

## **ANNEX I.1 GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) DEFINITIONS**

(This Annex forms part of the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) General Regulations V3.1-Nov09 and may be referred to by other GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) documentation.)

The following terms are defined according to their use in the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) context, and are listed in alphabetical order.

1. **Accreditation Body:** organization responsible for assessing and accrediting GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certification bodies against EN 45011 or ISO/IEC Guide 65 and that is a member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) or the European Cooperation for Accreditation (EA) and is a signatory of the Multi-Lateral Agreement (MLA) for product certification and of the Memorandum of Understanding between the EA and/or IAF and GLOBALGAP.
2. **Active Ingredient:** In any plant protection product, is the substance that kills, or otherwise controls, target pests. Plant protection products are regulated primarily on the basis of active ingredients.
3. **Agricultural Production Unit:** A geographic area composed of fields, yards, plots, orchards, greenhouses, livestock building, hatcheries, group of geographic areas of restricted fresh water and/or restricted sea water activities and/or any other area/location/transport used for production of registered products.
4. **Annual Crop:** Plant that completes its life cycle in one year (i.e. germinates from seed, grows, flowers, produces seed, and dies in the same season. This definition covers also potato “tuber” seed. Also covered are Strawberries, asparagus, cassava, etc..
5. **Applicant Producer or Producer Group:** Candidate for certification that has applied or is in the process of applying for registration by a GLOBALGAP approved CB.
6. **Arable land:** Land worked regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation, which includes fallow land.
7. **Audit:** (refer also to ISO 19011) A systematic and functionally independent examination to determine whether quality and food safety activities and results comply with planned procedures and whether these procedures are implemented effectively and are suitable to achieve objectives. In GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) an audit refers to the verification of the Quality Management System of a producer group. It also refers to the surveillance of a Certification Body by an Accreditation Body.
8. **Benchmark:** A measurable set of variables used as a baseline or reference in evaluating the performance of schemes.
9. **Benchmarked Certification System:** A certification system which has achieved its accreditation to ISO/IEC Guide 65 (EN45011) via a GLOBALGAP approved Certification Body with an Accreditation Body that is a member of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and is a signatory of the Multi-Lateral Agreement (MLA) concerning ISO/IEC IEC Guide 65 and of the Memorandum of Understanding between the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) and/or IAF and GLOBALGAP that has successfully completed the procedures set out in this document and been formally recognised by GLOBALGAP.
10. **Benchmarked Standard:** A standard that is operated under a benchmarked certification system or under the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certification system that has successfully completed the procedures set out in this document and has been formally recognised by GLOBALGAP.
11. **Biennial:** A plant which completes its life cycle within two years and then dies.
12. **Biocide:** A biocide can be a pesticide, which includes fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, algicides, molluscicides, miticides and rodenticides; or it can be an antimicrobial, which includes germicides, antibiotics, antibacterials, antivirals, antifungals, antiparasites

