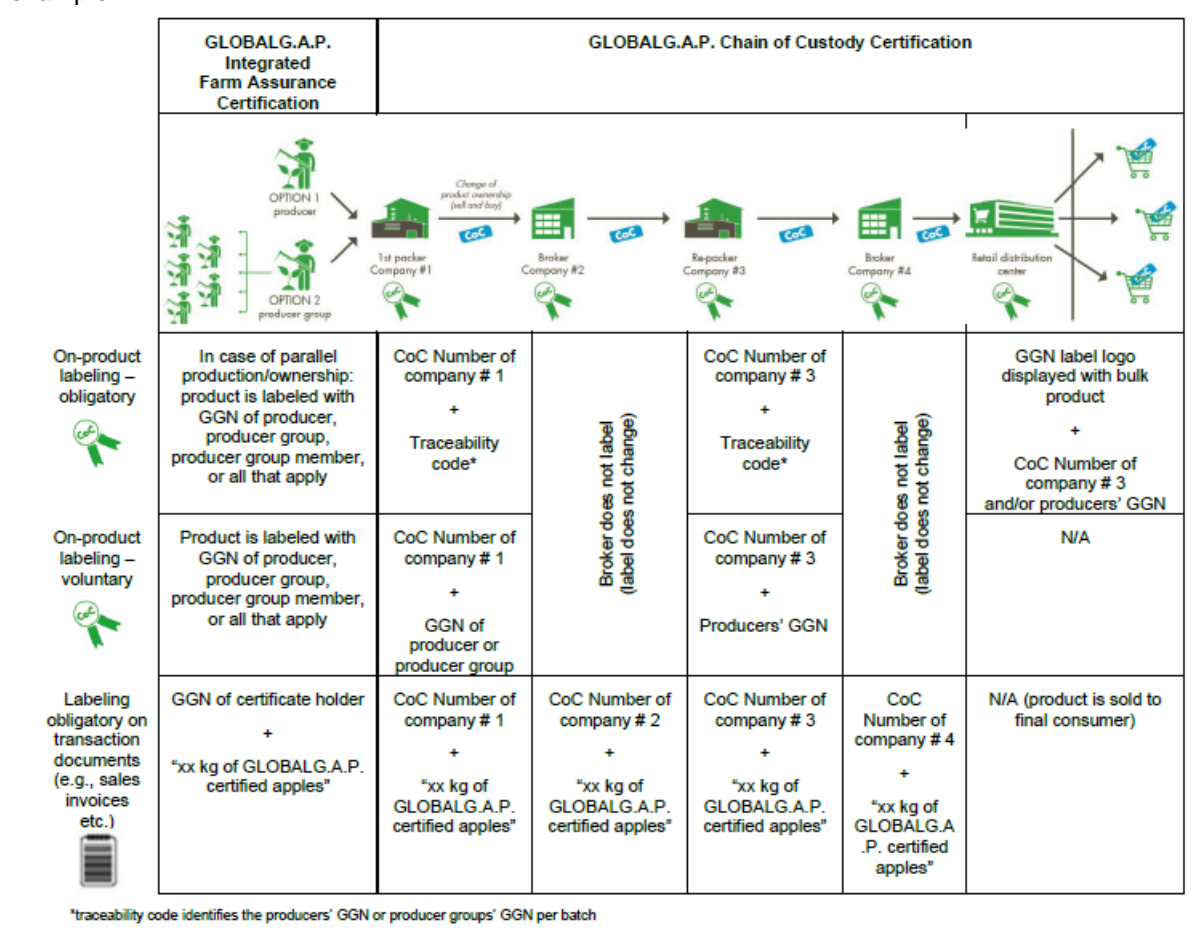
When a supply chain partner detects a product with a GLOBALG.A.P. claim that fails the certificate authentication and validity verification in the GLOBALG.A.P. database, or when product testing or other credible sources challenge the product's GLOBALG.A.P. claim, the product's supplier is investigated by the GLOBALG.A.P. integrity team or by a designated agent.

1.4 CoC Standard Principles

The CoC standard principles are:

1. **Management structure**, which addresses CoC standard requirements, including documented procedures, processes, systems, and staff training appropriate to the size, type, and complexity of activities. A self-assessment and mass balance calculation shall be performed at least annually. Records of suppliers, subcontractors, purchase, storage, and sales shall be kept.
2. **Input and output verification** of the suppliers' certification status in the GLOBALG.A.P. database, including matching the quantities of certified products received with the quantities stated in the delivery documents and purchase orders, as well as filing a complaint to GLOBALG.A.P. each time a supplier fails the CoC certificate verification.
3. **Traceability system**, which assures traceability of the final product to one (identity preservation method) or multiple (segregation method) certified producer(s) or producer group(s).
4. **Identification and labeling** of outgoing shipments (e.g., transport documents) and logistic units (e.g., pallets), as well as outgoing trade items (e.g., boxes, crates) and retail consumer items (e.g., containers, bags, nets, shrink wrap). Bulk, loose, or itemized retail consumer items with the GGN label logo shall be identified at the store counter.

The basic concept of the CoC standard is demonstrated on a supply chain example:



1.5 Relation to Other Standards

In cooperation with BRC and IFS, GLOBALG.A.P. has made it possible to audit the CoC standard in combination with the BRC Global Standard for Food Safety and in combination with the IFS Food, IFS Cash & Carry/Wholesale, IFS Logistics, and IFS Broker standards. Wherever there is a significant overlap between the GLOBALG.A.P. CoC standard and other relevant chain of custody standards, GLOBALG.A.P. shall approach the standard authority with a proposal for a combined assessment.

A combined assessment will always result in the issue of two separate certificates. It can, however, reduce the time and complexity of preparing, executing, and following up on individual assessments. GLOBALG.A.P. has an open-door policy and welcomes cooperation with all other CoC standard authorities.

2. DOCUMENTS

2.1 Normative Documents

- a) 'GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody Control Points and Compliance Criteria' (CPCC): Document that sets the compliance requirements for the company/producer.

Note: Guidelines included in the CPCC document instructing the company/producer in how to comply with the requirements are **not** normative documents.

