

SUMMARY OF MODIFICATIONS V3.0 TO INTERIM FINAL V3.1

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
1.	...-V3-March07 becomes valid from the 1 st of March 2007 ...	1.	...V3.1-Nov 09 becomes valid from the 20 of November 2009... The term "shall" is used throughout this document to indicate those provisions which, reflecting the requirements of GLOBALGAP, are mandatory.
1.4		1.4	Also GLOBALGAP Approved Modified Checklist documents (as result of the benchmark procedure) are adopted as GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) normative documents and shall be certified against Options 1 & 2 rules (See 5.1 and 5.2).
2	"The Global Partnership for Safe and Sustainable Agriculture"	2	"The Global Partnership for Good Agricultural Practices"
3.1(i)	... sets out voluntary standards for the certification of agricultural...	3.1(i)	... sets out voluntary standards for the certification of production processes of agricultural...
3.1(vi)	... pre-farm gate standard that covers the whole agricultural production process of the certified product...	3.1(vi)	... pre-farm gate standard that covers the certification of the whole agricultural production process of the product...
3.2.1	Member Benefits	3.2.2	Member Benefits
3.2.2	Members can be nominated and elected to the Board or the Sector Committees.	3.2.1	Members can be nominated and elected to the Board, Sector Committees and the Integrity Surveillance Committee.
3.2.1		3.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being visible active member of the major global platform for setting standards for Good Agricultural Practices worldwide - Display of member organisation logos and names in GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) publications, reports, flyers, conferences, events and trade fairs. - First-hand information on the developments in the sector (member news). - Become an official GLOBALGAP Train-the-Public Trainer. - Access to unprotected versions of the checklists and the - Control Points and Compliance Criteria. - Access to customized statistics and client-based monitoring tools of the GLOBALGAP database as they become available. - Certification Body members are eligible to be co-exhibitor with GLOBALGAP at trade shows and events - Certification Body members are eligible for one three-hour, one-to-one coaching/training voucher per year (e.g. database,

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3.2.3	Governance (see Figure 3.2.3) is by the GLOBALGAP Board, elected by the retailer and supplier members and is chaired by an independent chairman.	3.2.3	interpretation on compliance with General Regulations, etc.) Governance (see Figure 3.2.3) is by the GLOBALGAP Board, elected by the retailer and supplier members and is chaired by an independent chairman, nominated and elected by the Board.
			New graph for Governance
		3.2.3	The Integrity Surveillance Committee, whose members are acting impartial and in an objective way, will guide and support the GLOBALGAP Secretary in the CIPRO and BIPRO activities. GLOBALGAP appoints the 3 regular members (one GLOBALGAP retailer member, one GLOBALGAP supplier member and one independent member). The Integrity Surveillance Committee combines the knowledge and experience of the producers and the retailers regarding standards and certification procedures.
3.2.3	The Certification Body Committee (CBC) members are elected by their peers (Certification Bodies who are GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) members). The main function of the CBC is to harmonise the interpretation of the compliance criteria set by the SC.	3.2.3	The Certification Body Committee (CBC) is open to all Certification Bodies that are GLOBALGAP associate members and ISO/IEC GUIDE Guide 65 accredited to at least one GLOBALGAP scope. Each CB can send up to one representative per scope (preferably the Scheme Manager) to all CBC meetings. The CBs elect one chairperson and for each scope a vice-chairperson. The elected chairperson and vice-chairpersons preside the respective meetings and act as GLOBALGAP/CBC liaison persons. The main function of the CBC is to propose improvements regarding the GLOBALGAP system (i.e.: integrity, implementation and interpretation issues, CB operations, database development, etc.).
4.1	...General Regulations Integrated Farm Assurance V3.0-March07 V3.1-Nov09 Parts I to V) and The GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP)...this version, comes into force on the 1 st of March 2007.	4.1	...General Regulations Integrated Farm Assurance V3.1-Nov09 Parts I to V) will become obligatory 1 March 2010. ... this version, came into force on the 1st of September 2007.
4.3	...CBs to inform their clients of such updates.	4.3	...CBs to inform their clients of such updates and any other relevant normative documents (e.g. National Interpretation Guidelines).

General Regulations V3.0		General Regulations V3.1	
4.4.1(i)	... CB to confirm the receipt of formal application for registration within 14 calendar days...and to confirm certification within 14 calendar days after closure of any outstanding non-conformances.	4.4.1(i)	... CB to confirm the receipt of formal application for (first) registration within 14 calendar days...and make the certification decision within a maximum of 28 calendar days after closure of any outstanding non-conformances.
		4.4.1(v)	The CB that has lost its GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approval (through sanction enforcement, bankruptcy, or other reasons) shall contact the producer and inform the producer about his/her right to require the CB to annul the sub-licence agreement and transfer the valid certificate to another CB. Where CB would fail to do so, GLOBALGAP will inform the producers using the contact details registered in the GLOBALGAP database.
4.4.1(v)	A producer may change from one CB to another CB, (unless a sanction is pending by a CB, see point 6.2) ... bankruptcy, or other reasons).	4.4.1(vi)	A producer may change from one CB to another CB (unless a sanction is pending by a CB, see point 6.2), and the CBs shall follow the rules set in Annex II.1 "Transfer between CBs".
4.4.1(vii)	A producer is able to ask for annulment of the contract held with a CB at any time (unless a sanction is pending by a CB, see point 6.2), and is obliged to do so when changing CBs. This will not allow the producer to avoid paying the registration and other applicable fees owed to the "outgoing" CB.		deleted
4.4.1(vii)a	If the producer seeks certification for more than one product under more than one option.	4.4.1(vii)a	If the producer seeks certification for more than one product under more than one option or even the same option
4.4.2(i)	... is responsible for compliance of the certified products to...	4.4.2(i)	... is responsible for compliance of the certified production processes for different products to...
4.4.2(iv)	Producers can change the CB they are working with only after "annulment" has been granted by the "outgoing" CB.	4.4.2(iv)	Members of a producer group are allowed to leave the group and register with another group with any of the products that have been registered before under the following conditions: a) There isn't any pending sanction on the group member issued by the group or any issues, relevant to a producer group member, raised by the CB that have not been closed out, b) The contract between the group and the member is respected, c) When the group has ceased to exist and/or is cancelled by the CB d) Or in special cases where FoodPLUS needs to agree on,