13. **Biodiversity:** The 1992 United Nations Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro defined "biodiversity" as "the variability among living organisms from all sources, including, 'inter alia', terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems". Biodiversity is of main relevance during EIA and EMPs.
14. **Biosecurity:** Policies and measures taken to protect from biological harm. Biosecurity in aquaculture is the protection of fish and shellfish from infectious agents (viruses, bacteria, fungi or parasites). Mortality due to diseases and decreased production due to infections are major factors for economic loss but also a serious food safety concern for the consumers. In addition, as the density of fish and shellfish in intensive farming becomes more concentrated and actively managed, the probability of individuals coming into contact or becoming a source of potential pathogen is much greater. Thus, it is critical to implement appropriate safeguards in production facilities to protect the health of aquatic animals. These safeguards include diagnostics, disease prevention, disease control etc., which are imperative and should be enforced through Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) strategies.
15. **Biosecurity Plan:** A plan that identifies potential pathways for the introduction and spread of disease in a zone or compartment, and describes the measures which are being or will be applied to mitigate the disease risks in accordance. The plan also describes how these measures are audited to ensure that the risks are regularly re-assessed and the measures adjusted accordingly.
16. **BIPRO:** Brand Integrity Programme of GLOBALGAP
17. **Brood Stock (source Fish base):** In aquaculture, the brood stock is a group of sexually mature individuals of a cultured species that is kept separate for breeding purposes. Brood stocks are maintained for several reasons: Providing eggs and fry in a controlled environment so as not to have to rely on wild catches of fry for raising a generation of the cultured species. Producing a disease-free base from which to raise future generations. Selective breeding, trying to produce a breed that is resistant against diseases that can affect wild animals. Brood stocks are common in the farming of salmon and shrimps.
18. **Broiler:** A meat type chicken raised for marketing at an early age.
19. **Buffer zone:** The region near the border of a protected area; a transition zone between areas managed for different objectives.
20. **Bund:** A barrier on the surface of the soil/ground/floor to prevent runoff, spillage and soil erosion.
21. **Calibration:** Determination of the accuracy of an instrument, usually by measurement of its variation from a standard, to ascertain necessary correction factors.
22. **Certification:** All those actions leading to the issuing of a certificate in terms EN45011 or ISO/IEC Guide 65 Product Certification
23. **Certification Body:** also known as conformity assessment bodies, are organizations who provide conformity assessment services such as inspections and certifications to producers or producer groups for GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) standards in context with the requirements established under EN 45011 / SO/IEC Guide 65.
24. **Certification Committee:** Decision making person or group of persons within a CB that has the responsibility for making the final decision on whether an applicant producer or producer group becomes a certified producer.
25. **Certified Producer or Producer Group:** Applicant that has successfully applied and obtained a certificate by a GLOBALGAP approved CB.
26. **Chain of Custody:** An unbroken trail of acceptability that ensures the physical security of data, records and/or samples. Also: a process used to maintain and document the chronological history of the evidence.
27. **CIPRO:** Certification Integrity Programme of GLOBALGAP
28. **Compensation (with regard to environmental compensation – mangroves):** Compensation in

- money for the adverse effects (habitat and work) aquaculture has on the direct environment and community.
29. Competent Authority: Person or organization that has the legally delegated or invested authority, capacity, or power to perform a designated function.
  30. Compost: The controlled biological decomposition of organic material in the presence of air to form a humus-like material. Controlled methods of composting include mechanical mixing and aerating, ventilating the materials by dropping them through a vertical series of aerated chambers, or placing the compost in piles out in the open air and mixing it or turning it periodically.
  31. Compound Feed: Compound Feeds (which can be Complete or Complementary), that may be produced using any ingredients (except medicated feed/supplements) as raw materials. Compound Feeds in the context of GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) exclude the production of ingredients such as forage or grains (Simple Feed Materials), pre-mixtures, additives or medicated feeds (Prepared Feed Supplements) etc.
  32. Consumer: An individual who buys products or services for personal use and not for manufacture or resale.
  33. Contract farming (in Aquaculture): FAO defines contract farming as follows (FAO AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BULLETIN 145, 2001): Contract farming can be defined as an agreement between farmers and processing and/or marketing firms for the production and supply of agricultural products under forward agreements, frequently at predetermined prices. The arrangement also invariably involves the purchaser in providing a degree of production support through, for example, the supply of inputs and the provision of technical advice. The basis of such arrangements is a commitment on the part of the farmer to provide a specific commodity in quantities and at quality standards determined by the purchaser and a commitment on the part of the company to support the farmer's production and to purchase the commodity. The intensity of the contractual arrangement varies according to the depth and complexity of the provisions in each of the following three areas: Market provision: The grower and buyer agree to terms and conditions for the future sale and purchase of a crop or livestock product; Resource provision: In conjunction with the marketing arrangements the buyer agrees to supply selected inputs, including on occasions land preparation and technical advice; and Management specifications: The grower agrees to follow recommended production methods, inputs regimes, and cultivation and harvesting specifications.
  34. Corridor: (1) A linear strip of land identified for present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries. (2) A thin strip of vegetation used by wildlife and potentially allowing movement of biotic factors between two areas.
  35. Cover Crop: A crop that provides temporary protection for delicate seedlings and/or provides a canopy for seasonal soil protection and improvement between normal crop production periods. Except in orchards where permanent vegetative cover is maintained, cover crops usually are grown for one year or less. When ploughed under and incorporated into the soil, cover crops are also referred to as green manure crops.
  36. Covered Crops: Primarily means "produced in a greenhouse". A crop is considered as covered when it is grown beneath or within a structure, with or without building foundations, where the cropping environment has some kind of overhead protection (not including individual plant/tree covers, nets, low tunnels, hail protection, mulches or anything that is not a greenhouse) during the production of that crop. The cover can be plastic, glass or other similar materials, and must be accessible by persons (walk-in possible). Any farm can have part of its crop covered and another part not covered, but this must be declared separately during registration detailing the sum of the respective areas (covered or not covered), according to the definition above.
  37. Critical Control Point (CCP): A point, step, or procedure at which control can be applied and a safety hazard can be prevented, eliminated, or reduced to acceptable levels
  38. Critical defect: A deviation at a CCP which may result in a hazard
  39. Critical limits: A maximum and/or minimum value to which a biological, chemical or physical

