



GLOBALG.A.P.

GLOBALG.A.P. **General Regulations**

Part I – Annex 1.4 Definitions

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ANNEX I.4 GLOBALG.A.P. DEFINITIONS

The following terms are defined according to their use in the GLOBALG.A.P. context and are listed in alphabetical order.

1. **Accreditation body (AB):** Organization responsible for assessing and accrediting GLOBALG.A.P. certification bodies against ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation. Requirements for accreditation bodies to work with the GLOBALG.A.P. system are described in General Regulations Part III 2.3.
2. **Active ingredient:** Ingredient of a plant protection product or a medicine that is biologically active. Some plant protection products and medications may contain more than one active ingredient.
3. **Annual crop:** Crop that completes its life cycle in one year or less, i.e. germinates from seed (botanical or vegetative seeds, as e.g. tubers), grows, flowers, produces the registered product, and dies in the same season).
4. **Applicant:** Candidate who applies for GLOBALG.A.P. certification by an approved certification body. An applicant may be an individual producer, individual producer with multiple sites, a producer group, a livestock transport provider, or a compound feed manufacturer.
5. **Aquaculture scope:** This GLOBALG.A.P. scope covers all production stages of finfish, crustaceans, and molluscs, as well as all stages of the specific species registered by the producer as long as the seedlings are derived from domesticated broodstock under controlled systems (except for the passive collection from the planktonic phase), and the seedlings supply is under commercial status (and not only research status). Aquaculture certification cannot be achieved for wild fish/catch that are not farmed.
6. **Arable land:** Land which can be used to produce agricultural crops.
7. **Associate member:** Certification bodies, consulting companies, plant protection or fertilizer industries, universities, etc. and their associations who sign up to promote GLOBALG.A.P. as a certification system.
8. **Audit:** A systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which audit criteria are fulfilled. (ISO definition). Within the GLOBALG.A.P. system an audit refers to the assessment of the quality management system (QMS) of a producer group or an Option 1 producer with multisites who implemented a QMS.
9. **Auditor:** Within the GLOBALG.A.P. system, an auditor is an individual qualified for auditing the quality management system of producer groups and Option 1 multisites where a QMS is implemented for compliance with the GLOBALG.A.P. Standard according to the QMS checklist, available on the GLOBALG.A.P. website. GLOBALG.A.P. auditors are also qualified to inspect production sites.
10. **Benchmarking process:** In the GLOBALG.A.P. system, the benchmarking process has been set to recognize and support local initiatives, and to form common and effective Good Agricultural Practices (G.A.P.) in order to simplify the certification process for producers and decrease unnecessary duplication of audits and costs.
11. **Benchmarked standard:** A certification standard that has gone through the GLOBALG.A.P. benchmarking process, in which the certification systems are compared, and has been recognized to be equivalent or resembling to GLOBALG.A.P.
12. **Biennial:** A plant that completes its life cycle within two years and then dies.

13. **Biocide:** A biocide can be a chemical substance or a microorganism used to manage, mitigate, or remove any harmful organisms via chemical or biological methods. There are two primary categories of biocides: 1) pesticides (e.g. fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, algaecides, molluscicides, miticides and rodenticides), and 2) antimicrobials (e.g. germicides, antibiotics, antibacterial, antivirals, antifungals, antiprotozoals, and antiparasites).
14. **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 environmental impact assessments (EIA) and environmental management plans (EMP).
15. **Biosecurity plan:** A written document addressing potential pathways for the introduction and spread of disease in a zone or compartment, and describing the preventative measures which are being or will be applied to mitigate the chemical and biological risks. The plan also describes procedures to ensure that the risks are regularly re-assessed and the measures adjusted accordingly.
16. **Biosecurity:** A set of preventative measures taken to protect from infectious diseases, quarantined pests, invasive alien species, and living modified organisms. 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.
17. **BIPRO:** Brand Integrity Program of GLOBALG.A.P., which monitors the use of the GLOBALG.A.P. brand, database usage and data accuracy, as well as addresses the non-conformances of fraud and/or repeated incomplete/missing registrations in the database on the part of the certifying body.
18. **Broiler:** Chickens (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) bred and raised specifically for meat production.
19. **Broodstock** (source: Aquaculture): A group of sexually mature individuals of a cultured species that is kept separate for breeding purposes.
20. **Buffer zone:** (1) The region adjacent to the border of a protected area. (2) A transition zone between areas managed for different objectives.
21. **Bund:** A barrier on the surface of the soil/ground/floor to prevent runoff, spillage, and soil erosion (also known as dyke, embankment, etc.).
22. **Calibration:** Determination of the accuracy of an instrument, usually by measurement of its variation from a standard, to ascertain necessary correction factors.
23. **Certification Body Committee (CBC):** One of the committees that take part of GLOBALG.A.P. governance structure. The CBC is a committee of certification bodies that are GLOBALG.A.P. associate members. Some of the main CBC tasks are to propose processes and measures to maintain and improve integrity where necessary, to promote and harmonize all matters relating to technical issues, standards, and implementation, and to propose modifications to the General Regulations and Control Points and Compliance Criteria arising out of practical experience.
24. **Certification body (CB):** An organization that provides conformity assessment services such as inspections and certifications to producers or producer groups against the GLOBALG.A.P. Standards, in accordance with ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation requirements, GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations, and 'GLOBALG.A.P. License and Certification Agreement'.
25. **Certification Committee:** Decision-making person or group of persons within a certification body who bears the responsibility for making the final decision on whether an applicant producer/producer group becomes a certified producer/producer group or not.
26. **Certification:** All those actions leading to issuing of a certificate in terms of ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation (e.g. application, registration, audit/inspection, corrective actions, etc.).