- b) 'GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody Checklist': This document is used for all inspections and self-assessments.
- c) 'GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody General Regulations' (this document): Defines how the certification process works and related issues.
- d) 'GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations'
- e) 'GLOBALG.A.P. Data Access Rules'
- f) 'GLOBALG.A.P. Fee Table'

- g) GGN label logo license agreement (i.e., GGN Aquaculture/Floriculture Logo – License Agreement)
- hj) Any applicable GLOBAG.A.P. add-on(s) (such as GRASP)

3. CERTIFICATION OPTIONS

The applicant can apply for certification under one option, individual certification, with 3 sub-options: under the GLOBALG.A.P. CoC standard.

3.1 Option 1 – Individual Certification

- a) An Individual company applies for certification (GLOBALG.A.P. CoC standard).
- b) The individual company is the certificate holder once certified.

3.1.1 Option 1 – Single Sites

- a) An individual producer/producer group/company with a single production, processing, handling, storage, and final consumer sale or administrative site shall be certified as one legal entity with one GGN (or CoC Number).

3.1.2 Option 1 – Multisite

- a) An individual producer/producer group/company owns several production, processing, handling, storage, final consumer sale, or administrative sites that do not function as separate legal entities.
- b) In case of multisite certification, all sites where certified products are sold, processed, handled, stored, or administered shall be inspected internally and externally and certified. This applies also to subcontractors and the administrative sites of brokers that do not touch the product.
- c) Sampling of sites for internal and external inspection is not allowed, except for retail stores and restaurants which may be sampled for external inspection; see Table 1.
- d) All sites will be registered as one legal entity with one GGN (or CoC Number).

3.1.3 Option 1 – Multisite for Retail Stores and Restaurant Chains in Franchise

- a) An individual company owns a franchise network of retail stores or restaurants. The individual retail stores and restaurants (sites) function as separate legal entities.
- b) In case of multisite certification, all sites where certified products are sold, processed, handled, stored, or administered shall be inspected internally. This applies also to any subcontractors of those sites.
- c) Sampling of sites for external CB inspection is allowed for stores, distribution centers, and restaurants. These may be sampled for external inspection, following the figures given in Table 1.
- d) All sites will be registered as one legal entity with one GGN/CoC Number

4. REGISTRATION PROCESS

4.1 APPLICATION

- a) The applicant shall, as a first step, contact information on **EUROCERT through application form and sign a Certification offer/agreement.**
- b) The applicant shall register with EUROCERT and receive its CoC Number.
- c) EUROCERT is responsible for the inspection and certification process, the database registration, and for collecting the fees defined by GLOBALG.A.P.
- d) The database trustee is responsible for data handling and registration in the GLOBALG.A.P. database. Unless otherwise specified, the EUROCERT is the database trustee.

4.2 Registration

4.2.1 General

- a) The application shall cover at least the information detailed in “Annex I.2 GLOBALG.A.P. registration data requirements”. By registering, the applicant commits to complying with the obligations listed in the Annex, including: (i) Compliance with the certification requirements at all times

- (ii) Payment of the applicable fees established by GLOBALG.A.P. and by the CB
- (iii) Communication of data updates to the CB
- (iv) The terms and conditions of the sub-license and certification agreement
- (v) The GGN label logo license agreement, when applicable.

b) This information is used by GLOBALG.A.P. to supply the applicant with a unique number (CoC Number).

c) The GGN is the combination of the “GGN” prefix and a 13-digit numerical number, not including the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark. It is unique to each and every producer/other legal entity in the GLOBALG.A.P. system (GLOBALG.A.P. database).

d) The CoC Number is the combination of the “CoC” prefix and a 13-digit numerical number, not including the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark. It is unique to each and every company/other legal entity in the GLOBALG.A.P. system (GLOBALG.A.P. database). If a company already has an IFA and/or Compound Feed Manufacturing (CFM) certification and therefore an assigned GGN, the 13-digit CoC Number will be the same as the GGN. The company shall use the “CoC” prefix when referring to those products not covered by the IFA and/or CFM certificates.

e) The GGN identifies a registered or certified producer that produces and, if applicable, initially packs or processes the product.

f) The CoC Number identifies a registered or certified CoC company that handles, processes, stores, sells, or trades the certified product post-farm.

g) The GGN and CoC Number will be used as a unique identifier for all GLOBALG.A.P. activities.

h) The GLOBALG.A.P. claim refers to when a company claims, in communication materials, marketing, or packaging, that a process, service, or product complies with requirements of the GLOBALG.A.P. standard. This includes on-product labeling with the QR code logo, the GGN, or the CoC Number.

- i) Any objective evidence that indicates that the applicant has been misusing the GLOBALG.A.P. claim shall lead to the exclusion of the applicant from certification for 12 months after evidence of misuse. In addition, the applicants will be listed, and the list shall be checked before registration in the database. Any case of misuse shall be communicated to GLOBALG.A.P. members.

j) Confidentiality, data use, and data release: (i) During registration, applicants give written permission to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat/FoodPLUS GmbH and the certification bodies to use the registration data for internal processes and sanctioning procedures.

- (ii) All data in the GLOBALG.A.P. database is available to GLOBALG.A.P. as well as the certification body the company/producer is working with. This data can be used for internal processes and sanctioning procedures.

(iii) The minimum and obligatory data release level is defined by the ‘GLOBALG.A.P. Data Access Rules’ available at www.globalgap.org. The following data are included by the minimum level and are available to the public: the GGN, CoC Number, GLOBALG.A.P. certificate no., scheme, version, option, CB, accreditation body (AB), scope, products and status, attributes related to the scope (e.g., completion of labeling), the certificate holder’s company name and address (excluding street name and house number), site addresses, and certificate validity.

(iv) If an applicant does not agree to the minimum data release level, the applicant is not in agreement with the sub-license and certification agreement and cannot be certified.

k) The service contract between the CB and the producer/producer group/company may be valid for up to 4 years, with subsequent renewal for periods of up to 4 years. The service term shall be given in the sub-license and certification agreement

l) An applicant producer/producer group/company:

(i) May not register products in one scope (crops, livestock, or aquaculture) with different CBs, but may use different CBs for different scopes. (e.g., It is possible to register apples/crops with one CB and salmon/aquaculture with another CB or both products with the same CB). Consequently, the applicant is not permitted to register the same scope (product) with different certification bodies.

(ii) May not register a site multiple times for the same scope.

(iii) May not register a site as belonging to different companies at the same time (i.e., a site belonging to or owned by one company cannot be registered as a separate and independent company again).

(iv) May not register sites in different countries with any CB. The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat may grant exceptions on a case-by-case basis or within national interpretation guidelines (if made available).

