

# BRCS

**Global Standard  
FOOD SAFETY  
ISSUE 9**

Additional  
Module 10

**GLOBAL G.A.P.  
CHAIN OF CUSTODY**



**GLOBALG.A.P.**

**FOOD SAFETY ISSUE 9**  
**ADDITIONAL MODULE 10**  
**GLOBAL G.A.P. CHAIN**  
**OF CUSTODY**

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# Contents

## Part I

### Audit Protocol

Introduction and objective	7
Scope	7
Exclusions from scope	7
Audit planning	8
Preparation by the company	8
GLOBALG.A.P. certification options	8
Individual	8
Registration and acceptance	8
Information to be provided to the certification body for audit preparation	9
Audit duration	9
The on-site audit	9
Non-conformities and corrective action	10
Non-conformities	10
Procedures for handling non-conformities and corrective action	10
Grading	11
Audit reporting	11
Certification for module 10 and GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody	12
GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody certification	12
Validity	12
Ongoing audit frequency and recertification	14
Extension of the certification scope	14
Scheduling re-audit dates	14
Colour-coding	14

## **Part II**

# **Requirements**

<b>10 Requirements of the GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody module</b>	<b>15</b>
10.1 Management structure	15
10.2 Input and output verification	16
10.3 Traceability	17
10.4 Identification and labelling	18
10.5 Products with the GNN label logo	20

## **Part III**

# **Appendices**

Appendix 1 Rules for the use of the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark and logo	22
Appendix 2 Certificate template for the GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody	25
Appendix 3 Certification body qualifications	28
Appendix 4 Abbreviations and glossary	31

# Part I

# Audit Protocol

## Introduction and objective

The aim of Module 10: GLOBALG.A.P Chain of Custody is to manage the risk of accidental or deliberate misidentification or mixing of GLOBALG.A.P certified and non-certificated products.

This module provides customers with traceability concerns a formal check for chain of custody, mitigating the risk of certification fraud through verification, product identification and segregation.

This module follows the principles of a GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody (CoC) audit. It makes use of traceability records to identify the supply chain companies who take legal ownership of or physical control over a certified product, and helps establish clear links between the initial certified production process (producer(s)) and the final product. Therefore, organisations within the scope of certification to the BRCGS Global Standard Food Safety that take legal ownership and/or physical control of a GLOBALG.A.P. certified product in the supply chain fall within the scope of this module. Where a company has a BRCGS Global Standard Food Safety audit, this module replaces the need for them to be audited against the full separate GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody standard. At the end of a successful audit against this module, a GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certificate will also be issued to the site by the certification body (see Appendix 2).

Certification to this module in association with the BRCGS Global Standard Food Safety, otherwise known as the Standard, is designed to:

- demonstrate good management of GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody certified companies in the supply chain
- provide confidence to customers
- reduce the need for multiple audits
- reduce the costs and audit time for GLOBALG.A.P. certified companies
- ensure a consistent approach to Chain of Custody audits.

## Scope

The use of this module is voluntary, but is applicable to companies who require GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody certification to ensure that a GLOBALG.A.P. certified product is fully traceable and segregated throughout the supply chain.

The scope of this module covers GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certified products that are handled, processed (i.e. fruit and vegetable limited to cutting, slicing, dicing, and/or frozen), stored and distributed by the site. Only produce that is included within the published GLOBALG.A.P. product list on the GLOBALG.A.P. website, can be included in the scope of this module. All processes and products will be covered during the audit. However products may be grouped where possible by processing type. This must be clearly stated on the audit report.

Any additional storage sites under the scope of certification of the main audit shall also be GLOBALG.A.P CoC certified where labelling or relabelling with the GLOBALG.A.P. number (GGN), CoC number and/or GGN label visual elements are carried out. Subcontractors or outsourced processors to the certificated sites shall also be certified individually and receive their own Chain of Custody certificate where they handle the certified product.

## Exclusions from scope

Where the module is requested by a site, the scope is intended to include all of the applicable GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certificated products. Although aquaculture and livestock are covered under the GLOBALG.A.P. CoC scope of certification, these are not included within the scope of this module. Where crops are certified under

GLOBALG.A.P. International Farm Assurance (IFA) certification, there is no need for a GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certificate and therefore IFA certified crops are not included in the scope of this module.

Where exclusions are requested, they shall be agreed with the certification body in advance of the audit. Exclusions shall be clearly stated on the audit report and certificate.

## Audit planning

### Preparation by the company

The company shall choose a certification body (CB) that is both GLOBALG.A.P. and BRCGS approved.

The company shall inform the CB of the intention to include the module to the scope of the audit in advance of the audit. This ensures that sufficient additional time can be scheduled, and that the CB selects an auditor with the appropriate qualifications for this module. If the module is not selected in advance with the CB, the site will not be able to get audited against this module at the time of the audit and may need to undertake a full GLOBALG.A.P. CoC audit or request a concession from the BRCGS team to complete this module as a standalone audit.

## GLOBALG.A.P. certification options

### Individual certification

This is where an individual company applies for certification under the GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody. The certificate holder will be the company once it is certified. The individual certification is known as 'Option 1 certification' in GLOBALG.A.P. terms. Individual certification breaks down further into two categories: **single-site** and **multi-site**. The term 'site' refers to the production, processing, handling, storage, administrative or office where certified produce is produced, processed, handled, stored, administered and/or traded.

#### Single-site

An individual company with a single production, processing, handling, storage or administrative site must be certified as one legal entity with one Chain of Custody number.

#### Multi-site

Multi-site individual certification applies to an individual company that owns several production, processing, handling, storage or administrative sites that do not function as separate legal entities.

In the case of multi-site certification, all locations where certified produce is processed, handled, stored or administered must be inspected internally and externally (by the certification body) and certified. This applies to subcontractors and to the administrative sites of brokers that do not handle the produce. Sampling of locations for internal and external inspection is not allowed.

All locations will be registered under one legal entity with one CoC number.

## Registration and acceptance by GlobalG.A.P

In addition to signing up for this module, sites must register and apply to GLOBALG.A.P. A site must:

- submit the relevant application to the certification body
- have formally committed to comply with the obligations
- either sign acceptance of the sub-licence and certification agreement with the certification body – or



- explicitly acknowledge the receipt and the inclusion of the sub-licence and certification agreement with a signature on the service contract or agreement with the certification body. The certification body must hand over a copy of the sub-licence and certification agreement to the company or producer
- be assigned a GGN or CoC number
- give written permission to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat/FoodPLUS GmbH and the CBs to use the registration data for internal processes and sanctioning procedures
- pay BRCGS and GLOBALG.A.P. registration fees.