27. **Certified producer/producer group:** Applicant who has successfully applied for and obtained a GLOBALG.A.P. certificate by successfully passing the inspection/audit and working with an approved GLOBALG.A.P. certification body.
28. **Checklist (CL):** Inspection and audit tools developed by GLOBALG.A.P. to facilitate inspections and audits (by producers, producer groups, certification bodies, and/or farm assurers).
29. **CIPRO:** Certification Integrity Program of GLOBALG.A.P., which addresses inspections, audits and/or certification performance of the certification bodies approved by GLOBALG.A.P. It is a risk-based program consisting of two kinds of assessments: 1) office assessments and 2) producer assessments or witness assessment of certification bodies' auditors/inspectors.
30. **Competent authority:** Person or organization that has the legally delegated or invested authority, capacity or power to perform a designated function or issue a recommendation/decision.
31. **Compliance criteria (CC):** Information provided to further illustrate each control point and how to successfully address the requirement(s) identified in the control point.
32. **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 periodically mixing or turning.
33. **Compound Feed Manufacturing (CFM) Standard:** A set of rules, control points, and compliance criteria to implement and certify an assurance system for compound feed manufacturers. It helps livestock and aquaculture producers to select appropriate and assured suppliers of compound feed.
34. **Compound feed:** Compound feed (which can be complete or complementary), that may be produced using any ingredients (except medicated feed/supplements) as raw materials. Compound feed in the context of GLOBALG.A.P. exclude the production of ingredients such as forage or grains (simple feed materials), pre-mixtures, additives, or medicated feeds (prepared feed supplements) etc.
35. **Consumer:** An individual who buys products or services for personal use and not for manufacture or resale.
36. **Contract farming:** FAO (FAO AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BULLETIN 145, 2001) defines contract farming 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 that takes into account market provisions, resource provisions, and management specifications.
37. **Contractual non-conformance:** 1) Occurs when a certification body is not in compliance with the contract signed with GLOBALG.A.P. and can lead to sanctioning of the CB. 2) When a producer is not in compliance with contracts signed with the certification body and can lead to sanctioning of the producer.
38. **Control points (CP):** Each of the requirements requested by GLOBALG.A.P. to implement Good Agricultural/Aquaculture Practices. Within the GLOBALG.A.P. Standards, control points are classified as Major Musts, Minor Musts, or Recommendations.
39. **Control Points and Compliance Criteria (CPCC):** The comprehensive set of control points and compliance criteria that make up the standard against which a producer's performance is measured both internally and externally.
40. **Conversion ratios:** Loss during handling, to be used in mass balance calculations.
41. **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.

42. **Cover crop:** A crop that 1) provides temporary protection for delicate seedlings and/or 2) provides a canopy for seasonal soil protection and improvement. Except in orchards, groves, and vineyards where permanent vegetative cover is maintained, cover crops are typically grown for one year or less and, often, between normal crop production periods. When ploughed under and incorporated into the soil, cover crops are also referred to as green manure crops.
43. **Covered crops:** A crop is considered as covered when it is grown beneath or within a structure (e.g. greenhouse, high tunnels, etc.), with or without building foundations, where the cropping environment has some kind of modification (not including individual plant/tree covers, nets, low tunnels, hail protection, or mulches) and that is accessible by persons (walk-in possible). The cover can be plastic, glass or other similar materials.
44. **Critical control point (CCP):** A point, step, or procedure in a production process at which control can be applied and a biological, chemical or physical hazard can be prevented, eliminated, or reduced to acceptable safety levels.
45. **Critical limits:** A maximum and/or minimum value to which a biological, chemical, or physical parameter shall be controlled at a critical control point to prevent, eliminate, or reduce to an acceptable level the occurrence of a food-safety hazard.
46. **Crop rotation system:** 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. Among other factors, crop species and order of rotation are selected to increase soil fertility, maintain good yields and prevent the occurrence of pests/diseases as part of an integrated production management (IPM) program.
47. **Customer:** A customer is a person or entity who purchases products or services from a supplier.
48. **Declaration:** Written statement that covers a relevant subject, and which is signed by the person that makes the statement.
49. **Dubbing:** Refers to trimming of wattle/comb through electro-cauterizing of male breeders to reduce further injury due to pecking and fighting.
50. **Ecological system:** The dynamic complex of plant, animal, and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
51. **Environment:** Water, air, land, fauna, flora, people, and natural resources that surround a production site (based on ISO DIS 14001:2015 definitions).
52. **Environmental risk:** Potential threat of adverse impacts on living organisms and/or environment by effluents, emissions, wastes, resource depletion, etc., arising out of a production process, project, activity, and/or facility.
53. **Erosion:** Erosion is the movement of the land surface by wind, rain, running water, or moving ice resulting in the wearing away of land or soil.
54. **European co-operation for Accreditation (EA):** EA is the European network of nationally recognized accreditation bodies located in the European geographical area (<http://www.european-accreditation.org>).
55. **Farm Assurer:** An organization (independent individual or group of individuals) that has signed a license agreement with GLOBALG.A.P. to act as trained and approved consultants to help producers implement good agricultural practices and work towards obtaining GLOBALG.A.P. certification.
56. **Feed conversion ratio/rate (FCR) or feed conversion efficiency (FCE):** 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.