4.2.2 Registration with a New CB

If an applicant that has already been registered changes its CB or applies to a new CB for certification of a different scope, the applicant shall communicate the existing GGN or CoC Number assigned by GLOBALG.A.P. to the new CB. Failure to do this will result in a fine of € 100 per a single applicant in addition to the registration fee.

a) Certificate holders who are sanctioned cannot change their CB until the outgoing CB closes out the relevant non-conformance or until the sanction penalty period is over.

4.3 Acceptance

a) For the registration to be accepted, the applicant shall satisfy *all* the following conditions:

(i) The applicant shall submit to EUROCERT the relevant application including all necessary information.

(ii) The applicant shall have formally committed to complying with the obligations indicated above.

(iii) The applicant shall accept (sign) the sublicense and certification agreement with the CB, or the applicant shall explicitly acknowledge the receipt and the inclusion of the sublicense and certification agreement with their signature on the service contract/agreement with EUROCERT and EUROCERT shall hand over a copy of the sublicense and certification agreement to the company/producer.

(iv) If the GGN label logo is used, the applicant shall sign the GGN label logo license agreement.

(v) The applicant shall be assigned a CoC Number.

(vi) The applicant shall pay the GLOBALG.A.P. registration fee as explained in the current GLOBALG.A.P. fee table (available on the GLOBALG.A.P. website).

b) The registration and acceptance process shall be finalized before inspection can take place.

c) For first registration: EUROCERT shall confirm or deny the acceptance of the application and provide the applicant with the CoC Number within 28 calendar days from receiving the completed application.

4.4 Application, Certification Scope, and Limitations

4.4.1 Certification Scope

a) The CoC standard certification product scope includes the scopes (Crops Base, Aquaculture, and Livestock Base) and sub-scopes covered by the GLOBALG.A.P. IFA standard. All products specified in the GLOBALG.A.P. product list published on the GLOBALG.A.P. website can be included in the scope of the CoC certification.

b) The CoC certification scope may include a product that is not grown/produced on the farm (i.e., externally purchased) and for which the producer acts as a trader or service provider. For example, it is possible to certify a producer group for growing and packing apples under the IFA standard and certify the packing of purchased pears under the CoC standard.

c) For fruits and vegetables and for combinable crops, the CoC certification scope includes only non-processed products such as packed and whole fruits or vegetables, and excludes processed products such as fruit salad, juice, sliced salad mix, etc.

d) In the case of salad mix, if the structure of the product is not altered in appearance or form from cultivation of the product to delivery by the supplier, it is considered a non-processed product. Therefore, if the mixed salad is uncut (no cutting beyond that used for harvesting) and packed, it can be certified for CoC because the product is considered packed rather than processed.

e) Any sites where animal products from certified production of livestock or aquaculture are processed shall be certified according to a GFSI recognized food safety system or a Codex-Alimentarius-based HACCP system at the time of the CoC inspection. Only the GFSI recognized food safety certificates are displayed on the CoC certificate.

- f) For aquaculture, the animal welfare-related control points apply to companies where live fish is handled. These control points include the fish slaughter conditions as well as primary processed fish (chilled, frozen) (see: CoC CPCC Part I, section 6).
- g) For livestock, the CoC certification scope includes only fresh cut meat and milk. The slaughtering process shall be inspected and certified in combination with a GFSI post-farm gate standard or a Codex-Alimentarius-based HACCP system.
- h) For livestock, the CoC certification scope includes only milk pasteurizing, but no further processing.
- i) For tea, the CoC certification scope includes only those pre-processed tea products that are the output of IFA certified tea producers.
- j) For hop, the CoC certification scope includes only that pre-processed hop that is the output of IFA certified hop producers.

4.4.2 Producer/Producer Group/Companies in Scope

- a) Any party in the supply chain that takes ownership and/or physical control over a certified product falls within the scope of this standard. Companies are considered legal owners if they issue invoices related to the sale of certified products and collect payment for the sale of certified products or are able to demonstrate their financial ownership of certified materials based on other documentation (such as internal transfer slips, contracts, or deeds).
- b) Physical control is when the company may or may not legally own the product but takes physical possession at any point in the supply chain.
- c) CoC certification is therefore required for all parties in the supply chain that have legal ownership or physical control of certified products and perform at least one of the following activities:
 - (i) Selling or trading IFA/CoC certified products with GLOBALG.A.P. claim on sales documents or on the product itself
 - (ii) Labeling products with a GGN, CoC Number, or GGN label logo
 - (iii) Changing the composition of (e.g., processing, slaughtering, mixing different batches/different producers) or assigning a new identity to (e.g., re-packaging, re-labeling) the products sold with the GLOBALG.A.P. claim
 - (iv) Selling bulk product with the GGN label logo (this includes retail stores and restaurants commercializing bulk products with the GGN label logo).

This applies also to companies subcontracted to carry out these activities without legal ownership of the product at any stage. Subcontracted activities that fall within the scope of the CoC certification shall be declared during registration to allow the CBs to schedule inspections at all relevant premises (e.g., subcontracted storage, labeling, processing, etc.). Subcontractors shall be inspected by CBs according to the risk related to misidentification, substitution, or dilution of certified products with non-certified products (see point 6.1.3). Contractors that do not take ownership can choose to become certified if they wish; however, they shall not identify products as certified unless the legal owner of the products has CoC certification.

- d) Traders or brokers
 - (i) Traders or brokers who administer or trade (buy and sell) certified products, including producers who act as traders and/or service providers handling certified products that are not grown on the farm and are purchased externally, shall be certified.
 - (ii) Traders' and brokers' sites shall be classified by CBs according to the risk related to misidentification, substitution, or dilution of certified products with non-certified products:
 - (iii) Traders and brokers who engage directly or via subcontractors in (re)processing, (re)packing, and/or (re)labeling of certified products or who engage directly or via subcontractors in storage and handling of bulk products (unpacked, unsealed, or unlabeled) or in storage and handling of packed, but unlabeled products are classified as high-risk.
 - (iv) Traders and brokers who engage directly or via subcontractors in storage and/or handling exclusively of products that are consumer-ready, packed, and tamper-proof are classified as low-risk.
 - (v) All other traders and brokers, including those who take legal ownership but do not physically handle certified products, are classified as low-risk.
 - (vi) All traders and brokers shall be certified. Those classified as low-risk are eligible for an administrative inspection, which may be performed remotely. Brokers, traders, and exporters that do not store, handle, or re-label the product (no physical contact) may be inspected remotely.