The registration and acceptance process must be finalised before the audit can take place.

## Information to be provided to the certification body for audit preparation

The company shall supply the certification body with sufficient information regarding GLOBALG.A.P. certified products and any additional background information requested before the audit day to ensure this module is relevant to the site and the auditor is fully prepared to audit against it. This is likely to include information on the:

- certificated GLOBALG.A.P chain of custody products to be included within scope
- number of suppliers used to source the products
- additional storage sites and/or subcontractors (service providers) to the site that may handle the product.

## Audit duration

For the module to be included within the audit programme, additional time will be needed for the audit. The amount of additional time will depend upon the different types of GLOBALG.A.P. certified produce and the complexity and size of the production facility but would normally be at least 1 hour of additional time. The duration shall allow the certification body to gain assurance that all products, even if not present at the time of the audit, are handled in compliance with the certification requirements.

The module will be conducted along with the full BRCGS audit and can be audited as part of the announced, blended or unannounced audit.

## The on-site audit

Evidence of compliance against the requirements of the module shall be assessed as part of the audit against the requirement of the Standard, and it is expected to be integrated into the audit programme as appropriate.

During the audit, it is expected that a mass balance traceability audit shall also be carried out using GLOBALG.A.P. registered produce. Detailed notes shall be made of the site's conformities and non-conformities against the requirements of the module, and these will be used as the basis for additional requirements to the audit report. The auditor(s) shall assess the nature and severity of any non-conformity.

At the closing meeting, the auditor(s) shall present their findings and discuss all non-conformities that have been identified against the module during the audit. A written summary of the non-conformities will be discussed at the closing meeting and will be documented by the auditor, either at the closing meeting or within 1 working day after the completion of the audit.

The decision to award certification for the module and the GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certification will be determined independently by the certification body management, following a technical review of the audit report and the closing of non-conformities in the appropriate timeframe. Where certification to the Standard is not achieved, certification for the module or the GLOBALG.A.P. CoC cannot be awarded, irrespective of whether the requirements of the module have been met.

The company will be informed of the certification decision following this review.

## Standalone module audit - expectations when undertaking the audit and reporting

By exception, where it is not possible to undertake the audit for the module at the same time as the audit for the Standard, a return visit to the site, not in combination with the Standard audit, may be made by the same auditor who undertook the audit for the Standard. Standalone module audits can be used for the first audit against the module or where an extension to scope is required to add or withdraw new processes, products, scopes and locations. In this case, it is recommended that the audit is planned for 4 hours (half a day) in duration, and the auditor should both assess the module requirements and reassess the relevant aspects of the Standard where needed.

If practices are seen during the audit that give the auditor cause to doubt continued compliance with the Standard, the non-conformities against the Standard may be raised which will require close out. This will not affect the current grade of the certificate in force. However, if a high number of non-conformities are identified, then action on the BRCGS certificate may be taken, resulting in a full re-audit. If a critical non-conformity is identified, the certification body shall withdraw the current certification and arrange a full re-audit of the site.

As the module audit will not be undertaken at the same time as the Standard audit (although it will be carried out by the same auditor), controls may have changed and therefore it is important that the auditor audits all the relevant areas and provides details of the controls in place. The standalone audit template contains:

- A section to outline a description of the company and any major changes since the last Standard audit. This section can, for example, include management changes.
- A section to outline an overview of the facility inspection. Here the auditor can summarise whether the facility is secure, the building fabric has been maintained, and whether it is in a hygienic state. This section should confirm that there were no concerns regarding foreign body and allergen controls.

## Non-conformities and corrective action

The level of non-conformity assigned by an auditor against a requirement of the module is an objective judgement with respect to severity and risk and is based on evidence collected and observations made during the audit. This is verified by the certification body management.

### Non-conformities

Non-conformities against requirements of this module shall be graded in the same way as non-conformities identified against requirements of the Standard, namely:

**Critical** Where there is a critical failure to comply with a product safety or legal issue within the scope of the module.

**Major** Where there is a substantial failure to meet the requirements of a 'statement of intent' or any clause of the module or a situation is identified which would, on the basis of available objective evidence, raise significant doubt as to the conformity of the product or service to the module.

**Minor** Where a clause of the module has not been fully met but, on the basis of objective evidence, the conformity of the product to the module is not in doubt.

## Procedures for handling non-conformities and corrective action

Following identification of any non-conformities against the requirements of the module during the audit, the company must undertake corrective action to remedy the immediate issue (correction). The process for 'closing out' non-conformities depend upon the level of non-conformity and the number of non-conformities identified.

### **Critical non-conformities**

If a critical non-conformity is identified against a requirement of the module, then the site cannot be certificated without a further full audit of the module. Where this occurs at a site that already holds certification for the module, certification of the module must be immediately withdrawn.

If it is a requirement of customers that they shall be informed when their suppliers have a critical non-conformity identified or fail to gain certification against a module, the company shall immediately inform its customers.

Note that a critical non-conformity against a requirement of this module does not necessarily prevent certification against the Standard or other additional modules.

### **Major and minor non-conformities**

The module cannot be certificated until major and minor non-conformities have been demonstrated as having been corrected, either permanently or via a temporary solution that is acceptable to the certification body.

Close-out of non-conformities can be achieved either by objective evidence being submitted to the certification body, such as updated procedures, records, photographs or invoices for work undertaken, or by the certification body undertaking a further on-site visit.

If satisfactory evidence is not provided within the 28-calendar-day period allowed for submission following the audit, certification for the module will not be granted. The site will then require a further full audit in order to be considered for the module to be certificated.

The certification body will review objective evidence of corrective action completed prior to awarding a certificate.

## **Grading**

There will be no grading of the GLOBALG.A.P. CoC module. The module will either be certificated or not.

Any non-conformities identified when assessing against an additional module shall not be taken into account when deciding the grade for certification against the Standard.

Any non-conformities identified when assessing the module and not closed out shall have no impact on certification to the Standard.

## **Audit reporting**

Following each audit, a written report shall be prepared in the agreed format for the module, and this will be in addition to the Standard audit report. The module report shall be produced in English or in another language, dependent upon user needs. Where the report is produced in a language other than English, any applicable audit summary sections shall, in addition, always be reported in English.

The report covering the requirements for the module shall be prepared and dispatched to the company following the same rules as the report for the Standard. Where the audit has been completed as a standalone audit rather than in conjunction with the audit of the Standard, the module shall be reported using the standalone module report.