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			case by case
4.4.2(v)	A registered producer that changes CB...	4.4.2(v)	An accepted producer that changes CB...
4.4.2(vii)	Registered producers are responsible for communicating...	4.4.2(vii)	Accepted producers are responsible for communicating...
4.4.2(viii)	Producers must commit...including payment of the registration fee...	4.4.2(viii)	Producers must commit...including annual payment of the registration fee...
4.4.2(ix)	Producers applying...at registration, all locations and areas ... or transported from under their ownership.	4.4.2(ix)	Producers applying...at registration and acceptance , all locations and areas ... or transported from and handled (where applicable) under their ownership.
		4.4.2(x)	Producers who signed a contract with a CB, is obliged to pay the invoices from CB. If payments are not done following contractual conditions, the product will be completely suspended until time of payment
		4.4.2(xi)	Producers shall ensure that any services subcontracted to third parties are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) standard (see control point AF.3.6.1).
		4.4.2(xii)	Where subcontractors (such as plant protection product applicators, harvesters, or other agronomic activities subcontracted by the producer, see also Annex I.1 Definitions) have been assessed by a 3 rd party certification body which is GLOBALGAP approved, the producer shall receive a report from that certification body where the following information is included: a) Date of assessment b) CB c) Inspector/auditor name d) Name and address of subcontractor e) GLOBALGAP Control Points covered AND the outcome – a complete list of the Control Points with the “yes” or “no”

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			<p>response to each control point and comments so that it can be used in the calculation of the producer's compliance. Only CPCC relevant to the subcontracted tasks will have been assessed, therefore "N/A" is not applicable.</p> <p>This report could suffice to comply with AF.3.6.1.</p> <p>In all other cases where the subcontractor has not been assessed by a 3rd party certification body, the producer or the subcontractor needs to supply a self-assessment as required in AF.3.6.1.</p>
4.5.1	<p>Information on CB status...GLOBALGAP website and producers are to verify the chosen CB appears on the website.</p> <p>Each CB sets up its own fee structure, and explain it to its prospective clients</p>	4.5.1	<p>Information on CB status...GLOBALGAP website and it is the responsibility of the producers to verify whether the chosen CB appears on the website.</p> <p>Each CB sets up and explains to its prospective clients its own detailed fee structure, which should specify the relevant GLOBALGAP fees.</p>
4.6.2	<p>GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approved Trustees are per default the CB for an individual producer, or the group organization for a producer in the producer group.</p> <p>Any other organisation may apply to the GLOBALGAP Secretariat and sign an agreement to perform the role of Trustee and can receive trustee rights and roles transferred from the CB where the producer is already registered ...</p> <p>The Trustee is also responsible...registration data updates of assigned producers. and collecting the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) registration fees of these producers.</p>	4.6.2	<p>GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approved Trustees for individual producers are per default the CBs.</p> <p>Any other organisation may apply to, and sign an agreement with the GLOBALGAP Secretariat to perform a Trustee role in the GLOBALGAP system. Once assigned, he/she can receive trustee rights, also transferred from a CB for a producer/producer group, where that producer/producer group is already registered ...</p> <p>The Trustee is also responsible...registration data updates of assigned producers-</p> <p>GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) registration fees of these producers are invoiced to the Trustee. Only CBs are allowed to accept products in the GLOBALGAP database. The acceptance of products is the trigger of the registration fee.</p>
4.8	<p>Registration Deleted 4.8.1 and 4.8.2 (all in Annex I.3)</p>	4.8	<p>Registration and Acceptance Registration is complete when all registration information is</p>

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			<p>entered and accepted. All products of which the production process is to be certified shall be in the product status "Accepted".</p> <p>During registration producers and producer groups give access to FoodPLUS and the certification bodies to use the registration data for internal processes and sanctioning procedures. Unless explicitly denied by the producer/producer group, GLOBALGAP members will have access to additional data, above and beyond the data available in the minimum release (see Annex I.3). If a producer does not agree to the minimum release, the producer is not in agreement with the Sub-Licence and Certification Agreement and cannot be certified nor belong to a producer group seeking certification.</p>
4.8.3(i)	...be accepted, the producer will have: ...between the CB and the producer.	4.8.1 4.8.1(i)	<p>The registration and acceptance process must be finalized, before inspection can take place, unless an exception is specifically mentioned in the General Regulations (see Annex II.1)</p> <p>...be accepted, the producer shall have: between the CB and the producer, OR the producer shall explicitly acknowledge the receipt and the inclusion of the Sublicence and Certification Agreement with his/her signature on the certification service contract/agreement with the CB and the CB must hand over a copy of the Sublicence and Certification Agreement to the producer.</p>
4.9.1 (2)	... Tea, Flowers and Ornamentals, Cattle & Sheep, Pigs, Dairy, Poultry, Salmon and, Trout, and any sub-scopes	4.9.1 (2)	... Tea, Flowers and Ornamentals, Cattle & Sheep, Pigs, Dairy, Poultry, Turkey, Salmon, Trout, Shrimp, Tilapia and Pangasius and any sub-scopes
4.9.2	The inspection of a producer...but has a different timing according to whether it is a first or subsequent inspection, and depending on the product to be inspected. This is explained below.	4.9.2	<p>The inspection of a producer...but has a different timing according to whether it is an initial (first) or subsequent inspection for a CB with a given producer, and depending on the product to be inspected. This is explained below.</p> <p>Each production process for products registered and accepted</p>