- parameter must be controlled at a CCP to prevent, eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the occurrence of a food-safety hazard.
40. Crop rotation: A crop rotation system means that the crops on a certain plot are following other crops according to a predefined plan. Normally the crops are changed annually, but they can also be multi-annual. It usually followed for the purpose of increasing soil fertility and maintaining good yields and forms part of Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
  41. Customer: A customer is anyone who purchases products or services from a supplier.
  42. Declaration: Written statement that covers the relevant subject, and which is signed by the person that makes the statement, and will be taken by the CB as evidence for verification of compliance to the applicable points.
  43. Deviation: Failure to meet a critical limit.
  44. Dubbing: refers to trimming of wattle/comb through electro - cauterizing of male breeders to reduce further injury due to pecking and fighting.
  45. Ecological Aspects: Those related to the ecosystem: the dynamic complex of plant, animal, and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
  46. Environment: water, air, land, wild species of fauna and flora, and any interrelationship between them, as well as any relationship with living organisms.
  47. Environmental Aspects: The interaction of climate, soil, topography (non-living) and other plants and animals (living) in any given area.
  48. Environmental Assessment (EA): Process of estimating and evaluating significant short-term and long-term effects of a program or project on the quality of its location's environment. It also includes identifying ways to minimize, mitigate, or eliminate these effects and/or compensate for their impact. An environmental impact assessment is prepared on the basis of an EA. Also called environmental evaluation.
  49. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Detailed study based on environmental assessment (EA) to determine the type and level of effects an existing facility is having, or a proposed project would have, on its natural environment. Its objectives include (1) to help decide if the effects are acceptable or have to be reduced for continuation of the facility or proceeding with the proposed project, (2) to design/implement appropriate monitoring, mitigation, and management measures, (3) propose acceptable alternatives, and (4) to prepare an environmental impact report (EIR). The adequacy of an EIA is based on the extent to which the environmental impacts can be identified, evaluated, and mitigated. An EIA is a standard requirement where international agencies (such as World Bank) are involved, and is critically important for projects requiring a major change in land use or those which are to be located in environmentally sensitive areas.
  50. Environmental Impact Report (EIR): Written record of an EIA exercise submitted to the deciding authority. It identifies and examines the likely environmental effects of the continuing operations of an existing facility or those of a proposed project, and proposes measures to avoid, mitigate, or offset them. An EIS is only a part of EIA process and not its definitive product. Also called environmental impact statement.
  51. Environmental Risk: Actual or potential threat of adverse effects on living organisms and environment by effluents, emissions, wastes, resource depletion, etc., arising out of an organization's activities.
  52. Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA): The process of gathering data and making assumptions to estimate the short- and long-term harmful effects of one or more substances, products or technologies on the natural environment and human health.
  53. Erosion: Erosion is the mechanical movement of the land surface by wind, rain, running water or moving ice resulting in the wearing away of land or soil.
  54. Feed Conversion Ratio: In animal husbandry, feed conversion ratio (FCR), feed conversion rate, or feed conversion efficiency (FCE), is a measure of an animal's efficiency in converting feed