The Standard audit report, together with the module report, shall be uploaded onto the BRCGS Directory in a timely manner irrespective of whether a certificate is issued. The owner of the audit report may allocate access to the audit report along with the additional requirements of the module to customers or other parties in the BRCGS Directory.

The audit report and associated documentation, including the auditor's notes, shall be stored safely and securely for a period of 5 years by the certification body. The GLOBALG.A.P. team may request this information where needed.

## **Certification – for the module and GLOBALG.A.P. CoC**

After a review of the audit report for the module and documentary evidence provided in relation to the non-conformities identified, a certification decision shall be made by the designated independent certification manager. Note that the modules are certificated separately from the Standard; however, where certification to the Standard is not achieved, certification for the module cannot be awarded, irrespective of whether the requirements of the module have been met.

The person who makes the certification decision, or one member of the certification decision committee of the certification body, shall comply with the Chain of Custody auditor qualification and training requirements for this module (see Appendix 4).

### **GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certification**

Once certification for the module is granted, the company can then be issued with a GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody certificate. The company will receive single-site or multi-site certification and will be issued with one CoC number. This number is company specific. Certified sites will be registered on the GLOBALG.A.P. database by the certification body.

The list of Chain of Custody certified companies will be publicly displayed, and an online certificate will be available on the GLOBALG.A.P. website. The certification body is responsible for entering the certificate data on the GLOBALG.A.P. database.

The minimum obligatory level of data release is defined by the Data Access Rules ([www.globalgap.org](http://www.globalgap.org)).

All data provided by the site will be available to GLOBALG.A.P. as well as the CB. Where a company does not give written permission for data use and data release, they cannot be certified.

The following information is required for the certification process:

- GGN and CoC number
- GLOBALG.A.P. certificate number
- scheme name
- version number of the Chain of Custody standard
- option (i.e. individual company or producer group)
- name of the certification or accreditation body
- the scope of certification - i.e. crops
- the products to be certified and their status
- attributes related to the certification scope (e.g. has labelling been done?)
- the certificate holder's company name and address (excluding postcode, street name and house number)
- any other site addresses
- validity of the certificate.

### **Validity**

The certification body shall issue a separate paper certificate based on the GLOBALG.A.P. certificate template for CoC (see GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations and ANNEX I.3). The CoC certificate is valid for 1 year (364 days).

The paper certificate is valid only when it matches the information available on the GLOBALG.A.P. database for that certified company.

The paper certificate issued by a certification body must be in English. Additional languages may be added.

The certification starts on the date the certification body signs off the audit after all non-conformities have been closed out.

### **‘Valid from’ date**

The certificate “valid from” date defines the beginning of a certification cycle, and is either initial inspection or subsequent inspection dates. These are defined as follows:

- **Initial inspection date:** The initial date of validity will be the date when the certification body makes the final positive certification decision.
- **Subsequent inspection dates:** The ‘valid from’ date for subsequent certificates issued shall always revert to the ‘valid from’ date on the original certificate. For example:

The certification body agrees certification on 14 February 2023.

If the ‘valid from’ date of the initial inspection is 14 February 2023

The ‘valid from’ dates of subsequent inspections are 14 February 2023, 14 February 2024, etc. If the certification decision is made after the previous certificate has expired the ‘valid from’ date must coincide with the date of the certification decision. However, the valid to date will reflect the original decision date.

For example:

The previous certificate’s ‘valid to’ date is 13 February 2023

The date of the certification decision is 25 February 2023

The ‘valid from’ date becomes 25 February 2023

The ‘valid to’ date is 13 February 2024.

### **‘Valid to’ date**

The certificate’s ‘valid to’ date is the date the certificate expires and is based on either the initial inspection date or those of subsequent inspections, as follows:

- **Initial inspection date:** The ‘valid to’ date is one year from the ‘valid from’ date minus one day. For example, if the certificate is valid on 14 February 2023 it will be ‘valid to’ 13 February 2024. The certification body may shorten the certification cycle and the validity but cannot prolong it.
- **Subsequent inspection dates:** The ‘valid to’ date for subsequent certificates issued shall always revert to the ‘valid from’ date on the original certificate (e.g. 13 February 2023).

Note that this module is certificated in addition to the Global Standard Food Safety. Where certification to the Standard is not achieved, certification for this module cannot be awarded even if the requirements have been met.

If the certification body is GLOBALG.A.P. approved and accredited for this scope they may conduct a full and independent GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody audit. In this case an accredited GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certificate can be issued.

## Ongoing audit frequency and recertification

### Extension of the certification scope

The scope of the certificate and the processes and products included may be changed during the validity of the certificate.

The certified company shall inform the certification body about any changes affecting the scope of the GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody certificate. This may include adding or withdrawing new processes, products, scopes and locations.

The certified company shall inform the certification body accordingly.

The certification body shall then evaluate the changes and decide whether a new on-site inspection is required. The certification body shall register the changes and if necessary, update the GLOBALG.A.P. database and reissue the module as well as GLOBALG.A.P. CoC certificate. Where a site inspection is required, CB's shall use the standalone audit protocol.

### Scheduling re-audit dates

If certification to the module is to be maintained, the module shall be included within each subsequent audit of the Standard. The rules for scheduling the next audit and maintaining certification will follow the audit choice for the Standard (i.e. announced, unannounced or blended).

### Colour-coding

The requirements within the Standard have been colour-coded (see Table 1). Colour-coding shows the activities that would usually be audited as part of the assessment of the production areas and facilities, and those that would form part of an audit of records, systems and documentation.

**Table 1 Key to colour-coding of requirements**

Audit of records, systems and documentation	
Audit of production facilities and good manufacturing practice	
Requirements assessed in both	

## Part II

# Requirements

### 10 Requirements of the GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody Module

These requirements are based on the GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody Standard Control Points and Compliance Criteria Version 6.1.

If there's a reason a clause does not apply it is identified as being 'not applicable'. The auditor will need to state the reason why the clause is not included in the audit.

Where there can be no reason to remove the clause it is identified as mandatory.

#### 10.1 Management structure

The company shall operate a management structure that meets CoC standard requirements.