- e) Livestock transport: Any subcontracted livestock transport shall be covered under the slaughterhouse's CoC certificate or under the trader's CoC certificate.

f) In general, all producers/producer groups/companies trading in unlabeled products and/or labeling/re-labeling the product with the GGN and/or with the CoC Number and/or with the GGN label logo shall be certified according to this standard.

4.4.3 Producer/Producer Groups/Companies Beyond the Scope :

The following are not subject to CoC inspection and certification:

- a) Production processes which are IFA certified are beyond the scope of this standard. For example, it is not possible to certify a producer for growing and packing apples under both IFA and CoC standards. The CoC requirements for producers who engage in parallel ownership or parallel production of both certified and non-certified products are already included in the scope of the IFA certification; see Table 2. for examples.

Table 2. IFA Certified Producer		
Own Production of...	Packing and Sale of...	Applicable Standard(s) Note: PP: parallel production PO: parallel ownership
Certified apples	Own produced certified apples only	IFA for apples PP: no PO: no CoC: N/A
Certified and non-certified apples	Own produced certified and non-certified apples only	IFA for apples PP: yes PO: no CoC: N/A
Certified apples	Own produced certified apples + purchased certified apples	IFA for apples PP: no PO: no CoC: N/A
IFA Certified Producer		
Own Production of...	Packing and Sale of...	Applicable Standard(s) Note: PP: parallel production PO: parallel ownership
Certified apples	Own produced certified apples + purchased non-certified apples	IFA for apples PP: no PO: yes CoC: N/A
Certified and non-certified apples	Own produced certified and non-certified apples + purchased non-certified apples	IFA for apples PP: yes PO: yes CoC: N/A
Certified apples	Own produced certified apples + purchased certified oranges	IFA for apples PP: no PO: no CoC for oranges

4.5 Burden of Proof

- a) If the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat receives information bearing potential impact on the GLOBALG.A.P. claim (e.g., mislabeling, false claims, exceeded MRL, microbial contamination, etc.) of a GLOBALG.A.P. certified entity, it is the responsibility of the certified entity to refute the information by verifying and providing evidence of compliance with the GLOBALG.A.P. CoC standard.

In such cases:

- (i) If the CB conducts the investigation, the findings and actions taken will be reported to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat; or

(ii) If the retailer or owner of the product conducts their own investigation, they shall report the findings back to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat, which in turn will inform the CB to take appropriate action.

(iii) GLOBALG.A.P. will give the certified entity a certain amount of time to do this.

(iv) If the CB does not deem the evidence supplied by the legal entity adequate, the CB will issue a sanction and will follow the normal sanctioning procedures as described in this document.

b) Certified entities are required to have full traceability in place, including mass balance, segregation, and any other records needed to verify and check the case. If the evidence includes laboratory analyses, accredited laboratories (ISO 17025) and independent sampling shall be included.

5 ASSESSMENT PROCESS

In order to achieve certification, a registered company shall perform a self-assessment (self-inspection) and receive external inspections by EUROCERT.

5.1 Option 1 – Single Sites and Multisites

This section applies to applicants that are single legal entities (producer, producer group, or company) with single sites or multiple sites that are not separate legal entities and are all centrally managed by the applicant.

Summary of assessments to be undertaken before a CoC certificate is issued (initial inspection) and annually thereafter (subsequent inspection):

Table 3. Initial Inspection and Subsequent Inspection	
Self-assessments by the producer/producer group/company	1. Entire scope (all registered sites)
Externally by the CB	2. Announced inspection of entire scope for all registered sites. Note: For Option 1 multisite retail stores and restaurants and for Option 1 multisite for retail stores and restaurant chains in franchise, sampling of the sites applies as indicated in Table 1. 3. Unannounced inspection of at least 10 % of all certified producer/producer group/company (CoC certificate holders).

5.2 Inspection Timing

Eurocerts inspection shall be performed at a time when handling, processing, storage, and/or other relevant activities are being carried out. Inspection timing shall allow the CB to gain assurance that all products, even if not present at the time of inspection, are handled in compliance with the certification requirements. Inspections during off-season or when activities are minimal shall be avoided.

5.3 Extension of Certificate Scope

- The scope of the CoC certificate (i.e., the included processes and products) may be changed during the validity of the CoC certificate.
- The certified company shall inform the CB about any changes affecting the scope of the CoC certificate. This may include adding or discontinuing processes, products, scopes, and locations/sites.
- The certified company shall perform a self-assessment covering the changes.
- The CB shall evaluate the changes and decide whether a new on-site inspection is required or not. The CB shall record the changes and, if necessary, update the database and reissue the CoC certificate.

5.4 Remote Inspections

- A remote inspection may be performed via video-conference.
- The remote inspection shall follow the same basic order of a normal inspection (e.g., opening meeting, interview, and closing meeting).
- The inspector shall confirm the identity of the auditee.

- d) Remote inspection via e-mail exchange is not permitted. There shall be two-way verbal communication between the inspector and the auditee.
- e) A qualified CoC inspector shall use the same checklist as in on-site inspections.
- f) The inspector shall send an inspection plan before the assessment.
- g) The remote inspection may be split into several sessions. At the end of the session(s), the inspector shall send a report summarizing all findings to the auditee for written confirmation and acknowledgement. Receipt of the report shall be documented.
- h) General confidentiality rules apply to the CB concerning all the information/evidence used for the inspection.

5.5 Subcontractors

5.5.1 Subcontractors with a Valid GLOBALG.A.P. CoC Certificate

If a subcontractor of the CoC certificate holder also hold an own GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certificate, the company shall ensure that their subcontractor's CoC certificate is valid and covers all relevant scopes and activities. The CB does not need to inspect each subcontracted site, but can accept the subcontractor's CoC certificate and validate its scope and validity.

5.5.2 Subcontractors without a Valid GLOBALG.A.P. CoC Certificate

- a) Subcontractors shall be included in the certificate holder's CoC certificate.
- b) The CoC certificate holder company is responsible for monitoring the control points applicable to subcontractor activities covered in the GLOBALG.A.P. CoC standard, by checking and signing the subcontractor(s)'s assessment for each task and process/activity contracted.
- c) As part of the self-assessment, the CoC certificate holder company shall assess its subcontractor(s) and shall keep records/evidence of compliance with the applicable control points. This evidence shall be available at the company during external inspections. Subcontractor assessments can be performed by internal on-site or off-site inspection, according to the risk defined under 5.5.3.
- d) The subcontractor(s) shall agree that GLOBALG.A.P. CoC approved certifiers are allowed to verify the assessments through on-site inspection.