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			for certification for the first time must be completely assessed (all applicable control points must be verified) prior to issuing the certificate.
4.9.2.1 i)	First inspections All records to be externally inspected in the first year are only valid going back up to three months before three months	4.9.2.1 i)	Initial (First) inspections All records to be externally inspected in the first year shall go back three months
4.9.2.1a)	First Inspection Timing at Harvest The ideal timing for inspecting all control points and when sufficient records/evidence is available is during the harvest time,...during harvest, etc.)	4.9.2.1a)	Timing: The first inspection shall include harvesting activities of each product to be included for certification, or if produce handling is included, during produce handling, when all control points and sufficient records/evidence related to safety of the product and processes (e.g. MRLs, hygiene during harvest, etc.) are available. Fieldwork can be checked at a different time where feasible, but this is not obligatory
4.9.2.1 c)	First Inspection Timing and Multiple Crop Certifications: The farmer may be seeking certification for more than one crop, and the crops may not all have the same seasonal timing, i.e. harvest of one crop does not necessarily coincide with the harvest of other crops. Here there are two scenarios: 1. Where the crops to be included in the certification scope are concurrent, i.e. cropped at the same time, ... 2. Where the crops to be included in the certification scope are consecutive, ...	4.9.2.1 c)	Multiple Crop Certifications: The producer may be seeking certification for more than one crop (concurrent or consecutive crops), and the crops may not all have the same seasonal timing, i.e. harvest of one crop does not necessarily coincide with the harvest of other crops. The CB shall collect evidence of compliance for any outstanding control points of all crops, before the product can be added to the certificate. deleted
4.9.2.1 (ii)	Subsequent inspections	4.9.2.1 (ii)	Subsequent and unannounced inspections
4.9.2.1 (ii)	There must be at least one product of the registered sub-scope present (present meaning in the field, in the storage, or crops that are not yet ready for harvest) to give the CB confidence ...	4.9.2.1 (ii)	There must be at least one product of the registered sub-scope in the growing period and when agronomic activity directly related to that product takes place to give the CB confidence ...
4.9.2.1 (ii)		4.9.2.1 (ii)	Produce handling must be observed and the produce handling facility(ies) must be inspected when it is in operation at a

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			frequency based on a risk assessment, but at least once every 3 years and always when a new version of the Control Points and Compliance Criteria is released. The risk assessment should take into account the product(s) being packed and known food safety incidences related to that product. The CB must keep justification of the reason for the chosen inspection frequency on record.
4.9.2.1 (ii) a	There may arise situations where there is no crop ... In such cases, providing the farmer ...	4.9.2.1 (ii) a	There may arise situations where there is no crop ... In such cases, providing the producer
4.9.2.1 (ii) a	(only if the CB extends the certificate validity in the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) database)	4.9.2.1 (ii) a	(only if the CB extends the certificate validity in the GLOBALGAP database)
4.9.2.1 (ii) a	NOTE...	4.9.2.1 (ii) a	NOTE 1...
4.9.2.1 (ii) a	A valid justification (see 4.9.2.1.ii.a) must be given before the CB can extend the certificate validity in the database.		deleted.
4.9.2.2 ii	The subsequent inspection can be done any time during an “inspection window” ...GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) ...	4.9.2.2 ii	The subsequent inspection can be done any time during an “inspection window... GLOBALGAP ...
4.9.2.2. v	All products certified, must be subjected to an inspection prior to issuing the certificate.	4.9.2.2. v	All production processes of each product certified must be assessed prior to issuing the certificate.
		4.9.2.2 vi	If more than three (3) months have passed after the initial inspection before corrective evidence is provided to the Certification Body, a complete inspection needs to be performed before a certificate can be issued.
4.9.2.2	NOTE: Registered producers and/or producers with certified products must re-register annually before the expiry date...	4.9.2.2	NOTE 1: Registered producers and/or producers with certified products must be re-accepted annually before the expiry date...
4.9.3.1	100% compliance of all applicable Minor Must control points is compulsory. Reference evidence must be recorded as comments next to each Major Must in the checklist.	4.9.3.1	100% compliance of all applicable Minor Must control points is compulsory.
4.9.3.2	(Total number of Minor Must control points/module)	4.9.3.2	(Total number of Minor Must control points) Note: In all cases, after an inspection, the calculation to show compliance (or non-compliance) must be available.
4.9.4	Control points that are indicated as “No N/A” ..., must be	4.9.4	Control points that are indicated as “No N/A” ..., must be

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Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
4.9.4	inspected and may not be justified as being “not applicable”. In cases of exception where the control point is not applicable, the answer must be given as “yes” with a clear justification. Evidence (comments) should be provided for each control point...	4.9.4	inspected and commented . In cases of exception where the control point is not applicable, the answer must be given as “yes” with a clear justification. It is recommended to provide evidence (comments) for each control point...
4.9.4	It is, however, obligatory to give evidence (comments) for all the Major Musts control points inspected/audited ...	4.9.4 4.9.4	It is, however, obligatory to give evidence (comments) for all the Major Musts and QMS control points inspected/audited ... Comments and evidences, such as which document(s) were sampled, workers interviewed, etc., shall be site- and product specific and included in the checklist to give confidence that all the control points have been properly assessed for all sites and products.
4.9.4	NOTE: Comments must be entered in the checklist for all control points that are found to be non-compliant during external inspections and self-assessments/internal inspections and audits.	4.9.4	Additionally, comments must be entered in the checklist for all Minor Musts and QMS control points that are found to be non-compliant or not applicable during external inspections/audits (by CB), self-assessments and internal inspections and audits (group certification). For GLOBALGAP sub-scopes (e.g. Shrimp, Tilapia, Pangasius) requiring social criteria assessment (e.g. GLOBALGAP Risk Assessment of Social Practices), certification can be granted only after the complete social assessment is accessible via the GLOBALGAP database. All control points of the social criteria must be assessed and commented before the checklist is uploaded into the GLOBALGAP database.
4.9.5.1	The validity of the certificate will be 12 months subject to any sanctions A certificate cannot be issued with a validity period of less than 12 months.	4.9.5.1	The certification cycle is 12 months subject to any sanctions... A certificate shall be issued with an initial validity of 12 months. The CB may shorten the certification cycle and the validity, but cannot prolong it. The validity can only be prolonged beyond the 12 months (for a maximum period of 3 months for Crops and 6 months for Livestock after re-acceptance of the product for a full next cycle. This is only possible if the product is (re-) accepted within the original (usually 12 months) validity period of the certificate. A pre-condition for extension is that the full

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	NOTE: Only when the producer reconfirmed registration before the expiry period, ...		certification licence fee and registration fee shall be paid for the next cycle. deleted If a certificate that was not extended and not "re-accepted" expired, and the subsequent inspection (to be performed by the same CB) is going to take place in less than 12 months after the expiration date, a valid justification must be given and a new certification cycle shall start. By setting the same "valid to" date as before, the old cycle can be reinstated. The cycle cannot be changed if the certificate was extended and a product "re-accepted" during the old certification period/cycle. The CB shall apply the rules for initial (first) inspection if the certificate expired for more than 12 months
4.9.5.2	The certificate issued by a CB must conform completely ... The paper certificate will be replaced by an electronic certificate when available and will be supported by the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Database. From that moment on, the CB will only issue certificates using the information available at that time in the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Database. NOTE 2: GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) CBs or their subcontracted parties shall not issue any other communication to or about a producer to demonstrate any other status than those described in Annex I.4.	4.9.5.2	The certificate issued by a CB must conform completely ... The paper certificate may only be issued based on the information available at that time in the GLOBALGAP database for that unique GGN. deleted NOTE: GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) CBs or their subcontracted parties shall not issue any communication other than the certificate to or about a producer to demonstrate any status described in Annex I.4, unless it refers to a sanction, in which case the producer must be informed. In case a CB issues a letter of non-conformity, the GLOBALGAP logo cannot be used and the CB accepts the liability.
4.9.5.3	E-certificate		deleted
4.9.6	These scopes are cumulative, not alternative, and must be considered together when registering, certifying and applying any sanctions. This means that product scope is linked to the location where that product is produced.	4.9.6	Product scope is linked to the location where that product is produced.
4.9.6	Product produced in a non-registered location cannot be	4.9.6	Product produced in a non-registered location cannot be