Clause	Requirements
<b>10.1.1</b>	Does the company have a procedure for ensuring that products sold with the GGN label visual elements are registered in the GGN label portal?
<b>Interpretation</b>	<p>If the company sells products with the GGN label visual elements, a procedure shall be in place for ensuring that products with the GGN label visual elements are registered in the GGN label portal.</p> <p>The procedure shall define the need for regularly verifying products labelled with the GGN label visual elements to ensure that the product is registered in the GGN label portal. Verification can be done based on sampling but shall be done at least once per year.</p> <p>The procedure shall also include the need to communicate to the GGN label team every time a product fails the GGN label portal verification.</p> <p>Not applicable if the company does not sell products with the GGN label visual elements.</p>
<b>10.1.2</b>	Does the company have a written evaluation addressing any food losses that occur, where in the production process the losses occur, and why?
<b>Interpretation</b>	The company should have a written evaluation addressing any food losses that occur, where in the production process the losses occur, and why. The evaluation should include a quantification of food losses and waste.
<b>10.1.3</b>	Has the company defined food loss and waste reduction objectives?
<b>Interpretation</b>	The company should define objectives for reducing food loss and waste. These objectives shall be communicated through the company, monitored, and updated yearly to ensure that they realistically address the company's circumstances.

## 10.2 Input and output verification

The company shall conduct input and output verification.

Clause	Requirements
10.2.1	Does the company have a procedure for systematically filing a complaint with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat any time a supplier fails the input verification in the GLOBALG.A.P. database (e.g., certificate may be counterfeit, issued to another company, expired), and does the complaint include the supplier's identifying information, including CoC number and/or GGN?
<b>Interpretation</b>	<p>Failure to find a supplier's certificate number (certificate may be counterfeit), authenticate legal credentials (certificate may be issued to another company), and/or establish certificate validity (certificate may be expired) in the GLOBALG.A.P. database may indicate fraud on the part of the supplier. The company shall have a procedure for systematically filing a complaint with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat any time a supplier fails the verification in the GLOBALG.A.P. database. The complaint shall include the supplier's CoC number and/or GGN as well as identifying information.</p> <p>This clause is mandatory.</p>
10.2.2	If output verification is requested by the trade partner, does the company have a procedure for systematically verifying the expiration date(s) of suppliers' certificates in the GLOBALG.A.P. database before certified products are shipped out to the trade partners?
<b>Interpretation</b>	<p>Trade partners purchasing certified products that are labelled with GGN and/or CoC number may request output verification.</p> <p>The company shall verify the validity of its supplier's certificate in the GLOBALG.A.P. database. This verification shall occur before or during the goods shipping process and shall be recorded in a log or other documentation protocol. This log/documentation shall be available to inspectors. Products labelled with a GGN and/or CoC number shall not be shipped if the supplier's certification status changes from valid during production and storage to non-valid at the time of shipment to trade partners.</p> <p>Not applicable if the trade partner does not request output verification.</p>
10.2.3	Are the GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, and logo, as well as the GGN and CoC number, used on outgoing products in accordance with the "FoodPLUS trademarks use: Policy and guidelines"?
<b>Interpretation</b>	<p>The GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, and logo, and the GGN and CoC number, shall be used on outgoing products in accordance with "FoodPLUS trademarks use: Policy and guidelines."</p> <p>This clause is mandatory.</p>



## 10.3 Traceability

Certified products shall be traceable to certified suppliers. The company shall use either the segregation method or the identity preservation method to ensure traceability.

Clause	Requirements
10.3.1	Does the company use either the product segregation method or the identity preservation method to ensure segregation?

### Interpretation

The company shall use their own traceability system (e.g., based on a warehouse management system) to ensure that the product can be traced back to their direct supplier.

The company may use the segregation method to ensure traceability to multiple certified producers, it may use the identity preservation method to ensure traceability to one certified producer, or it may use both methods.

#### Segregation method:

The segregation method permits mixing of certified products from a variety of certified producers. Physical mixing of certified products originating from different certified producers shall be documented accordingly, via traceability data linked to a traceability code (e.g., batch number). Certified products shall not be physically mixed with non-certified products (with the exception of multi-ingredient retail consumer items). The company shall label the final product with its CoC number and a traceability code (e.g., batch number) which links it to either the CoC numbers of suppliers or to the GGN of a producer.

If only some ingredients of a multi-ingredient product originate from certified production processes, the GGN of the certified producer shall be specified. The different sources of the different ingredients in a multi-ingredient product shall be separately identified, e.g., pangasius (producer # 1 GGN), tilapia (producer # 2 GGN), and the processor's/packer's CoC number shall be specified.

#### Identity preservation method:

If the GGN is used as the traceability code (e.g., batch number), the product identity preservation method shall be used. The identity preservation method prohibits the physical mixing of certified products with other certified or non-certified products. Products from different certified producers shall not be physically mixed. The identity preservation of products supplied from the producer of origin shall be documented accordingly. The certified product shall be traced back to a certified producer.

The company shall label the final identity preserved product with its CoC number and/or with the GGNs of the producers of origin. (If the company labels the smallest packed unit with the producer's GGN, it may omit the CoC number from the product label).

Note: Multi-ingredient products including non-certified goods will not be accepted in the fruit and vegetables product category.

This clause is mandatory.

## 10.4 Identification and labelling

The company shall be identified, and the products shall be labelled to allow traceability and certified status validation.

If products are sold without GLOBALG.A.P. claim, this chapter does not apply. In such cases, any further claim of the certified status is discontinued. In all other situations, the chapter applies.

Clause	Requirements
<b>10.4.1</b>	Does the company use the 'GGN' and/or 'CoC' prefix(es) correctly, as per the requirements of the GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody standard?
<b>Interpretation</b>	<p>The company shall be identified with their own CoC number. In the supply chain, the CoC number identifies companies in the post-production stage and consist of the prefix "CoC" and a 13-digit number.</p> <p>The GLOBALG.A.P. number (GGN) of the producer can be used on sales documents and on product labels to identify a producer when the identity preservation method is used. The GGN consists of the prefix "GGN" and a 13-digit number.</p> <p>Note: This requirement applies both to on-product labelling and to use on the sales and transport documents.</p>
<b>10.4.2</b>	Does all transaction and shipment (transport) documentation for the outgoing certified product contain the minimum information required in the GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody standard?
<b>Interpretation</b>	<p>Outgoing sales invoices, shipment (transport) documents in paper or electronic format, and all other documentation related to transactions of certified products shall contain at least the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CoC number of the supply chain company (can be included in the transaction documents template)</li> <li>• Product name</li> <li>• Traceability code (e.g., batch number)</li> <li>• Certification status of the product stating "GLOBALG.A.P. certified" (only positive information is required. This information can be referenced by adding a code to the product specification line, e.g., an asterisk behind each certified product and a legend explaining that "*" means "GLOBALG.A.P. certified.")</li> <li>• Other information if requested by the trade partner (e.g., GRASP status of the producers, GLOBALG.A.P. benchmarked scheme, etc.).</li> </ul> <p>Note: This control point applies even if there is a written agreement between the CoC company and the client not to identify the product with the GGN and/or the CoC number.</p> <p>The only CoC number required is that of the company. Unless a client specifies otherwise, no reference to suppliers' CoC numbers or GGNs needs to be included.</p>