5.5.3 Subcontractor Inspection – CB Rules for Subcontractors

- e) Subcontractors shall be audited by CBs according to the risk related to misidentification, substitution, or dilution of certified products with non-certified products:
 - (i) Subcontractors that engage in (re)processing, (re)packing, and/or (re)labeling of certified products, that engage in storage and handling of bulk products (unpacked, unsealed, or unlabeled), or that engage directly in storage and handling of packed but unlabeled products are classified as *high-risk*.
 - (ii) Subcontractors that engage in storage and handling of packed, sealed, and labeled products with no risk of product mixing or identity modification are classified as *low-risk*.
- f) If the subcontractors do not have a third-party assessment in the form of an own GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certificate, the CB shall perform risk-based sampling inspections of the subcontractors (on-site inspection). Subcontractors with high-risk processes related to the scope of CoC (e.g., (re-)packing, (re-) labeling, any type of (re-)processing, etc., shall be externally inspected every year.

Note: This does not apply to those units or locations or sites that belong to the CoC certified company (i.e., are part of the same legal entity as the CoC certified company). Those units shall be externally inspected by the CB and do not receive their own CoC certification.

- g) Subcontractors with low-risk processes (related to the scope of CoC) do not need to be inspected every year by the CB. The certified company shall maintain a constantly updated list of the subcontractors classified as low-risk and shall immediately inform the CB of any changes to that list. The CB checks the list of the approved subcontractors during the annual year subsequent inspection, and if there are any doubts, the CB may decide to verify the subcontractors through on-site inspections.
- h) The GLOBALG.A.P. Integrity Program and the CB reserve the right to randomly check and visit these units.

5.5.4 Subcontracted Transport

Subcontractors merely providing transport of products legally belonging to the CoC certificate holder company, along with proof that no modification at product and packaging level has occurred, shall be recorded under the subcontracting parties of the CoC certificate holder company. Transport subcontractors do not need to implement CoC criteria. A statement from the transport subcontractor(s) that the product

6. CERTIFICATION PROCESS

6.1 Non-Compliance and Non-Conformance

- a) **Non-compliance** (with a control point): A GLOBALG.A.P. control point in the checklist is not fulfilled according to the compliance criteria.
- b) **Non-conformance** (to the GLOBALG.A.P. certification rules): A GLOBALG.A.P. rule that is necessary for obtaining the CoC certificate is infringed (e.g., non-compliance with one or more Major Musts, or more than one Minor Must control point).
- c) **Contractual non-conformance**: Breach of any of the GLOBALG.A.P. related agreements signed in the contract between the CB and the company.
 - (i) The CB can impose a suspension of all products. Examples of contractual non-conformance: Trading in a product that does not comply with legal requirements; false communication by the company regarding GLOBALG.A.P. certification; GLOBALG.A.P. trademark misuse; payments not made in accordance with contractual conditions; etc.

6.2 Requirements for Achieving and Maintaining GLOBALG.A.P. Certification

Control points and compliance criteria consist of three categories: Major Musts, Minor Musts, and Recommendations. To obtain GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certification, the following are required:

Major Musts: 100 % compliance of all applicable Major Must control points is compulsory.

Minor Musts: The current Chain of Custody control points and compliance criteria have only 5 Minor Musts (applicable to aquaculture). The company is allowed to fail one Minor Must control point and still achieve certification, provided that all Major Musts are complied with.

Recommendations: No minimum percentage of compliance.

Comments, evidence, positive findings, negative findings, corrective action, and/or corrections shall be recorded for all control points. This is obligatory for internal as well as external assessments.

In a multisite operation, compliance level is calculated in one checklist for the entire operation. Any applicable control points common to all sites (such as a packinghouse) shall be taken into account for all sites.

6.3 Certification Decision

a) EUROCERT shall make the certification decision within a maximum of 28 calendar days after closure of any outstanding non-conformances.

b) For **initial** inspection:

If no non-conformance is detected, the CB shall reach a certification decision, issue the CoC certificate, and register the CoC certificate in the GLOBALG.A.P. database within 28 days of the completed inspection.

If non-conformance is detected, the company has 28 days to submit corrective actions. EUROCERT shall review the corrective action and make a certification decision within 28 days of the submission of the corrective actions. The decision can be a positive certification decision or an “open non-conformance” status in the database.

If the status is set to “open non-conformance”, the company has 3 months to submit corrective actions after the inspection. The 3-month period begins on the last day of the inspection. The CB has 28 days to evaluate the submitted corrective actions and make a positive or negative certification decision. If the decision is negative, the CB shall perform a new on-site inspection and the status remains “open non-conformance”. Therefore, the maximum time period between an initial inspection and the certification decision is 3 months + 28 days. If the time period is longer, the CB shall perform a new inspection.

c) For **subsequent** inspections:

If no non-conformance is detected during a subsequent inspection, the CB shall reach a certification decision, issue the CoC certificate, and register the CoC certificate in the GLOBALG.A.P. database within 28 days after the inspection's completion.

If non-conformance is detected during a subsequent inspection, the company has 28 days to submit corrective actions. The CB then has a further 28 days for review of the submitted evidence and conclusion of the certification process. The (positive) certification decision shall therefore be reached within at most 28 + 28 days after the inspection has been concluded. This means that a maximum of 56 days is allowed between a subsequent inspection in which non-conformance has been detected and the update of the company's/producer's status to "re-certified".

However, if the review of the submitted evidences is negative (or if the company has not submitted any corrective actions), the suspension shall be register within 28 days of completion of the inspection.

If non-conformance is identified during the report review (and not during an inspection), the 28 days are counted from the date on which the non-conformance is communicated to the company.

d) For company transfer (when the company/producer has a valid CoC certificate)

In the case of a transfer between CBs, the deadline of 3 months + 28 days may be exceeded. The incoming CB shall wait to re-certify the company until the CoC certificate of the outgoing CB has expired.

e) Any complaints or appeals against EUROCERT shall follow the EUROCERT own complaints and appeals procedure, which EUROCERT communicate to its clients. If EUROCERT does not respond adequately, the complaint can be addressed to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat using the GLOBALG.A.P. complaints form, available on the GLOBALG.A.P. website (www.globalgap.org).