GG_EG_IFA_GR_SUMMARY OF MODIFICATIONS V3-0 to V3-1_PART I_091127.docx

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4.9.6.1	certified, and likewise products other than those in the registered scope that are grown on a registered location cannot be certified. Product scope		certified, and likewise products that are not registered but that are grown on a registered location cannot be certified. deleted
4.9.6.1(i)	Certificate and sub-Licence is issued to the registered producer, on the farms where the products are produced and for the products declared.	4.9.6(i)	Certificate and sub-Licence is issued to the registered producer, on the farms where the products are produced (and packed if applicable) and for the products declared.
4.9.6.1(ii)	A producer who is included in the annex of a certificate of a producer group for a registered list of product(s) may only sell product outside of the group IF the product is not sold as GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certified. Products sold outside of the group cannot make reference to the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certificate and all sales volumes must be reported to the group and the mass balance will indicate these sales.	4.9.6(ii)	Only the legal certificate holder, i.e. the legal entity that is indicated on the certificate, may market products with reference to a GLOBALGAP certificate. Members of a producer group are not legal certificate holders thus they shall not market any products under their name with reference to the group certificate. All products that are sold without reference to the certificate shall be recorded in a group mass balance system (see Part III, 1.10(ii)).
4.9.6.1(iii)	The legal entity that places the certified product on the market must be the legal certificate holder.	4.9.6(iii)	One legal entity cannot register production locations with the CB in different countries. Exceptions may be granted by the GLOBALGAP Secretariat on a case-by-case basis or within national interpretation guidelines.
4.9.6.2	Location scope		deleted
4.9.6.2(i)	The entire production process of the declared and registered products must comply with GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) requirements. Certified locations cannot be separated into growing areas or production facilities that are certified and other growing areas or production facilities of the same product that are excluded from certification. e.g. If a producer registered “apples” or “pigs” to be certified, the entire production process of all the apples or pigs produced under the ownership of the producer must be declared, registered and certified.	4.9.6(iv)	The entire production process of the declared and registered products by the legal entity shall be inspected and must comply with GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) requirements. Registered locations cannot be separated into growing areas or production facilities that are certified and other growing areas or production facilities of the same product that are excluded from certification.
4.9.6.3	Produce Handling exclusion For Fruit and Vegetables sub-scope certification (see Figure 4.9.6.3):	4.9.6.1	Produce Handling exclusion For Fruit and Vegetables sub-scope certification

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		4.9.61(i)	Produce handling shall be excluded for a given product where the final packing and the last human contact with the product take place in the field during harvest. In this case control points under FV 4.2 are applicable and consequently those under FV 5. are not applicable
		4.9.6.1(ii)	As long as the harvested produce belongs to the producer during produce handling (by the producer or subcontracted) it must be included in the inspection and the certificate. This will become obligatory from 1 June 2010
4.9.6.1 (i)	When a producer does produce handling (see definition in AnnexI.1), control points FV.5 are obligatory for the respective product. If the produce handling facility already has BRC/IFS/SQF 2000 certification, the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) inspector needs not inspect the whole section FV.5, but must anyway inspect FV.5.8.1-14.	4.9.6.1(iv)	(When a producer/group does produce handling (see definition in AnnexI.1), control points FV.5 are obligatory for the respective product and they have to be inspected. If the produce handling facility already has a post-farm gate food safety certification recognized by GFSI (see www.globalfoodfoodsafetyinitiative.com), the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) inspector needs only to inspect FV.5.8.1-14 additionally if post-harvest treatments are made.
4.9.6.1(ii)	When no produce handling takes place on farm, this must be declared during registration and will be indicated on the certificate.	4.9.6.1(iii)	When no produce handling takes place under the ownership of the producer/group, this must be declared during registration and will be indicated on the certificate.
4.9.6.1(iii)	If a producer does not do produce handling on farm, ..., produce handling can be included on the growing producer's certificate, AS LONG AS a) The produce still belongs to the growing producer when packed b) The produce handling facility is on farm of the packing producer and produce handling is included in the packing producer's certificate c) If the products specified on the certificate as being packed are the same for both producers d) The produce handling facility has clear traceability to individual producers e) All Minor Must CPCCs under FV.5 are being inspected as Major Musts for the packing producer.	4.9.6.1(v)	If a producer does not do produce handling on farm, ..., produce handling shall be included on the growing producer's certificate, AS LONG AS a) The produce still belongs to the growing producer when packed b) The produce handling facility is under the ownership of the packing producer and produce handling is included in the packing producer's certificate c) The produce handling facility has clear traceability to individual producers d) All Minor Must CPCCs under FV.5 are being inspected as Major Musts for the packing producer. deleted

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	f) The produce handling facility does not pack nor handle and store non- GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) produce of the product(s) scope specified on the certificate.		deleted If a different CB inspected the produce handling facility, the CB inspecting the producer may accept the other CB's findings after making sure that the necessary control points were upgraded to Major Musts, or the CB can decide to do its own inspection of the produce handling facility.
		4.9.6.1	NOTE: An Option 1 certified producer cannot have the same GLOBALGAP and non-GLOBALGAP registered product produced or handled under his/her ownership. An Option 1 certified producer who buys the same non-certified product as his/her product registered for certification, cannot be certified for that product, as he/she is not allowed to have non-certified and certified products under his/her ownership. It is possible, however, for a certified producer to pack non-certified products that are not on his/her certificate, regardless of the ownership of the non-certified products.
4.9.6.4(i)	If produce is sold in the field before harvest and the buyer, who is also responsible for produce handling, harvests the produce, the Harvesting section (FV.4) can be excluded from the producer's certificate. This exception applies	4.9.6.2(i)	If produce is sold in the field before harvest and the buyer, is responsible the Harvesting section (FV.4) can be excluded from the producer's certificate. As long as the harvesting process (done by the producer or subcontracted) takes place while the product belongs to the producer, all points relating to harvest must be included in the inspection and the certificate. This exception applies ...
		4.9.6.2(iii)	Documentation necessary during registration to facilitate approval by GLOBALGAP Secretariat: 1. The contract between the buyer and the producer states: a) that the buyer will take ownership of the produce before harvesting; b) that the buyer is responsible for making sure that harvest takes place only after the Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) has been observed and