- mass into increased body mass. Specifically FCR is the mass of the food eaten (in kg of “dry” weight) divided by the body mass gain (in kg of “wet” weight), all over a specified period of time. FCR is dimensionless, i.e. there are no measurement units associated with FCR. Animals that have a low FCR are considered efficient users of feed.
55. Field, plot, orchard or greenhouse: Separate units of land within a production location, which summed up as a whole, form a production unit.
  56. First Harvest (First Crop): This data is important for the calculation of the registration fee. “First harvest” should be chosen when there is only one crop per certification cycle on a registered area. In all cases, when a producer only registers annual crops/tree crops; “First Harvest” must be chosen. See 60 Further Harvest
  57. Forest patches: Forest stands or forest patches refer to the ecosystem scale at which a relatively homogenous forest unit can be identified. The composition, structure, and ecological functions within a stand are similar enough that an ecologically responsible forest use prescription can be applied uniformly within the stand, without encountering changes in ecological parameters that may produce unexpected or undesirable results
  58. Food safety: The assurance that food will not cause harm to the consumer when it is prepared and consumed according to its intended use;
  59. Fumigant: Volatile liquid or gas to kill insects, nematodes, fungi, bacteria, seeds, roots, rhizomes, or entire plants.
  60. Further Harvest (Subsequent Crop): This data is important for the calculation of the registration fee. “Further harvest” must be chosen for second or subsequent crops (of the same re-planted or different crops) when produced on the same registered area per certification cycle. E.g. various short-seasonal vegetables are grown consecutively on the same area during the certification cycle.
  61. GLN: (Global Location Number) provides the global supply chain solution for the identification of physical locations and legal entities.
  62. GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Standard: Specified standards within GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) and other normative documents have been developed in compliance with ISO/IEC Guide 65 clause 4.1.3, which are available from GLOBALGAP specifically as a reference point or benchmark against which equivalence can be demonstrated.
  63. GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Certification System: A certification system that complies with both the requirements of ISO IEC Guide 65 and the requirements defined by the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) General Regulations.
  64. GLOBALGAP Number (GGN): A unique number assigned by GLOBALGAP to the producer at registration, which will be used as a unique identifier for all GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) activities. The GLOBALGAP 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](http://www.gs1.org)) or alternatively – in its absence – GLOBALGAP assigns its own interim GLN.
  65. Good Agricultural Practices (GAP): Practices that address environmental, economic and social sustainability for on-farm processes, and result in safe and quality food and non-food agricultural products" (FAO COAG 2003 GAP paper)
  66. Groundwater: All water that is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground of the soil.
  67. Harvesting containers: Containers used for harvesting and transporting produce during and after harvest.
  68. Harvesting tools: gloves, scissors, knives, clippers, etc.

69. Hazard: A biological, chemical, physical or any other property that may cause a product to be unsafe for consumption.
70. Herbicide: A chemical that controls or destroys undesirable plants.
71. High Conservation Value Area: High Conservation Value (HCV) areas are critical areas in a landscape, which need to be appropriately managed in order to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values. There are six main types of HCV areas. A number of tools on how to identify, manage and monitor HCVs are available at: <http://hcvnetwork.org/practical-support/the-hcv-toolkit-global-home>. • HCV1. Areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refuge). • HCV2. Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level areas where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance. • HCV3. Areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems. • HCV4. Areas that provide basic ecosystem services in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control). • HCV5. Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health). • HCV6. Areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).
72. Home Mixer: The production of home mixed feeds that do not leave the farm where they were produced. These are divided into producers who mix or blend feed on farm for own use using premixes or additives (creating a compound feed), and producers who mix ingredients on farm, but do not use pre-mixes or additives (and therefore do not create a compound feed).
73. Initial inspection: This is the first inspection for certification of a production process. An initial inspection in the case of crops shall take place during harvest time, 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. An initial inspection shall also be conducted when i) a certificate expired for more than 12 months, ii) a production unit changes owner and iii) when a producer transfer takes place.
74. Inlet water (Aquaculture): Water taken from a surface source of water used for aquaculture purposes extracted from the environment. Place where this happens is an inlet.
75. Inorganic fertilizer: a fertiliser in which the declared nutrients are in the form of minerals obtained by extraction or by physical and/or chemical industrial processes.
76. Integrated Crop Management: ICM is a farming system that meets the requirements of long-term sustainability. It is a whole-farm strategy that involves managing crops profitably, with respect for the environment, in ways that suit local soil, climatic and economic conditions. It safeguards the farm's natural assets in the long term. ICM is not a rigidly defined form of crop production but is a dynamic system that adapts and makes sensible use of the latest research, technology, advice and experience.
77. Integrated Farm Management: An approach to farming which aims to balance production with economic and environmental considerations by means of a combination of measures including crop rotation, cultivations, appropriate crop varieties and careful use of inputs.
78. Integrated Pest Management (IPM): The careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep plant protection products and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimise risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasises the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural and or non-chemical pest control mechanisms.
79. Internal audit: Audit carried out by the producer group on its own Quality Management System, at least once per year.
80. Internal group inspection: Inspection carried out to all registered Producer Group members at least once per year. Inspection: conformity evaluation by observation and judgement accompanied as appropriate by measurement, testing or gauging. The examination of food or systems for control of food, raw materials, processing and distribution, including in-process and finished product

testing, in order to verify compliance to requirements; See also ISO 9000: 2005. In GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) an inspection takes place at farm level to determine if the producer is compliant with the CPCCs.