6.4 Sanctions

a) If non-conformance is detected, EUROCERT shall apply a sanction for the whole legal entity (warning, suspension of a product, or cancellation) as indicated in this section.

b) The company cannot change CBs until the non-conformance that led to the respective sanction is satisfactorily closed out.

c) *Only* the CB that has issued a sanction is permitted to lift it, provided there is sufficient and timely evidence of corrective action (either through a follow-up visit or other written or visual evidence). a) A warning is issued for all types of non-conformances detected.

b) If non-conformance is detected during an inspection, the company shall be served a warning when the inspection is completed. This warning is issued in the form of a provisional report that can be overridden by the CB certification authority.

c) Initial inspection: (i) Outstanding non-conformances shall be closed within 3 months of the date on which the inspection was completed. If the company does not comply with 100 % of Major

6.4.1 Warning

a) A warning is issued for all types of non-conformances detected.

b) If non-conformance is detected during an inspection, the company shall be served a warning when the inspection is completed. This warning is issued in the form of a provisional report that can be overridden by the CB certification authority.

c) Initial inspection:

(i) Outstanding non-conformances shall be closed within 3 months of the date on which the inspection was completed. If the company does not comply with 100 % of Major Must and/or fails with more than one Minor Must control point within 28 days after an initial inspection, the status "open non-conformance" is set in the GLOBALG.A.P. database.

(ii) If the cause of the warning is not resolved within 3 months, a complete inspection shall be performed before a CoC certificate can be issued.

d) Subsequent inspection:

(i) Outstanding non-conformances (e.g., a Major Must non-conformance or more than one Minor Must non-compliances) shall be closed within 28 calendar days.

(ii) If the cause of the warning is not resolved within the period set (maximum of 28 days), a suspension is imposed.

6.4.2 Scope Suspension

- a) A suspension can be applied to one, several, or all of the scopes covered by the GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certificate.
- b) A scope cannot be partially suspended for an individual company; i.e., the entire scope shall be suspended.
- c) During the period of suspension, the company will be prohibited from using the GLOBALG.A.P. claim, including the logo/trademark, license/certificate, and/or any other type of document that is in any way linked to GLOBALG.A.P., in relation to the suspended scope.
- d) If the company notifies the CB that the non-conformance is resolved before the set period, the respective sanction will be lifted, subject to satisfactory evidence and closing out.
- e) The suspension shall not delay the renewal date, nor allow the company to avoid paying registration and/or other applicable fees.
- f) If the cause of the suspension is not resolved within the set period, a scope cancellation is imposed.
- g) Two types of suspensions exist, as explained below.

6.4.2.1 Self-declared Suspension

- i (i) A certified producer/producer group/company may voluntarily ask the respective CB(s) for a suspension of one, several, or all of the scopes covered by the CoC certificate (unless a CB has already imposed a sanction). This may occur if the company experiences difficulty with conformance with the standard and needs time to close out any non-conformance.
- ii (ii) The company's status shall change to "self-declared suspension" on the scope level.
- iii (iii) The deadline for closing non-conformance is set by the declaring company. The deadline shall be agreed upon with the respective CB(s), and non-conformance shall be closed out before the CB may lift the suspension.

6.4.2.2 Certification Body-Declared Suspension

- i (i) CBs can issue and lift suspensions to certified entities.
- ii (ii) A CB shall issue a suspension when the producer/producer group/company cannot show evidence of implementation of effective corrective actions after a warning has been issued.
- iii (iii) The CB can issue a suspension for a certain scope, several scopes, or all scopes of the certified entity.
- iv (iv) After the suspension is applied, the CB will set the period allowed for correction.

6.4.3 Cancellation

- a) A cancellation of the contract shall be issued if:
 - (i) The CB finds evidence of fraud and/or lack of trust in the company's compliance with GLOBALG.A.P. requirements; or
 - (ii) The company cannot show evidence of implementation of effective corrective actions after a CB declared suspension; or
 - (iii) There is contractual non-conformance.

b) A cancellation of the contract will result in the total prohibition (all scopes, all sites) of the use of the GLOBALG.A.P. claim, including the logo/trademark, license/certificate, or any device or document linked to GLOBALG.A.P.

- c) The company whose contract has been cancelled shall not be accepted for GLOBALG.A.P. certification for 12 months after the date of cancellation.

6.5 Notification and Appeals

- a) The company shall either resolve the indicated non-conformance issues or appeal to the CB in writing against the non-conformance, explaining the reasons for the appeal.
- b) If the non-conformance is not resolved within the set period, sanctions will be increased.

6.6 Sanctioning of Certification Bodies

- a) GLOBALG.A.P. reserves the right to sanction CBs if GLOBALG.A.P. receives evidence that the CB has not followed procedures or clauses of the license and certification agreement signed between GLOBALG.A.P. and the CB. For more information, see General Regulations Part III.

6.7 GLOBALG.A.P. Certificate and Certification Cycle

- a) A CoC certificate is not transferable from one legal entity to another. If a company changes its legal entity (i.e., is merged, bought up, franchised, split up, or otherwise reorganized) a new inspection is required.
- b) The term “certification cycle” is defined as the period for which the CoC certificate is valid, and within which the CoC certificate shall be renewed. The default certification cycle is 12 months, subject to any sanctions and extensions in accordance with the scope described.

6.7.1 CoC Certificate Information

- a) The paper certificate issued by a EUROCERT shall be comparable to the GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certificate template (Annex I.3). The format may be different, but it shall include the same information.
- b) The paper certificate is valid only if it matches the information available in the GLOBALG.A.P. database for that unique certified company.
- c) The paper certificate issued by EUROCERT shall be in English. Additional language(s) may be added.
- d) “Date of certification”: Date when EUROCERT makes the certification decision after all non-conformances have been closed out (e.g., 14 February 2019).
- e) “Valid from”: (i) For initial inspection: The initial date of validity is the date on which the CB makes its final certification decision (e.g., 14 February 2019).
(ii) For subsequent inspections: The “valid from” date for subsequent certificates issued shall be one year from the “valid from” date of the original certificate (e.g., 14 February 2019, 14 February 2020, etc.), unless the certification decision is made after the expiration of the previous certificate. In this case, the “valid from” date shall coincide with the date of the new certification decision.