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			<p>c) the buyer will also handle the produce after harvest (not just harvest)</p> <p>d) the harvester/buyer will buy all the product (Exclusion is not possible if the producer harvests some part of the crop and sell another part before harvest)</p> <p>2. If the producer does not know the buyer at the time of registration with GLOBALGAP:</p> <p>a) A declaration from the producer to inform the buyer (new owner which is harvester AND handler) about the Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI).</p> <p>b) A contract with the buyer as soon as he/she has been identified that includes all issues under point 1.</p>
Figure 4.9.6.3	Exclusion or Inclusion of Produce Handling *See requirements under 4.9.6.3(iii).		deleted
4.9.6.5(i)	The Chain of Custody (CoC) scope covers all activities once products are sold off the farm and its legal ownership over the product is taken over by a different party (trading, storing, collecting, transport, and processing to the point of final customer selling to the end-consumer) and consists of a management system with an appropriate combination of segregation and identification to ensure that certified and uncertified materials are not mixed. This is used in the certification of the Aquaculture scope and the Green Coffee and Tea sub-scopes certification.	4.9.6.3(i)	The Chain of Custody (CoC) document covers proper segregation of processing activities of a product derived from a GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certified production process when certified status needs to be kept once products are sold off the farm and its legal ownership over the product is taken over by a different party (trading, storing, collecting, transport, and processing to the point of final customer selling to the end-consumer). It consists of a management system with an appropriate combination of segregation and identification to ensure that certified and uncertified materials are not mixed. This is used in the certification of the Aquaculture scope and the Green Coffee and Tea sub-scopes certification.
		4.9.6.3(ii)	For the Aquaculture scope: Chain of custody certification is compulsory for the very first processing after harvesting. Chain of custody certification for subsequent processing units is based on the buyer requirements.

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
4.9.6.5(ii)	Product processing remains outside GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) scope, where not explicitly included. In addition, GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) links up with among others, BRC and IFS, to cover the supply chain.	4.9.6.3(iii)	For the Green Coffee and Tea sub-scopes: Chain of custody is compulsory for processing of coffee cherries and fresh tea leaves, respectively. This requirement is directly linked to the processing section in the CPCCs of these sub-scopes.
		4.9.6.3(iv)	Product processing remains outside GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) scope, where not explicitly included (as in coffee and tea). During processing, there must be a food safety system in place, with a current certificate against one of the GFSI recognized post-farm gate food safety tools and standards, covering the scope of operations.
		4.9.6.3(v) (i)	Only auditors with qualifications applicable to the IFA scope of the GLOBALGAP certified product intended to be processed are allowed to do Chain of custody inspections (see Appendix Ii.2).
		4.9.6.3(vi)	Chain of Custody certification is possible only if all the previous units in the chain have been certified
		4.10(iii)	A certificate is not transferable from one owner to another when a production unit changes owner. An initial inspection is required in this case.
		5.1	The following is not a producer group and falls under Option 1: a multi-site operation where an individual or one organisation owns several production locations, which in itself are not separate legal entities. – This is the case where an individual producer or large company, which has several farms that all belong to the producer or company and are centrally managed by the producer or company or by several farm managers, wants to be certified according to the sampling procedure as described for Option 2 (reduced cost), but without the implementation of a QMS. This is not possible. In this case, all production areas need to be inspected and comply with the standard before a certificate can be issued.

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
			<p>Only if such an operation (as described above) has a QMS, can it be certified as Option 1 while following the Option 2 rules for random external sampling of sites (minimum square root), based on the criteria as described in GR Part I, 5.2 Option 2 and Part II, Appendix II.3 Rules for Evaluating Option 2 Producer Groups, 6.1.2. II, Appendix II.3. – If in the scenario explained above, the individual producer or organisation has implemented a QMS that covers the production of all the products and production locations (farms) to be certified, the operation must be certified under Option 1, but with the exception that only a sample of the sites, according to the rules for sampling of sites for Option 2 can be followed. The rules as described in Part I, 5.2 that describes the frequency and sampling must be adhered to. The QMS must also be audited for the applicable parts. The rules for inspection of registered production locations as explained in GR Part II, Appendix II.3, 6.1.2 must also be followed.</p> <p>NOTES for Option 1 multi-site with QMS: NOTE 1: All rules applicable to Option 1 certification must be observed (except for the sampling of locations for inspection purposes). See General Regulations Part I, 4.9.6.1 Product scope and 4.9.6.2 Location scope where it states that the entire production process of the declared and registered products must comply with GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) requirements. Registered locations cannot be separated into growing areas or production facilities that are certified and other growing areas or production facilities of the same product that are excluded from certification. The entire production process of the product produced under the ownership of the producer (the legal entity that places the certified product on the market) must be declared, registered and certified.</p> <p>Unlike in Option 2 certification where producers that do not take part in GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) can be excluded from the</p>