81. IPRO: The Integrity Programme of GLOBALGAP
82. Juvenile: A juvenile (organism) is an individual organism after birth (hatching, germination, etc.), but has not yet reached its sexual maturity.
83. Licence and Certification agreement: legal document which establishes the rights and obligations of GLOBALGAP as standard owner and GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approved certification bodies as independent inspection organisations for inspection, certification and licensing activities within the framework of the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) system.
84. Living wage: Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
85. Local Community (as used in Aquaculture): “A group of people with diverse characteristics who are linked by social ties, share common perspectives, and engage in joint action in geographical locations or settings”. Elements of indicators that can be applied when trying to distinguish between communities revolve around being a social unit and having particular relationships. Distinctions between communities within a given governmental unit (like a town or district) can be made on the basis of four elements: 1. a state of organized society, 2. the people of a confined geographical location, 3. the quality of holding something in common, as in community of interests, community of goods, 4. a sense of common identity and characteristics.
86. Mangroves: Mangroves are broadly defined as areas containing one or more true mangroves. About 60 species are restricted to the mangrove habitat according to Saenger et al. (1983) and this list can be found at <http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/mangrove/en/> under “Exclusive mangrove species”. Disturbance of any one of these species communities should not be permitted, as they are considered essential to the survival of this critically endangered ecosystem. Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration, including that of mangroves, can be found at: [http://www.ramsar.org/key\\_guide\\_restoration\\_e.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/key_guide_restoration_e.htm)
87. Manure organic fertilizer: non-proprietary organic fertilizer; Animal excreta collected from stables and barnyards with or without litter; used to enrich the soil.
88. Medicines: Substances intended for use in the diagnosis, prevention, mitigation, cure or treatment of a condition or disease, including substances with effect on the central nervous system like sedatives and anaesthetics.
89. Milking Parlour: a place where cows are milked.
90. Module: Section of the standard where a set of Control Points are grouped together under a common denominator (e.g. All Farm, Crops Base, Fruit and Vegetables for Apples)
91. Natural Inter-tidal zone: The inter-tidal zone, also known as the littoral zone, in marine aquatic environments is the area of the foreshore and seabed that is exposed to the air at low tide and submerged at high tide, i.e. the area between tide marks. The natural inter-tidal zone is that which would otherwise exist without changes to local hydrology due to man made changes such as artificial dikes and embankments.
92. New agricultural site: Land being used for production or planted for the first time after being used for animal production or non-food uses, excluding “soil improvement” crops.
93. Non-compliance: A GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) control point in the checklist is not fulfilled according to the compliance criteria.
94. Non-conformance: A GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) rule that is necessary for obtaining a GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certificate is infringed. In other words, the producer does not comply with 100% of the Major Musts and/or 95% of the Minor Musts.
95. Nutrient balance: The soil surface nitrogen balance is calculated as the difference between the total quantity of nitrogen inputs entering the soil and the quantity of nitrogen outputs leaving the