Clause	Requirements
10.4.3	<p>Are the logistic units (e.g., pallets, bins) trade items (boxes, crates, etc.), or retail consumer packaging (bags, nets, shrink wrap, clam shells, etc.) containing certified products labelled with the minimum information required in the CoC standard?</p>
<p><b>Interpretation</b></p>	<p>Logistics units (pallets, bins, etc.), trade items (boxes, crates, etc.), or retail consumer packaging (bags, nets, shrink wrap, clamshells, etc.) shall be labelled with all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GGN of the producer (only when the company uses identity preservation method) and/or CoC number of the supply chain company</li> <li>• Product name</li> <li>• Traceability code (e.g., batch number)</li> </ul> <p>Note: If the company labels the smallest packed unit with the producer’s GGN, it may omit the CoC number.</p> <p>Additional information may be shown on the label, depending on the requirements of the trading partner.</p> <p>Not applicable if the company (or, on behalf of the company, its subcontractor or its direct supplier) does not label, relabel, or modify the label of the product.</p>
10.4.4	<p>If the product is not individually labelled (e.g., bulk produce), does the company include the minimum information requested in the Chain of Custody standard?</p>
<p><b>Interpretation</b></p>	<p>Supplementary delivery documents shall contain at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GGN or CoC number: GGN for the individual producer or producer group or CoC number for the supply chain company</li> <li>• product name or code</li> <li>• quantity (weight or number of units)</li> <li>• traceability (batch) code or producer’s GGN if the supplier is a producer or producer group (identity preservation) or shipping container code (e.g., serial number, license plate)</li> <li>• link to sales document information (e.g., invoice number, delivery note number)</li> <li>• additional information may be shown, depending on the requirements of the trading partner.</li> </ul> <p>Not applicable if broker does not physically possess the products.</p>

## 10.5 Products with the GGN label visual elements

### Applicable only to products with the GGN label visual elements.

Licensed companies are entitled to use and label the product with the GGN label logo in addition to the GGN or CoC number. The use of the GGN label logo requires either GLOBALG.A.P. IFA certification and full compliance with GRASP or CoC certification. The GGN label logo is linked to a public online portal that enables direct communication and transparency between farmer and consumers.

Clause	Requirements
<b>10.5.1</b>	Has the company obtained product approvals for products with the GGN label visual elements?
<b>Interpretation</b>	<p>The company shall have product approval for each product with the GGN label visual elements at the level of a consumer facing unit with a unique identifier (e.g., a EAN code).</p> <p>Evidence of product approvals shall be given for all packed products with the GGN label visual elements and for off-label materials with GGN label visual elements used to identify loose products (price tags, leaflets, signs).</p> <p>The product approval(s) can be shown online (<a href="http://www.GGN.org">www.GGN.org</a>) or offline (as a PDF copy).</p> <p>Not applicable if the company operates as a subcontractor of a GGN label licensee.</p>
<b>10.5.2</b>	Are suppliers of products to be labelled with the GGN label visual elements registered and validated in the GGN label portal?
<b>Interpretation</b>	<p>The GGN label licensee shall register, in the GGN label portal, suppliers of products to be labelled with the products of the GGN label visual elements. The licensee shall ensure that only the products of those suppliers that have been validated in the GGN label portal are used for products bearing the GGN label visual elements.</p> <p>The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat monitors the certification status (IFA, CoC, PHA) and the assessment status (GRASP) of suppliers of products with the GGN label visual elements on a daily basis. If the status of a supplier changes, the GGN label licensee is automatically notified and must act in accordance with the GGN label regulations and sanctions and the GLOBALG.A.P. residue monitoring system rules (part of the residue monitoring system checklist).</p> <p>Not applicable if the company operates as a subcontractor of a GGN label licensee.</p>
<b>10.5.3</b>	Have packaging and off-label materials used in conjunction with the GGN label visual elements been approved by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat?
<b>Interpretation</b>	<p>The company shall demonstrate that packaging and off-label materials carrying the GGN label visual elements are approved and displayed in the GGN label portal.</p> <p>Not applicable if the company operates as a subcontractor of a GGN label licensee.</p>

Clause	Requirements
<b>10.5.4</b>	Products to be labelled with the GGN label visual elements are identified and segregated from other products.
<b>Interpretation</b>	<p>The company shall have procedures in place to ensure effective identification and segregation of the product to be labelled with the GGN label visual elements.</p> <p>This clause is mandatory.</p>
<b>10.5.5</b>	Does the company have a procedure for removing the GGN label visual elements from packaging and off-label materials and for discontinuing on- and off-product use of the GGN label visual elements in the event that the GGN label license agreement lapses?
<b>Interpretation</b>	<p>A procedure shall be in place covering the event that the company no longer has a valid GGN label license agreement for the use of the GGN label visual elements. That procedure shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A requirement to replace product packaging and off-label materials carrying the GGN label visual elements with packaging and off-label material without the GGN label visual elements.</li> <li>2) A requirement to discontinue all on- and off-product use of the GGN label visual elements.</li> </ol> <p>The procedure shall include notifying subcontractors if subcontractors are used for products with the GGN label visual elements.</p> <p>Not applicable if the company operates as a subcontractor of a GGN label licensee.</p>

## Part III

# Appendices

## Appendix 1

### Rules for the use of the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark and logo

GLOBALG.A.P. is the owner of the trademark 'GLOBALG.A.P.' and the logo, collectively referred to here as the 'GLOBALG.A.P. trademark'.

The 'QR code logo' refers to the designed Quick Response logos owned by GLOBALG.A.P. shown below.