The “valid to” date, however, remains the old date of expiration, with the year adjusted (e.g., previous certificate’s “valid to” date: 13 February 2019; date of new certification decision: 25 February 2019; new “valid from” date: 25 February 2019; *new “valid to” date: 13 February 2020*).

- f) “Valid to”: (i) For initial inspection: Calculated by “valid from” date plus one year minus one day. The CB may shorten the certification cycle and the validity but cannot prolong it.
(ii) For subsequent inspection: The validity date for subsequent certificates issued shall always be calculated from the “valid from” date on the original certificate (e.g., 13 February 2019, 13 February 2020).

6.7.2 Extension of Certificate Validity:

- a) The default certification cycle of 12 months may be extended for a maximum period of 4 months, but only under the following conditions:
 - (i) The product is re-accepted in the GLOBALG.A.P. database for a full next cycle within the original validity period of the certificate.
 - (ii) The full registration fee shall be paid for the next cycle.
 - (iii) The certified company shall be re-inspected during that extension period.
- b) If a certificate expires without extension or being “re-accepted” and the subsequent inspection (to be performed by the same CB) takes place less than 12 months after the expiration date, a valid justification for certificate expiration shall be given, and a new certification cycle shall start. The CB may reinstate the old certification cycle by setting the same “valid to” date with reference to the old certification cycle. The cycle cannot be changed if the certificate was extended and a product “re-accepted” during the old certification cycle.
- c) The CB shall apply the rules for initial (first) inspection if the certificate remained expired for more than 12 months.

6.7.3 Maintaining GLOBALG.A.P. Certification

- a) The company shall confirm its registration and the proposed relevant scopes with EUROCERT annually *before* the certificate’s expiration date. Otherwise, the status will change from “certified” to “not confirmed”.

7: COMPLAINTS - APPEALS

- 7.1.1 Any of the staff who receives a complaint of any kind from a customer or other interested party fills in the form DP18.1 / E01, attaching if there is the relevant FAX or letter from the customer and forwards them to the Quality Assurance Director.
- 7.1.2 The Quality Assurance Director together with the responsible Director, to whom the department complained, will examine and determine if corrective action is required, in which case DP19.3 applies.
- 7.1.3 The person to whom the complaint was made will not participate in the evaluation of a complaint.
- 7.1.4 If it is found that the complaint is correct then a copy of the form DP18.1 / E01 is forwarded to the CEO. If persons or departments are involved then the Quality Assurance Director for information sends copies to them and their Directors.
- 7.1.5 If from the above investigation no deficiencies are found in the Quality System or in the way of processing the case to which the customer refers, then the Quality Assurance Director informs the complaining party in writing by letter or email. In this case and if the complainant is not covered by the answer, he has the opportunity to appeal against the decision of the body.
- 7.1.6 In the opposite case, the appropriate measures are taken immediately to resolve the problem and the complainant is informed in writing about the actions to be taken by the relevant Director. In this case and only all the corrective actions that will be taken will be financially borne exclusively by the Verification Body.
- 7.1.7 When there is an appeal against EUROCERT decisions, the Chief Executive Officer fills in the form DP18.1 / E01, attaching the relevant FAX or letter of the appeal applicant in any written form that has been submitted (printed or electronic).
- 7.1.8 In order for the appeal to be received and examined, it must have been submitted within one month from the notification of the decision to the interested party.
- 7.1.9 The Chief Executive Officer, after consulting the competent Director to whom the department has lodged an appeal, will consider and accept or reject the appeal.
- 7.1.10 If the appeal is accepted the company modifies its decision and informs the customer in writing. At the same time, the CEO informs the Board of Directors and corrective action is applied immediately for the restoration of the problem and for its non-recurrence based on the DP19.3 procedure. The effectiveness of the corrective action is controlled by the CEO himself. In this case, all corrective actions that will be taken will be financially borne exclusively by the Verification Body.
- 7.1.11 If the appeal is rejected, the appellant is informed in writing and the decision is fully justified.
- 7.1.12 The decision on whether or not to accept an appeal must be taken within three months of its submission unless applicable law (national or international) or the competent authority requires otherwise.
- 7.1.13 The applicant and EUROCERT have the right to appeal if they are not satisfied with an Arbitral Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil.

8 ACRONYMS AND REFERENCES

8.1 Acronyms

Acronyms used in this or in other relevant GLOBALG.A.P. documents

AB	Accreditation body
CPCC	Control points and compliance criteria
IFA	Integrated Farm Assurance
CB	Certification body
CoC	Chain of Custody
QMS	Quality management system
GFSI	Global Food Safety Initiative
GGN	GLOBALG.A.P. Number
GLN	Global Location Number (by GS1)

8.2 Reference Documents

- (i) GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations
- (ii) ISO/IEC 17065 (2012) Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services
- (iii) ISO 19011 Guidelines for auditing management systems

ANNEX I.1 RULES FOR USE OF THE GLOBALG.A.P. TRADEMARK AND LOGO

GLOBALG.A.P. is the owner of the “GLOBALG.A.P.” trademark, i.e., the word “GLOBALG.A.P.”, the GLOBALG.A.P. logo and its “G”-shape logo, collectively the “GLOBALG.A.P. trademark”.

GLOBALG.A.P. is the owner of the GGN label logo.

The “QR code logos” refer to the design of the quick response code logos owned by GLOBALG.A.P. shown below.

The certification body is expected to verify the correct use of the GGN label logo, the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark, and the QR code logos at all times. Infringement of these rules can lead to sanctions.

1. GLOBALG.A.P. Trademark and QR Code Logos

(i) The certification granted entitles the producer/producer group/company to distribute and market their products using the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark and, if applicable, the QR code logo only if the producer’s/company’s products have been registered with the CB and are produced, processed, handled, or traded in a production site or location registered with the CB. The company/producer shall be in full compliance with this standard.

(ii) The producer/producer group/company shall use the trademark and the QR code logos only in connection with products/processes/services complying with the requirements of the GLOBALG.A.P. system.

(iii) The GLOBALG.A.P. trademark shall never appear on the product, consumer packaging of the product (intended for human consumption), nor at the point of sale in direct connection to individual products.

(iv) The QR code logos may appear on the product, consumer packing of the product, or at the point of sale in direct connection to certified products.

(v) The producer/producer group/company may use the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark on pallets only if these exclusively contain GLOBALG.A.P. certified products and will *not* appear at the point of sale.