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
			<p>certificate, there is no possibility for organisations such as described above to exclude some of the production areas of the certified product(s).</p> <p>NOTE 2: The certificate holder (legal entity) is responsible for the Internal assessments of all sites according to rules of Option 1 (General Regulations Part I, 5.1.1). The results of these internal assessments and an internal audit of the QMS, carried out by an internal auditor (see requirements General Regulations, Appendix III.2) must be available during the external inspection by the CB.</p> <p>NOTE 3: Only an approved auditor (See General Regulations Appendix II.2) can carry out the certification inspections/audits for this scenario, as the QMS must also be audited.</p>
5.1.3	Unannounced Surveillance Inspections	5.1.3	Unannounced Surveillance Inspections (only Option 1)
5.1.3.1	The granting CB ...certified producers it has registered under Option 1. A GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) auditor or inspector can carry out the inspections.	5.1.3.1	The granting CB ...certified producers it has certified under Option 1. A GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) auditor or inspector can carry out the inspections. The selection of the 10% must not only take into account total numbers, but must be calculated considering factors such as geography, legislation (where several jurisdictions are covered by the CB), crop type, compliance history, etc. The 10% shall be calculated for the calendar year. In order to meet the 10% target, the CB shall theoretically conduct one unannounced surveillance inspection after every 10 certificates issued. The number of unannounced surveillance inspections per year shall reflect 10% of the certificates issued in that year.
5.1.3.2	The CB will inspect the Major and Minor Musts ... found during an announced inspection	5.1.3.2	Unless the GLOBALGAP Secretariat has approved a shortened checklist, the CB shall inspect the Major and Minor Musts ... found during an announced inspection. When a shortened checklist for the unannounced surveillance inspections has been approved: The grower must comply with 95% of the Minor Musts of the original checklist. The results of

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
			the unannounced surveillance inspection where the shortened checklist is used, replace the results of the corresponding control points of the announced inspection. Minor Must non-compliances that were detected during the announced inspections, which are not included in the shortened checklist for the unannounced surveillance inspections, shall be checked. Non-compliances detected during the unannounced surveillance inspection must be added to any detected during the announced inspection (if not closed out during the unannounced inspection) to determine whether the producer complies with 100% Major Must and 95% Minor Must of the full checklist.
5.1.3.3	The producer shall receive a written warning if the first, or where applicable, second proposed date has not been accepted.	5.1.3.3	The producer shall receive a written warning if the first, or where applicable, second proposed date has not been accepted.
5.2.4.2	Selection of producers...sample size in General Regulations Appendix II.3, 6.1.2 (v) .	5.2.4.2	Selection of producers... sample size in General Regulations Appendix II.3, 6.1.2 (iv) .
5.2.4.2	For the first inspection by a newly chosen CB or against a new version, the square root (as a minimum) of the producers in a producer group must be inspected in full by the CB. Example: Producer Group X has 25 registered members, ... first inspection. During the validity period (12 months) of a certificate, ... inspected in the previous announced inspection. Only if the producers inspected externally have no non-conformities raised in that unannounced surveillance inspection, the following regular announced inspection by the CB will be reduced to 50% of the original farmer sample size (providing the findings ...are also favourable to this reduction)	5.2.4.2	For the initial certification or during an audit against a new version by a newly chosen CB the square root (as a minimum) of the number of the producers in the group must be inspected in full by the CB. Example: Producer Group X has 25 registered members, ... initial inspection. During the validity period (12 months) of a certificate, ... inspected in the original announced inspection. This must be carried out on each producer group certified by the CB. Only if the producers inspected externally have no non-conformities raised in that unannounced inspection, the following regular announced inspection by the CB will be reduced to the square root of the current number of the producers minus the number of producers inspected unannounced (providing the findings ... are

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
5.2.4.2	Example: Six months after the certificate was issued ..., the CB will only check 2 ... will result in the next regular announced inspection.	5.2.4.2	also favourable to this reduction). Example 1: Six months after the certificate was issued ..., the CB will only check 2 (5 minus the 3 already inspected) producers ... will result in the next regular announced inspection. Example 2: In producer group with 50 members during the initial audit 8 members (square root of 50) and during the following unannounced inspections 4 (0.5 x 8) members need to be inspected. The total number of inspections in the first year is 12. In the next year, where no non-conformances are detected during the unannounced producer inspection the CB need to inspect 4 produces and later another 4 during the unannounced producer inspections. To make a certification decision the square root of the total number of current producer members must have been inspected during the last 12 months.
5.2.4.3	The CB will inspect the complete checklist (Major and Minor Musts and Recommendations) of the applicable scope(s) and sub-scope(s).	5.2.4.3	The CB will inspect the complete checklist (Major and Minor Musts and Recommendations) of the applicable scope(s) and sub-scope(s). This is also true for the unannounced inspections, which are not surveillance inspections in the case of Option 2.
5.2.5.1	The granting CB (or its subcontracted agent) ... it has registered under Option 2. These additional unannounced surveillance audits ... be chosen. The 10% must not only take into account ... compliance history, etc.	5.2.5.1	During the validity period (12 months) of the certificate, the granting CB (or its subcontracted agent) ... it has registered under Option 2 per scope. These additional unannounced surveillance audits ... be chosen. The selection of the 10% must not only take into account ..., compliance history, etc. The 10% must be calculated for the calendar year. In order to meet the 10% target, the CB shall theoretically conduct one unannounced audit after every 10 Option 2 certificates issued. In practice, the number of unannounced surveillance inspections per year shall reflect 10% of the certificates issued in that year.
5.2.5.1	The producer group shall receive a written warning if the first,	5.2.5.3	The producer group shall receive a written warning if the date

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
	or where applicable, second proposed date has not been accepted.		has not been accepted.
		5.3.1	Option 3 Individual producer applies for certification under an approved GLOBALGAP Benchmarked Scheme. The Benchmarked Scheme rules are equivalent to the GLOBALGAP General Regulations, including those requirements set in section 5.1. Benchmark validation: The individual producer will be the certificate holder once certified. For validating Option 3 certification, producers must be registered in the GLOBALGAP database.
		5.3.2	Option 4 A producer group applies for certification under an approved GLOBALGAP Benchmarked Scheme. The Benchmarked Scheme rules are equivalent to the GLOBALGAP General Regulations, including those requirements set in section 5.2 and Part III. Benchmark validation: The legal entity representing the producer group will be the certificate holder once certified. For validating Option 4 certification, the legal entity and each one of the approved individual producer members must be registered in the GLOBALGAP database
5.3	GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Approved CBs: All certification carried out within a full Benchmarked Standard must be done by GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approved CBs that must be accredited to EN 45011 or ISO 65 to the scope of the Benchmarked standard and for the case of Approved Modified Checklist (AMC) category to GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP).		GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Approved CBs: All certification carried out within a full Benchmarked Standard must be done by GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approved CBs that must be accredited to EN 45011 or ISO/IEC GUIDE 65 to the scope of the benchmarked standard.
5.3.1	External Inspection by GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approved CB		
5.3.1.1	Frequency The applicant scheme must ensure verification of producers according to rules for Option 1 and of producer groups		Frequency: –The applicant scheme must ensure verification of producers according to rules for Option 1 and of producer