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

#### 1 GLOBALG.A.P. trademark and QR code logo

- I. The certification granted entitles the producer/company to distribute and market their products under the trademark and, if applicable, under the QR code logo only to the extent these products have been registered with the certification body and are produced, processed, handled or traded in a production site or location registered with the certification body and are in full compliance with this standard.
- II. The company shall only use the trademark and the QR code logo 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 where in direct connection to single products.
- IV. The QR code logo may appear on the product, consumer packing of the product or at the point of sale where it is in direct connection to certified products.
- V. Producers and companies may only use the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark on pallets that only contain certified GLOBALG.A.P. products and that will NOT appear at the point of sale.
- VI. GLOBALG.A.P. certified producers and companies may use the GLOBALG.A.P. trademark and the QR code logo in business-to-business communication, and for traceability, segregation or identification purposes on site at the production location.
- VII. GLOBALG.A.P. retailer, associate and supplier members can use the trademark in promotional print-outs, flyers, websites, hardware, business cards and electronic displays (not directly linked to certified product) and in business-to-business communication.
- VIII. GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification bodies can use the 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 items, accessories or bags of any kind, or personal care items.
- X. Point is not applicable for this module.
- XI. The company shall indicate when using the trademark and the QR code logo that it is a GLOBALG.A.P. registered trademark.

## 2 Specifications

- I. The company shall only use the trademark and, if applicable, the QR code logo in the manner provided by GLOBALG.A.P. and shall not alter, modify, or distort those in any way.
- II. The GLOBALG.A.P. logo must always be obtained from the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat. This will ensure that it contains the exact corporate colour and format, as below:

# GLOBALG.A.P.

- III. The GLOBALG.A.P. QR code logos:



- IV. The embedded QR code may contain the following information:
  - A. The GGN or CoC number of the producer or company that labels the product.
  - B. A URL of a GGN or CoC number validation website that is linked to the GLOBALG.A.P. database.
  - C. The URL of the GLOBALG.A.P. database.
  - D. The batch number of the product.
  - E. Combinations of the above.

## 3 GLOBALG.A.P. number 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 and any other legal entity in the GLOBALG.A.P. System. For this number GLOBALG.A.P. uses existing Global Location Numbers (GLN) issued and to be purchased from the local GS1 organisation ([www.gs1.org](http://www.gs1.org)) or alternatively – in its absence – 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 Global Location Numbers 'GLNs' issued and to be purchased from the local GS1 organisation or alternatively – in its absence – GLOBALG.A.P. assigns its own interim GLN.
- III. The GLOBALG.A.P. number 'GGN' identifies a registered or certified producer, the CoC number identifies a company registered or certified for Chain of Custody and may only be used as indicated in the standard. The GGN (e.g. GGN\_1234567890123) and the CoC number (e.g. CoC\_1234567890123) may appear on the product, consumer packaging of the product or at the point of sale where in direct connection to individual certified products. It cannot be used to label product that is not certified.
- IV. The legal entity that labels GGN or the CoC number and/or the visual elements of the GGN label shall be a holder of a valid GLOBALG.A.P. CoC IFA, CFM, PPM or CoC equivalent standard certificate (e.g. this additional module).
- V. The GGN or the CoC number shall only be used 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 or the CoC number may be used in (converted into) generic QR code or GLOBALG.A.P. QR code logo format.
- VII. On termination of the sub-licence and certification agreement the right of the company to use the GLOBALG.A.P. claim including the trademark, GGN, CoC number or the QR code logo terminates with immediate effect.
- VIII. Whenever a need arises to identify the organisation in other contexts or additional applications, the organisation may apply for their own GLN and report this number to GLOBALG.A.P., who shall register the organisation under their own number and withdraw the GGN or the CoC number accordingly. The own GLN replaces the GGN or the CoC number in the GLOBALG.A.P. system.
- IX. Where a GLN already exists and the company's client asks to use this GLN on all products labels, regardless of the certification status, the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat will grant an exemption and allow them to get a CoC number. The GGN will be used to identify only products originating from GLOBALG.A.P. certified production processes, as the exact status will already be reflected in the GLOBALG.A.P. systems. The GLN will not appear in the GLOBALG.A.P. systems nor on the GLOBALG.A.P. certificate.

#### **4 The visual elements of the GGN label**

- a) Producers/companies with CoC or IFA certification (e.g., aquaculture or flowers and ornamentals) are not automatically authorised to use the visual elements of the GGN label.
- b) The visual elements of the GGN label shall be used only under the GGN label license agreement. This agreement is granted only to companies/producers with IFA or CoC certification. The company/producer requires a valid GLOBALG.A.P. certificate for CoC or a CoC-equivalent standard. Producers and companies can apply to use the visual elements of the GGN label at [info@ggn.org](mailto:info@ggn.org).



## Appendix 2

### Certificate template for the GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody

**CB LOGO<sup>1</sup>**

**AB SYMBOL/ACCREDITATION MARK<sup>2</sup>**  
 (if the CB is accredited for CoC)

**CoC number: CoC\_XXXXXXXXXXXXX<sup>3</sup>**  
 Registration number of company (from CB) xxx<sup>4</sup>

# GLOBALG.A.P.<sup>5</sup>

**CERTIFICATE  
 ACCORDING TO  
 GLOBALG.A.P. CHAIN OF CUSTODY VERSION 6.1 THROUGH THE BRCS  
 ISSUED TO  
 Company/producer  
 Company name, address<sup>7</sup>  
 Country of production/company location<sup>8</sup>**

The Annex contains details of the product handling or management units included in the scope of this certificate.<sup>9</sup>  
 The certification body [company name] declares that the company complies with the Standard:

### PROTOCOL FOR ADDITIONAL MODULE 10 – GLOBALG.A.P. CHAIN OF CUSTODY VERSION 6.1 (2023)<sup>10</sup>

<b>SCOPE: CROPS<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>PRODUCT LABELLING?<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>GFSI RECOGNISED (POST-FARM) CERTIFICATE AT THE TIME OF THE INSPECTION?<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>PROCESS DESCRIPTION<sup>14</sup></b>
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Free text field may be used.

<p>Date of issue (printing date of certificate): xx/xx/xxx<sup>15</sup></p> <p>Valid from: xx/xx/xxxx<sup>16</sup></p> <p>Valid to: xx/xx/xxxx<sup>17</sup></p>	<p>Authorised by<sup>18</sup></p> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> <p>Date of certificate decision: xx/xx/xxxx<sup>19</sup></p> <p>The current status of this certificate is always displayed at:  <a href="http://www.globalgap.org/search&lt;sup&gt;20&lt;/sup&gt;">http://www.globalgap.org/search<sup>20</sup></a></p>
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The current status of this certificate is always displayed at: <http://www.globalgap.org/search<sup>20</sup>>

**ANNEX for CoC number xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx<sup>21</sup>**

Date of issue: xx/xx/xxxx

**Sites and/or units of the multi-site operation<sup>22</sup> (when multi-site certification)**

<b>SITE NAME AND ADDRESS<sup>23</sup></b>	<b>PRODUCT LABELLING?</b>
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**High-risk subcontractors without own CoC certification<sup>24</sup>**

<b>COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS<sup>25</sup></b>	<b>SUBCONTRACTED ACTIVITY<sup>26</sup></b>
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## Notes to the certificate template

The certificate shall be in English. A second language may be added to the certificate.