- soil annually, based on the nitrogen cycle.
96. Organic agriculture: Refer to 2000/2092 legislation.
  97. Organic fertiliser: Organic fertilisers mean materials of animal origin used to maintain or improve plant nutrition and the physical and chemical properties and biological activity of soils, either separately or together, they may include manure, compost and digestion residues.
  98. Outlet water (Aquaculture): Water returned to the environment after being used for aquaculture purposes. Place where this happens is an outlet.
  99. Outlet Effluent: Liquid waste that is released into a river or other waterway. Water mixed with waste matter, which is flowing outward.
  100. Overexploitation: The use of raw materials excessively without considering the long-term ecological impacts and sustainability of such use.
  101. Packhouse: Any facility set up for handling harvested produce (see Produce Handling). Only those packhouses that do not pack the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) registered produce in the final package and/or do not process the produce by changing its shape or appearance are included in the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certificate scope for Integrated Farm Assurance.
  102. Perennial: A plant whose life cycle lasts for three or more years; Lasting year after year
  103. Plant Protection Product: Any substance or mixture of substances intended for controlling insects, weeds, fungi, and other forms of plant or animal life considered to be pests.
  104. Plant Protection Product (PPP) risk analysis: Covers the following risks,
    - Exceeding Maximum Residue Levels/Limits (MRLs),
    - Legal PPP registration issues
    - Residue analysis decision taking
    - Reasons behind decision taking for Residue Analysis
  105. Pollution prevention: The use of materials, processes, or practices to reduce, minimise, or eliminate the creation of pollutants or wastes. It includes practices that reduce the use of toxic or hazardous materials, energy, water, and/or other resources.
  106. Post harvest chemicals: Includes post-harvest Plant Protection Products, including wax, detergents, and lubricants where applicable.
  107. Post larvae (Shrimp): Animals that have changed from the larval form to juvenile or adult form; usually refers only to the stage immediately following the larvae and which shows already juvenile characters.
  108. Potable water: Water which meets the quality standards of drinking water such as those described in the WHO published Guidelines for the Safe Use of Wastewater and Excreta in Agriculture and Aquaculture.
  109. Preventive measure: Physical, chemical, or other factors that can be used to control an identified hazard.
  110. Primary product: "Not processed" (See definition for processed product).
  111. Processed product: When the structure of the product is altered in appearance or form
  112. Produce: The harvested product of the crop after it has been harvested, before it is sold.
  113. Produce handling: Low risk post-harvest activities carried out on the produce that is still owned by the certified producer/group of producers, i.e., packing or storage. Produce handling does not cover processing of produce. Any storage, chemical treatments, trimming, washing, or any other handling where the product may have physical contact with other materials or substances must be considered under produce handling (CPCC FV.5). Packing carried out at point of harvest must be considered under "Final Produce Packing at point of Harvest" (see CPCC FV.4.2).

114. **Producer:** A person (individual) or business (individual or producer group) representing the production of the products, relevant to the scope (Crops, Livestock or Aquaculture), who has the legal responsibility for the products sold by that farming business.
115. **Producer Group:** Group of producers applying for certification with an internal procedure and internal control of 100 % of members registered to the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) requirements. A producer group may have members that are not GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) providing there is a system for segregation of these non-GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) producers in place according GR Part III, 1.9). It must have legal structure, contracts with each producer, stating entry and exit requirements, stipulated suspensions, and agreement to comply with GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) requirements for registered members. List of all members of the producer group with registration status must be available. The producer group must have a management representative with ultimate responsibility. A producer group is not a multi-site operation where an individual or one organisation owns several production locations or “farms”, which in itself are NOT separate legal entities. This type of operation falls under Option 1 and every production location, farm or site must be inspected and covered under the scope of the certificate. Only if such an operation has a Quality Management System including internal annual inspections, and the QMS is included in the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certification, can it be certified under Option 2 with a random sample of sites (minimum square root) selected based on the criteria as described in GR Part II, Appendix II.3
116. **Production process:** GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) provides the standards and framework for independent, recognised third party certification of farm production processes based on EN45011 or ISO/IEC Guide 65 – product/production process certification and therefore the producer can only be certified with reference to one or more production processes of the product(s) under consideration. Although the term “product status” is used, it only refers to the status of the production process of the product out of which the product is delivered and not to that of the product itself.
117. **Product tracing:** the capability to identify the origin of a particular unit and/or batch of product located within the supply chain by reference to records held upstream in the supply chain. Products are traced for purposes such as product recall and investigating complaints. Within the context of GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Integrated Farm Assurance this means tracing product from the producer’s immediate customer back to the producer and certified farm.
118. **Product tracking:** The capability to follow the path of a specified unit of a product through the supply chain as it moves between organisations. Products are tracked routinely for obsolescence, inventory management and logistical purposes. Within the context of GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Integrated Farm Assurance this means tracking product from the producer to his immediate customer.
119. **Production Location:** A production unit or group of production units, covered by the same ownership, operational procedures, farm management, and GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) decision-making activities. For GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) certification the production location(s) must be registered with the CB.
120. **Protected areas:** An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means. The Six IUCN Protected Area Management Categories: • Ia Strict Nature Reserve: protected area managed mainly for science, • Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection, • II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation, • III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features, • IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention, • V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation, • VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems. The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) is the most complete compilation of protected areas data available. The datasets are available as free downloads at: <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa/>.
121. **Pullet:** refers to the female chicken, which has not reached its laying age or period.