(vi) GLOBALG.A.P. certified producers, producer groups, and companies may use the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark and the QR code logos in business-to-business communication, and for traceability, segregation, or identification purposes on-site at the production location.

(vii) GLOBALG.A.P. retailers, associates, and supplier members may use the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark in promotional print-outs, flyers, websites, hardware, business cards, and electronic displays only if these are not directly linked to a certified product. The GLOBALG.A.P. trademark may also be used in business-to-business communication.

(viii) GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification bodies can use the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark in promotional material directly linked to their GLOBALG.A.P. certification activities in business-to-business communication, and on GLOBALG.A.P. certificates they issue. They may also use the QR code logo on GLOBALG.A.P. certificates they issue.

(ix) The GLOBALG.A.P. trademark shall never be used on promotional items, apparel, accessories of any kind, bags of any kind, or personal care items.

(x) The GLOBALG.A.P. trademark may be used on CFM certified feed and on IFA certified aquaculture inputs (e.g., ova, seedlings, etc.) only if these are used as inputs for the production of the final products (as listed in the GLOBALG.A.P. product list), are not intended to be sold to final consumers, and will not appear at the point of sale to final consumers.

2. Specifications

(i) The producer/producer group/company shall use the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark and, where applicable, the QR code logo only as provided by GLOBALG.A.P. and shall not alter, modify, or distort the trademark and/or logo in any way.

(ii) The GLOBALG.A.P. logo shall always be obtained from the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat. This will ensure that it contains the exact corporate color and format, as below:



GLOBALG.A.P.

3. GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) and CoC Number

(i) The GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) is the combination of the “GGN” prefix plus a 13-digit numerical number, *not* including the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark, and is unique to each and every *producer* or other legal entity in the GLOBALG.A.P. system. For this number, GLOBALG.A.P. uses existing Global Location Numbers (GLNs) issued by and purchased from the local GS1 organization (www.gs1.org). In the absence of such an organization, GLOBALG.A.P. assigns its own interim GLN.

(ii) The Chain of Custody Number (CoC Number) is the combination of the “CoC” prefix plus a 13-digit numerical number, *not* including the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark, and is unique to each and every Chain of Custody *company*. For this number, GLOBALG.A.P. uses existing GLNs issued by and purchased from the local GS1 organization (www.gs1.org). In the absence of such an organization, GLOBALG.A.P. assigns its own interim GLN.

(iii) The GGN identifies a registered or certified producer; the CoC Number identifies a company registered or certified for the GLOBALG.A.P. CoC standard and may be used only as indicated in the CPCC. The GGN (e.g., GGN_1234567890123) and/or the CoC Number (e.g., CoC_1234567890123) may appear on the product, consumer packaging of the product, or at the point of sale in direct connection to individual certified products. The GGN and/or CoC Number shall never be used to label a product that is not certified.

(iv) The legal entity that labels the product with a GGN, CoC Number, and/or GGN label logo shall be a holder of a valid GLOBALG.A.P. CoC or CoC equivalent standard certificate.

(v) The GGN or the CoC Number shall be used only in connection with the GLOBALG.A.P. system. It is prohibited to use it in any other context or in relation to third parties.

(vi) The GGN and/or the CoC Number may be used in (converted into) generic QR code format or GLOBALG.A.P. QR code logo format.

(vii) The right of the company to use the GLOBALG.A.P. claim, including the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark, GGN, CoC Number, and/or the QR code logos terminates immediately on termination of the sub-license and certification agreement.

(viii) If it becomes necessary to identify the company/producer in other contexts or additional applications, the company/producer may apply for their own GLN and report this number to GLOBALG.A.P., who shall register the company/producer under their own number and withdraw the GGN and/or the CoC Number accordingly. The own GLN replaces the GGN and/or the CoC Number in the GLOBALG.A.P. system.

4. The GGN Label Logo

(i) Producers/producer groups/companies with GLOBALG.A.P. CoC or IFA certification (e.g., Aquaculture or Flowers and Ornamentals) are not automatically authorized to use the GGN label logo.

(ii) The GGN label logo shall be used only under the GGN label logo license agreement. This agreement is granted only to companies/producers with GLOBALG.A.P. IFA or CoC certification. The company/producer requires a valid GLOBALG.A.P. CoC or CoC equivalent standard certificate. Producers and companies can apply to use the logo at info@ggn.org.

(iii) The approved “GGN Certified Aquaculture”, “GGN Certified Floriculture”, and “GGN Certified Agriculture” logos are



5. EUROCERT and ESYD logo.

The certified companies should also comply with the instructions for the correct use of the logo and the Certificate of Conformity granted.

The Certified companies may use EUROCERT's logo as displayed below:



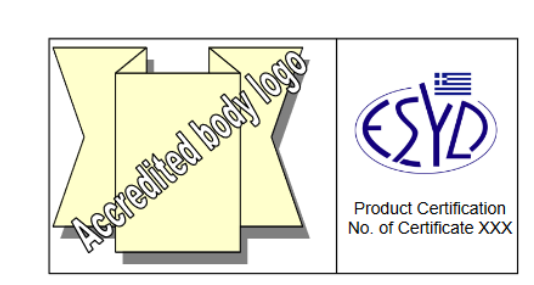
COC certified system /No...

EUROCERT, as an accredited Management System Product Certification Organization by ESYD, provides the certified companies that are covered by the scope of its Accreditation Certificate, the possibility of using the National Accreditation Logo (NAL).

Use of the National Accreditation Logo (NAL) is optional. When used, this is done exclusively in conjunction with the EUROCERT Logo. Under no circumstances can it be used independently or separately from the EUROCERT Logo, in a way that creates a correspondingly misleading impression.

The clients of the EUROCERT (accredited certification body) may use the ESYD NAL under the following conditions:

- the ESYD NAL fulfills the requirements set in clause 2.1 of ESYD's REGULATION FOR THE USE OF THE NATIONAL ACCREDITATION LOGO
- it is included in the same frame with the logo of the accredited body
- the area of ESYD NAL shall be up to 50% less of the area of the Body's logo



Example:



Eurocert shall control the use of the NAL by its certified clients. The use of the NAL by the customers of EUROCERT is not allowed on business cards and in the email signature. In any case the clients of EUROCERT must use the NAL according ESYDs: REGULATION FOR THE USE OF THE NATIONAL ACCREDITATION LOGO on its latest version (available at ESYD website www.esyd.gr) .