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
	according to the rules for Option 2.		groups according to the rules for Option 2.
6.1.1.1	This type of non-conformance is when the producer does not comply with 100% of the Major Musts in one of the sub-scope modules.	6.1.1.1	This type of non-conformance is when the producer does not comply with 100% of the Major Musts in one of the sub-scope modules or QMS control points.
6.1.2	e.g. 2: A producer seeks certification for cattle and pigs. The certificate can only include pigs when corrective actions on the non-compliances have been closed out. See 6.2.2.iv		e.g. 2: A producer seeks certification for cattle and pigs. ... The certificate can only include pigs when corrective actions on the non-compliances have been closed out.
		6.1.3.1	Breach of Contracts Non-conformance of any of the agreements signed in the contract between the CB and the producer related to GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) issues.
6.1.3.1	6.1.3.1 Major Contractual Non-Conformance Non-compliance of any of the agreements signed in the contract between the CB and the producer that objectively shows mismanagement on GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) related procedures at producer level.		deleted
6.1.3.2	6.1.3.2 Minor Contractual Non-Conformance Non-compliances of minor issues agreed in the contract between the CB and the producer.		deleted
6.1.3.3	Technical Contractual Non-Conformance Non-compliance of any of the agreements ...	6.1.3.2	Technical Contractual Non-Conformance Non-conformance of any of the agreements ...
6.2	All CBs and producer groups must have in place a penalty procedure ... Three types of sanction exist within GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP); Warning, Suspension and Cancellation. These apply to non-conformances that result from non-compliances with control points and contractual issues. Additionally, the producer may voluntarily impose Suspensions (via the CB). Sanctions are applied to the producer as well as to the product, and can extend from before the certificate is issued (i.e. if a non-conformance is detected in a first inspection) to after it has expired (i.e. when a cancellation is	6.2	All CBs and producer groups must have in place a penalty procedure Three types of sanction exist within GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP); Warning, Suspension and Cancellation. These apply to non-conformances that result from non-compliances with control points of the CPCC and QMS Checklist as well as contractual issues. .

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
	applied).		
6.2.1(ii)	NOTE 1) If the non-compliance is against a Major Must that is not complied with, ... No time is given for compliance where a serious threat to the safety of people, environment and consumer is present. The period must be set according to criticality of non-compliances and circumstances, ...The producer MUST close out Major Must non-conformances before obtaining/regaining certified status.	6.2.1(ii)	NOTE 1) If the non-compliance is against a Major Must that is not complied with,... No time is given for compliance where a serious threat to the safety of people, environment and consumer is present and a Suspension is issued immediately. The period must be set according to criticality of non-compliances and circumstances.... The producer MUST close out Major Must non-conformances before obtaining/regaining certified status.
6.2.2	Suspension	6.2.2	Product Suspension
6.2.2(i)	A Suspension is issued when a producer cannot show sufficient corrective action after a Warning has been issued. A suspension may also be issued to the producer who voluntarily asks for it, for some (partial) or all (complete) of his products.	6.2.2(i)	During the time period of suspension, the producer will be prevented from using the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) logo/trademark, License/certificate or any other type of document that has any relation to GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) in relation to the suspended product
6.2.2(ii)	After the Suspension is applied, a time period allowed for correction will be set by the CB, and will have a maximum validity of 6 months. If the suspension is voluntary, the period and corrective actions for compliance are set by the farmer himself, which must be agreed upon with the respective CB(s), but must be closed out before re-registration.		deleted
d			
6.2.2(iii)	During this time (period of suspension), the producer will be prevented from using the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) logo/trademark, Licence/certificate or any other type of document that has any relation to GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP).		deleted
6.2.2(iv)	Two types of Suspension exist: a) Partial: ... b) Complete: ...		deleted

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
6.2.2(v)	Suspension will be lifted when there is sufficient evidence of corrective action ...	6.2.2.(ii)	ONLY the CB or the producer group that has issued the suspension shall lift it when there is sufficient or timely evidence of corrective action ...
6.2.2(vi)	If the cause of the Suspension is not resolved within the time period set, the certificate and the producer will be sanctioned with a Cancellation.		Two types of suspensions exist and these are explained below.
		6.2.2.1	Self-declared product suspension A producer or producer group may voluntarily ask a CB to temporarily suspend his/her product(s). The deadline for closing non-compliance is set by the producer/producer group himself/themselves, which must be agreed upon with the respective CB(s), but must be closed out before the CB may lift the suspension. The same applies for a member of a producer group, who may voluntarily ask his/her group to temporarily suspend his/her product(s). Also here, the deadline for closing non-compliance are set by the producer himself, which must be agreed upon with the respective producer group QMS, but must be closed out before the Producer Group may lift the suspension.
		6.2.2.2	Certification Body / Producer Group declared suspension
		6.2.2.2(i)	CBs can issue and lift product suspension to Option 1 producers and Option 2 Producer groups.
		6.2.2.2(ii)	Producer groups can issue and lift product suspension to their accepted producer members.
		6.2.2.2(iii)	CB/Producer groups shall issue a Suspension when a producer/producer group cannot show evidence of corrective action after a Warning has been issued.
		6.2.2.2(iv)	The CB/producer group can issue a suspension for certain products or for all products of the certified product scope.
		6.2.2.2(v)	After the suspension is applied, the CB/producer group will set a time period allowed for correction. This time period shall be, at maximum, till the next re-certification visit.
			NOTE: A product cannot be partially suspended; i.e. the entire