122. RAMSAR sites: <http://www.ramsar.org/> The Ramsar List shows the site name, date of designation, location, total area, and geographical coordinates of each Ramsar site. Fuller descriptions of all the sites in the List have been published periodically in the Directory of Wetlands of International Importance, the most recent edition of which is available on Wetlands International's Web site (<http://www.wetlands.org/RSDB/default.htm>).
123. Record: A record is a document that contains objective evidence, which shows how well activities are being performed or what kind of results<sub>1</sub> is being achieved.
124. Registration: The process by which an individual producer or producer group starts the application process for certification with an approved GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) CB.
125. Registration number: It is a number issued by the Certification Body to identify the producer and it serves as alias identification to the GLOBALGAP number (GGN).
126. Rehabilitation (of ecosystems): The recovery of specific ecosystem services in a degraded ecosystem or habitat. In coastal ecosystem settings, direct and indirect services include: fiber, timber, fuel; erosion control; flood/storm protection; waste processing; nutrient cycling; biodiversity etc. All of these services should be outlined in the Biodiversity inclusive EIA. Rehabilitation of disused ponds merely implies re-obtaining yield from pond. Success of rehabilitation depends on objectives, which should be based on EIA.
127. Responsible persons: Persons who have been appointed of being responsible by position or agreement.
128. Restoration (of ecosystems): The return of an ecosystem to its original community structure, natural complement of species, and natural functions.
129. Rinsate: The mixture of the water used for rinsing together with remnants of the Plant Protection Product and water mixture that results from the process of rinsing the Plant Protection Product application machinery/containers.
130. Risk: An estimate of the likely occurrence of a hazard.
131. Risk analysis: Means an estimate of the probability, frequency and severity of the occurrence of a hazard or other non-conformity with regard to quality and food safety.
132. Recall: Means the process by which a product is removed from the supply chain and where consumers are advised to take appropriate action, for example to return or destroy food.
133. Resolved: Positive closure of a non-compliance.
134. Salinisation: The condition in which the salt content of soil accumulates over time to above the normal level; occurs in some parts of the world where water containing high salt concentration evaporates from aquacultural infrastructure with standing water.
135. Sanitised: Washed with a disinfectant. (Disinfection)
136. Scope of accreditation: Specific conformity assessment services for which accreditation are sought or have been granted. In GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) the accreditation scopes are Livestock, Crops, Aquaculture.
137. Scope of the Standard: Module covering generic production issues, classified under the titles of All Farm Base, Crops Base, Livestock Base and Aquaculture Base.
138. Seepage: The infiltration and percolation of surface water from overland flow, ditches, channels, ponds, lakes, streams, rivers, or other surface water bodies.
139. Self-Assessment: internal inspection of the registered product carried out by the producer based on the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) checklist. Only applicable to Options 1 and 3.
140. Sewage: The waste and wastewater produced by residential and commercial sources and discharged into sewers.
141. Sewage sludge: The accumulated settled solids separated from various types of water either moist or mixed with liquid component as a result of natural or artificial processes.