1. The certification body logo shall appear on all certificates.
2. The accreditation body symbol or accreditation mark is placed on all accredited certificates in conformity with the accreditation body's rules. There are two exceptions:
  - Certification bodies that are approved based on their BRCGS accreditation and without their own GLOBALG.A.P. CoC accreditation shall not display the accreditation logo.
  - When the certification body is approved but not yet accredited, the following text must appear instead of the accreditation body symbol: 'Certificate issued by a GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification body [Company name], but not accredited to the GLOBALG.A.P. scope according to ISO 65/EN45011/ISO 17065 rules' or only 'Non-accredited certificate'. The accreditation body logo can be used only when the scope of the accreditation of the certification body covers the GLOBALG.A.P. CoC standard.
3. The GLOBALG.A.P. CoC number shall appear on all certificates. Where a certificate holder owns a Global Location Number (GLN), this shall replace the CoC number. The 'GLN' or 'own GLN' may be used instead of 'CoC'.
4. The registration number of the company/producer or producer group, which is assigned by the certification body, may appear on all certificates (this is voluntary). It consists of the certification body's abbreviation and a number (with exactly one space character between, certification body abbreviation xxxxxxxxxxxx).
5. The GLOBALG.A.P. logo shall be added on accredited GLOBALG.A.P. certificates. Certification bodies that are not yet accredited but are provisionally approved are not permitted to use the logo.
6. Enter 'GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody Version 6.x through BRCGS Global Standard Food Safety'. Always mention the version used.
7. The name of the certificate holder and the address shall be printed on the paper certificate.
8. Enter the country in which the company is located.
9. This applies only to multi-site operations. All sites of the multi-site operation shall be listed in the annex to the certificate. When the certificate holder company is a single-site operation the text and the annex can be omitted.
10. Enter 'Protocol for Additional Module 10 – GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody 6.1 (2022)'. Always mention the version used.
11. The scope(s) of which the production process is certified must always be listed: i.e. crops.
12. Indicate whether on-product labelling or relabelling is done by the company (Yes/No).
13. Indicate whether the company is certified to a GFSI-recognised post-farm food safety system (i.e. BRCGS Global Standard Food Safety) at the time of this Chain of Custody inspection (Yes/No).
14. The process description is a free text field that may be used by the certification body to describe the certified process: for example, storage, sorting and sales of fresh vegetables (this is voluntary).
15. The date of issuing is the printing date of the paper certificate. It shall be added to the first page of the certificate and to the annex so these documents can be linked together.
16. The 'valid from' date defines the beginning of a certification cycle.
17. The 'valid to' date is the expiry date of the certificate.
18. In block capitals provide the first and last name of the person who has authorised the certificate. This person must sign the certificate.

19. The date of certification decision shall appear on all certificates. It is the date when the certification committee makes the decision.
20. The current status of this certificate is always displayed at: [www.globalgap.org/search](http://www.globalgap.org/search). A note to this effect shall be added to all paper certificates to point out that only a validation on the GLOBALG.A.P. database proves the current status of the certificate.
21. The annex (including the CoC number of the certificate holder) must be added. The annex is not applicable when the certificate holder company is a single-site operation.
22. When the certificate holder company is a multi-site operation all the sites and/or units shall be listed in a table.
23. The names and addresses of all the sites and/or units of the multi-site operation shall appear in the list.
24. If the certificate holder uses high-risk subcontractor companies, all sites and/or units shall be listed in a table.
25. Names and addresses of all the sites and/or units of the high-risk subcontractor shall appear in the list.
26. The high-risk subcontracted activity shall appear on the list.

## Appendix 3

### GLOBALG.A.P. Certification body (CB) inspector qualifications

#### 1 CB auditors already approved for IFA

All CB auditors approved for the IFA standard (current version) qualify for becoming CoC auditors.

#### 2 CB auditors not yet approved for IFA

If the CoC certification body auditor does not comply with IFA auditor requirements, the following minimum qualification requirements apply.

##### 2.1 General requirements

The CB auditor shall:

- a) have knowledge of the specific processing sector being audited
- b) have general knowledge of traceability
- c) be able to do mass balance analyses
- d) be already qualified for an ISO/IEC 17065–accredited food, feed, forestry, aquaculture, or agriculture-related standard
- e) Have a minimum of 2 years of professional experience gained after finishing academic studies related to auditor/control activities.

##### 2.2 CB auditor training

The CB auditor shall undergo one-day practical audit training setting out basic principles of auditing.

#### 3 GLOBALG.A.P. online test

- a) CB auditors already registered for CoC v5 shall complete the GLOBALG.A.P. online training, including the successful completion of all online tests and the respective updates, within 3 months of the training's release in the CB auditor's language.
- b) New CoC CB auditors shall complete the GLOBALG.A.P. online training and all online tests once the test has been published in the CB auditor's language. Passing the online test is a precondition for sign-off and conducting any CB audit against the CoC standard.

#### 4 Communication skills

- a) CB auditors shall have "working language" skills in the corresponding native/working language. This shall include locally used specialist terminology in this working language.
- b) Exceptions to this rule shall be approved by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat in writing before any CB audit can take place.

#### 5 Initial training before sign-off by the certification body

- a) The CB shall put in place a training program that is customised to the candidate/trainee.
- b) The applicant CB auditor shall take part as an observer in a minimum of one CoC audit. This does not apply if the CB employs an auditor already approved for the currently valid version of the CoC standard.
- c) The CB shall witness a minimum of 1 CoC audit by a CB auditor already qualified for the CoC standard.

- d) The CB shall use the GLOBALG.A.P. witness audit tool (when made available).
- e) For the CB's first CoC auditor, the CB's internal procedures apply.
- f) As a minimum requirement, the CB shall verify competence in the following topics:
  - (i) Ability to carry out traceability checks and mass balance analyses.
  - (ii) Wherever the control point refers to local legislation, knowledge of the relevant legal requirements.
  - (iii) Having sufficient communication and behavioural skills to be able to conduct a CB audit.
  - (iv) "Working language" skills in the corresponding native/working language.