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
6.2.3(i)	A Cancellation of the contract will be issued when a) A producer cannot show sufficient corrective action after a Partial or Complete Suspension has been issued and six months have elapsed, or b) A non-conformance in one scope leads to doubt about the integrity of the produce, or c) when major contractual non-conformances are detected (see 6.1.3.3).	6.2.3(i)	product must be suspended A Cancellation of the contract shall be issued where the CB finds evidence of fraud and/or lack of trust to comply with GLOBALGAP requirements, in particular where a) a producer/producer group cannot show evidence of corrective action after a CB declared Suspension, or b) when there is a breach of contract (see 6.1.3.1).
6.2.3(iii)	A producer that has had a Cancellation sanction applied may not re-submit for GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certification until 12 months after the date of Cancellation.	6.2.3(iii)	A producer that has received a Cancellation shall not be accepted for GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certification within 12 months after the date of Cancellation.
6.3.1(i)	All sanctions (Warnings, Suspensions, and Cancellations) will be decided by the CB Certification Committee (or equivalent decision making department of the CB).	6.3.1(i)	The CB Certification Committee (or equivalent decision maker of the CB) shall decide on all sanctions (Suspensions, and Cancellations). If there is a non-conformance detected during the inspection, the producer must be served a warning when the inspection is finalized. This is a provisional report. If there is a food safety issue, this will be fast tracked to the Certification Body's certification committee who will decide on a shorter period of corrective action days than the 28-day period, which will be communicated via an official warning letter.
8.1		8.1	Abbreviations added BMCL - Benchmarking Checklist GFSI - Global Food Safety Initiative IPRO - Integrity Programme CIPRO - Certification Integrity Programme
9	The EUREPGAP trademark and logo as defined in this document is the fully registered trademark and may never appear on the product, consumer packaging of the product, or at the point of sale. The EUREPGAP trademark will be replaced by the trademark GLOBALGAP with further notice. The EUREPGAP trademark shall be used until further notice alone or in conjunction with GLOBALGAP.	9	GLOBALGAP is the owner of the trademarks "EUREPGAP" and "GLOBALG.A.P." and logos collectively the "GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Trademark". The "EUREPGAP" trademark shall be replaced by the trademark "GLOBALG.A.P." with further notice. The "EUREPGAP" trademark shall be used until further notice alone or in conjunction with "GLOBALG.A.P."

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
	The Certification Body is expected to check up on the correct use of the EUREPGAP trademark and logo on farms at all times. Infringement of these rules by suppliers could lead to sanctions.		The Certification Body is expected to check up on the correct use of the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Trademark on farms at all times. Infringement of these rules by suppliers could lead to sanctions.
9.1	EUREPGAP Trademark The EUREPGAP Trademark is the word “EUREPGAP” in any shape or form.	9.1	GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Trademark
9.1(i)	Producers may only use the trademark sign to maximum height of 100 millimetres on pallets that only contain certified EUREPGAP products and that will NOT appear at the point of sale.	9.1(i)	The GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Trademark shall never appear on the product, consumer packing of the product nor at the point of sale where in direct connection to single products
9.1(ii)	EUREPGAP certified producers may use the trademark in business-to-business communication, and for traceability/ segregation/identification purposes on site at the production location.	9.1(ii)	Producers may only use the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Trademarks on pallets that only contain certified GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) products and that will NOT appear at the point of sale.
9.1(iii)	EUREPGAP Retailer, Associate and Supplier members can use the trademark in promotional material (not directly linked to certified product) and in business-to-business communication.	9.1(iii)	GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certified producers may use the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Trademark in business-to-business communication, and for traceability, segregation or identification purposes on site at the production location.
		9.1(iv)	GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Retailer, Associate and Supplier members can use the trademark in promotional material (not directly linked to certified product) and in business-to-business communication.
9.2.2	Use of EUREPGAP and GLOBALGAP Logo The GLOBALGAP Secretariat makes use of the EUREPGAP and the GLOBALGAP logo, and Licences its restricted use to the following organisations:		deleted
9.2.2(i)	(GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Retailer, Associate and Supplier members may use it ONLY in relation to membership claims and business-to-business communication. Business-to-business communication includes the use of signs, letterheads, visiting cards, and advertisement publicity. Supplier members		deleted

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
9.2.2(ii)	can only use the logo in this way when there is a valid GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certificate linked to that member. Accredited GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approved Certification Bodies, for promotion of their accredited GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certification activities in business-to-business communication, and on accredited GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certificates by them.	9.1(v)	GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approved Certification Bodies can use the trademark in promotional material directly linked to their GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certification activities in business-to-business communication, and on GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certificates they issue .
9.2.2(iii)	NOTE: Certification Bodies that are NOT yet accredited, cannot use the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) logo on non-accredited certificates they issue. Any other organisation, based on individual agreements, such as GLOBALGAP approved Trainers, publications, benchmarked schemes, etc.		deleted
9.3	GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Client Number	9.3	GLOBALGAP Number (GGN)
9.3(i)	The GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Client Number (GGN) is a alpha-numerical number, not including the trade mark “EUREPGAP” or “GLOBALGAP”, is issued by GLOBALGAP and is unique to each and every producer and any other legal entity in the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) system.	9.3(i)	The GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Number (GGN) is a 13-digit numerical number, not including the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Trademark, and is unique to each and every producer and any other legal entity in the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) system. For this number GLOBALGAP uses existing Global Location Numbers (GLN) issued and to be purchased from the local GS1 organisation (www.gs1.org) or alternatively – in its absence – GLOBALGAP assigns its own interim GLN.
9.3(ii)	On the product and/or final packaging at the point of sale, the GGN can only be used in connection with a GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approved traceability system.	9.3(ii)	GGN can be used on the product and/or final packaging at the point of sale. The legal entity that labels GGN shall be a holder of a valid certificate of GLOBALGAP or of a GFSI recognized post-farm gate standard or any other standard recognized by GLOBALGAP for traceability.
9.3(iii)	GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) grants approval to a traceability system based on individual assessment and a signed agreement with the traceability system owner.	9.3(iii)	The interim GLN (GGN) issued by GLOBALGAP shall only be used in connection with the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) system. It is not allowed to use it in any other context or in relation to third parties.
		9.3(iv)	Whenever a need arises to identify the organisation in other

Clause	General Regulations V3.0	Clause	General Regulations V3.1
			contexts or additional applications the organisation may apply for their own GLN and report this number to GLOBALGAP, who shall register the organization under their own number and withdraw the interim GLN accordingly.
9.4	(i) The registration number ...identification to the GGN (see 9.3).	9.4(i)	The registration number ... identification to the GGN.
9.4(ii)	The number is made up of ... as issued by the Certification Body. The trade name “GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP)” shall not appear in this number. e.g. CBXYZ 12345 NOTE: The registration number can be used, on request of a customer, with prior permission of the issuing Certification Body on the product or final packaging at the point of sale. GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) does not claim any responsibility with respect to traceability and authenticity of products labeled with this registration number.	9.4(ii)	The number is made up of ... as issued by the Certification Body. The GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Trademark shall not appear in this number, e.g.: CBXYZ_12345 .
		9.4(iii)	The registration number can be used, on request of a customer, with prior permission of the issuing Certification Body on the product or final packaging at the point of sale. GLOBALGAP does not claim any responsibility with respect to traceability and authenticity of products labelled with this registration number.