142. Sewage water: water mixed with waste matter
143. Signature: Must be a personal, non-transferable, visible and infallible identifier of the person, which is recorded manually, either by handwriting or « pressing a button ». Password protection alone does not guarantee individual identification.
144. Social Impact Assessment: Includes the processes of analyzing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programmes, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. International Association for Impact Assessment ([www.IAIA.org](http://www.IAIA.org)).
145. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP): A written document which details an operation, analysis, or action whose mechanisms are prescribed thoroughly and which is commonly accepted as the method for performing certain routine or repetitive tasks.
146. Subcontractor: Specific farm operations performed under contract between the producer and the contractor. The contractor furnishes labour, equipment, and materials to perform the operation. Custom harvesting of grain, spraying and picking of fruit are examples of custom work. Within the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) context, subcontractors are those organisations/individuals contracted by the producer/producer group to carry out specific tasks that are covered in the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) Control Points and Compliance Criteria.
147. Sub-licence and Certification agreement: legal document which establishes the rights and obligations of GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) approved certification bodies as independent organisations for inspection, certification and licence activities and of producers or producer groups as interested parties active in the market within the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) system.
148. Sub-scope of the Standard: Module covering specific production details, classified per product type (Fruit and Vegetables, Combinable Crops, Coffee (green), Tea, Flowers and Ornamentals, Cattle & Sheep, Pigs, Dairy, Poultry, Salmon and Trout and any sub-scopes that might be added during the validity period of this document)
149. Substrate: Any growing medium used for holding plants in place of soil, and that has been imported to the site, and can be removed after use.
150. Suitable laboratory: Currently accredited to EN 17025 or can be demonstrated via documentation that it is in the process of gaining accreditation within a set time limit (2 years max.), or meets the demands for accreditation as evaluated by an external expert.
151. Supplier: A supplier is a person or an organization that provides products or services to customers.
152. Surface water: All waters on the surface of the Earth found in rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, as ice and snow, and transitional, coastal and marine waters.
153. Sustainable water sources: Those water sources that are under a sustainable method of management. I.e. one that “ensure[s] the health of aquatic ecosystems and balance the water needs of the environment with the water needs for economic development and agricultural purposes”
154. Technically responsible person: Person responsible for taking technical decisions regarding the certified product. This can be for a specific area of responsibility or overall, and may either be the producer or an adviser.
155. Toilet: Facility where the persons may defecate and urinate in a hygienic manner (including waste disposal) and poses no food safety contamination risk to surrounding field area whilst ensuring privacy of the person.
156. Top soil: The upper part of the soil profile that is relatively rich in humus, which is technically known as the A-horizon of the soil profile.
157. Traceability: The ability to retrace the history, use or location of a product (that is the origin of materials and parts, the history of processes applied to the product, or the distribution and placement of the product after delivery) by the means of recorded identification"

158. Verification: Confirmation by examination of evidence that a product, process or service fulfils specified requirements.
159. Veterinary Health Plan (VHP): A written plan that supports optimal health of the animals through continuous care by the veterinarian and trained personnel. It identifies disease prevention strategies, treatments for regularly encountered conditions, recommended vaccination protocols and parasite controls. Additionally it includes information on herd performance, biosecurity, workers' competence, etc.
160. Water Course: A discrete and significant element of surface water such as a lake, reservoir, a stream, river or canal, part of a stream, river or canal, transitional water or a stretch of coastal water.
161. Waste Matter: Any materials unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted
162. Weed: Any plant growing where it is not wanted. In agriculture, used for a plant that has good colonising capability in a disturbed environment, and can usually compete with a cultivated species therein. Weeds are typically considered as unwanted, economically useless or pest species.
163. Well-Boat: A well-boat is a vessel for transporting live fish in tanks.
164. Withdrawal: is the process by which a product is removed from the supply chain, with the exception of a product that is in the possession of consumers.
165. Worker: Any person on the farm that has been contracted to carry out a task. This includes farm owners and managers.
166. Working language: language in which an audit/inspection can be carried out independently without a translator.

**Note:** This list of definitions are indicative but not limiting; more definitions are added by GLOBALGAP as the need arises, changing the numbering – the pre-established order is Alphabetic for the first letter of the term defined.

## **EDITION UPDATE REGISTER**

<b>General Regulation Version</b>	<b>Replaces</b>	<b>Replaced document obsolete</b>	<b>New document comes into force</b>	<b>Description of Modification</b>
3.0-1_Sep07	3.0_Mar07	30 Sep 2007	30 Sep 2007	Modification GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP)
3.0-2_Apr08	3.0-1_Sep07	16 April 2008	16 April2008	Addition of definitions, mainly as a result of the launch of the Shrimp sub-scope.
3.1_Nov09 Interim Final	3.0-2_Apr08	28 Feb 2010	20 Nov 2009	Addition of definitions for First Harvest, Further Harvest, Production process. CIPRO, BIPRO, GAP, GLN, Initial inspection, IPRO, Recall, Veterinary Health Plan Modification of Definition for Produce Handling, Record, Production location, GGN, Subcontractor
3.1_Nov09	3.1_Nov09 Interim Final	28 Feb 2010	20 Nov 2009 Published 6 Jan 2010	Change from Interim Final to Final Version

1. For detailed information of the modifications please contact GLOBALGAP Secretariat for the History document.
2. When the changes do not affect the accreditation of the standard, the version will remain “3.0” and edition update shall be indicated with “-x”.
3. When the changes do affect the accreditation of the standard, the version name will change to “3.x”.