## **6 Maintaining competency**

- a) The CB shall have in place a procedure to ensure that every CB auditor conducts at least 5 audits against a GLOBALG.A.P. standard (at least one against CoC) or 10 GLOBALG.A.P. audit days annually (at least 2 CoC audit days). These shall be conducted at a number of different companies/producers to maintain scheme knowledge and to stay registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems.
- b) Supervised CB audits shall also be acceptable for maintaining competency.
- c) Exceptions to this rule, e.g., if the CB does not have a total of five clients, shall be approved in writing by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat before CB audits can take place.
- d) The CB shall carry out a GLOBALG.A.P. witness audit and/or reaudit for each of its CoC auditors at least once every 4 years to verify competence.
- e) These requirements do not apply to those scheme managers who do not carry out CB audits.
- f) If it is not possible to maintain competency from one year to the next, the relevant clause of the GLOBALG.A.P. general regulations will apply.

## **7 CB auditor rotation**

- a) The CB shall have procedures in place to ensure that a company is not audited by the same CB auditor over more than 4 consecutive years (regardless of whether the CB audits are announced or unannounced). For example, if CB auditor # 1 audits a company in years 1, 2, 3, and 4, another CB auditor (CB auditor # 2) shall conduct the annual CB audit in year 5. In years 6, 7, 8, and 9, CB auditor #1 may do four consecutive CB audits again.
- b) If the CB has only one auditor in a given country/region, the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat may allow exceptions on a case-by-case basis. The exemption period shall last for 12 months and shall be approved in writing by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat.

## **8 Key tasks**

### **8.1 GLOBALG.A.P. CB audits of producers/companies**

- a) CB audits of companies or producers to assess conformance to the CoC standard.
- b) Producing timely and accurate reports on such audits in accordance with ISO/IEC 17065 and GLOBALG.A.P. timelines and system requirements.

### **8.2 General**

- a) Maintaining up-to-date files of all quality policies, procedures, work instructions, and documentation issued by the CB.
- b) Keeping abreast of developments, issues, and legislative changes pertaining to the scope in which audits are carried out.
- c) Carrying out any other tasks the CB may assign outside the scope of GLOBALG.A.P., as long as these activities do not contradict the ISO/IEC 17065 principles or any stipulation set by the GLOBALG.A.P. general regulations.

### 8.3 Independence and confidentiality

- a) CB auditors are not permitted to carry out any activities which may affect their independence or impartiality, and specifically shall not have carried out consultancy activities in the last 2 years for the producers they audit. Training is not considered consultancy, provided that, where training relates to management systems or auditing, it is confined to the provision of generic information that is freely available in the public domain, i.e., the trainer cannot provide company-specific solutions.
- b) CB auditors shall strictly observe the company's/producer's and the CB's procedures for maintaining the confidentiality of information and records.

## Appendix 4

### Abbreviations

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

<b>AB</b>	Accreditation body
<b>CB</b>	Certification body
<b>CFM</b>	Certified Food Manager (standard)
<b>CoC</b>	Chain of Custody
<b>CPCCs</b>	Control points and compliance criteria
<b>GFSI</b>	Global Food Safety Initiative
<b>GGN</b>	GLOBALG.A.P. number
<b>GLN</b>	Global Location Number
<b>GRASP</b>	GLOBALG.A.P. Risk Assessment on Social Practice (voluntary assessment tool)
<b>IFA</b>	Integrated Farm Assurance (standard)
<b>PHA</b>	Produce handling assurance
<b>PPM</b>	Plant Propagation Material (standard)
<b>QMS</b>	Quality management system

## Glossary

<b>Accredited Codex Alimentarius-based HACCP system certification</b>	HACCP or other HACCP-system-based certification performed by ISO/IEC 17065 accredited certification bodies.
<b>Certified company</b>	A person (individual) or business who is legally responsible for the processing, packing, trading, transport, slaughtering, or sales of IFA certified products relevant to the scope of the certification, and the subcontractors of these companies.
<b>Certified producer</b>	An individual producer or producer group whose production processes have been certified. Whenever the term “producer” is used, it shall refer to persons (individuals) or businesses (companies, individual producers, or producer groups) that are legally responsible for the production processes and the products of the respective scope, sold by those persons or businesses.
<b>Certified products</b>	Any products originating from an IFA certified production process.
<b>Control points and compliance criteria (CPCC)</b>	More demanding than GLOBALG.A.P. overrides the GLOBALG.A.P. requirement. Existence of legislation relevant to a specific CPCC does not change the level of that criterion to Major Must. The CPCC levels shall be kept as defined in the CPCC documents and checklists approved and published on the GLOBALG.A.P. website.
<b>GLOBALG.A.P. number (GGN)</b>	Consists of the “GGN” prefix and a 13-digit number, not including the GLOBALG.A.P. trademarks. It is unique to each and every producer/other legal entity in the GLOBALG.A.P. system (GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems). The GGN identifies a registered or certified producer that produces and, if applicable, initially packs or processes the product.
<b>Identity preservation method</b>	A particular traceability method. The identity preservation method shall be used whenever the GGN is used as the traceability (batch) code. The identity preservation method prohibits the physical mixing of certified loose products with other certified or noncertified loose products.
<b>Logistic unit</b>	Methods of packing products together for transport and storage, such as in pallets or bins. Logistic units may take many forms and contain any combination of items packed together for shipment. The brand owner may consider a logistic unit an orderable trade item. Nevertheless, the product name or code may not replace the logistic unit code as the logistic unit identifier for shipment.
<b>Processed product</b>	A product whose structure is altered in appearance or form after initial production.
<b>Processor</b>	The company which treats, transforms, or prepares certified products.
<b>Retail consumer item</b>	Any product sold to consumers. Retail consumer items are sold packed, for example in containers, bags, nets, or shrink wrap, or in bulk, loose, or by piece.



**Segregation method** The traceability method that permits the mixing of certified products originating from a variety of certified producers. Physical mixing of certified products originating from different certified producers shall be documented accordingly via traceability data linked to a traceability code (e.g., a batch number).

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**Shall** Indicates mandatory provisions.

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**Site** Production, processing, handling, storage, and final sale facilities (i.e., consumer retail stores or restaurants), as well as administrative/office facilities where certified products are produced, processed, handled, stored, administered/traded, or sold to consumers.

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**Trade item** Any predefined composition of products that are not intended for sale to consumers, such as boxes or crates.

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