57. **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 or when an area is registered for the first time for this certification cycle. In all cases, when a producer only registers perennial crops/tree crops; “first harvest” shall be chosen. (See definition for further harvest)
58. **Food defense:** Security of food and drink and their supply chains from all forms of malicious attack including ideologically motivated attack leading to contamination or supply failure. (PAS 96:2010).
59. **Food fraud:** It occurs when food is deliberately placed on the market, for financial gain, with the intention of deceiving the consumer (e.g. the sale of food that is unfit and potentially harmful, the deliberate mis-description of food, etc.). It may also involve the sale of food that has been stolen and/or illegally produced.
60. **Food safety:** The assurance that food will not cause harm to the consumer when it is prepared and consumed according to its intended use.
61. **Forest patches:** Refers to the ecosystem scale at which a relatively homogenous forest unit can be identified. The composition, structure, and ecological functions within the unit 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. (also known as forest stands)
62. **Fumigant:** Volatile liquid or gas used to kill insects, nematodes, fungi, bacteria, seeds, roots, rhizomes, or entire plants.
63. **Further harvest (subsequent crop):** When crops registered for certification will be grown in an area already registered for that certification cycle, they shall be registered as further harvest. Surfaces registered under further harvest are not subject to additional producer registration fees.
64. **General Regulations (GR):** The General Regulations documents describe the basic steps and rules for the applicant to obtain and maintain GLOBALG.A.P. certification, as well as the role and relationship of applicants, GLOBALG.A.P., and the CBs. The document is divided into three parts: Part I – General Requirements, Part II – Quality Management System Rules (QMS), and Part III – CB And Accreditation Rules.
65. **GLN (Global Location Number):** Provides the global supply chain solution for the identification of physical locations and legal entities (<http://www.gs1.org/1/glnrules/>).
66. **Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI):** GFSI benchmarks existing food standards against food safety criteria, and also looks to develop mechanisms to exchange information in the supply chain, to raise consumer awareness and to review existing good retail practices (<http://www.mygfsi.com>).
67. **GLOBALG.A.P. Risk Assessment on Social Practice (GRASP):** It is a voluntary assessment on the implemented social practices on farm. The outcome of the assessment does not affect the GLOBALG.A.P. certification but serves as additional information to supply chain partners who have been granted access to the results.
68. **GLOBALG.A.P. Integrity Program:** Is a set of verification activities carried out to verify, maintain and, where necessary, increase the value of the GLOBALG.A.P. certificates by reinforcing the integrity of the GLOBALG.A.P. system. GLOBALG.A.P.-commissioned experts carry out surveillance activities to check on the CB performance. The Integrity Program consists of two pillars: Brand Integrity Program (BIPRO) and Certification Integrity Program (CIPRO).
69. **GGN (GLOBALG.A.P. Number):** A unique, thirteen-digit number assigned by GLOBALG.A.P. to the producer at registration, which serves as a unique identifier for all GLOBALG.A.P. activities. The GGN remains valid and attached to the legal entity as long as the entity exists. The GGN serves as search key on the GLOBALG.A.P. website to validate certificates. The GGN will be replaced with the GLN if an applicant owns or buys a GLN.

70. **GLOBALG.A.P. certification system:** The certification system as a whole, as described by the GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations and the CPCC.
71. **GLOBALG.A.P. standards:** The GLOBALG.A.P. CPCC, which are separated into different modules, each one covering different areas or levels of activity in a production site. These modules are grouped into scope modules covering more generic production issues, classified more broadly (these are: All Farm Base, Crops Base, Livestock Base, Aquaculture) and sub-scope modules covering more specific production details, classified per product type.
72. **Good Agricultural Practices (G.A.P.):** FAO COAG 2003 GAP paper defines these as "practices that address environmental, economic and social sustainability for on-farm processes, and result in safe and quality food and non-food agricultural products."
73. **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.
74. **Harvesting containers:** Containers used for harvesting and transporting produce during and after harvest.
75. **Harvesting tools:** Gloves, scissors, knives, clippers, etc. used to separate the agricultural product from the parent plant/production site.
76. **Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP):** A food safety management methodology used in the analysis and control of biological, chemical, and physical hazards from raw material production, procurement and handling, to manufacturing, distribution and consumption of the finished product.
77. **Hazard:** A biological, chemical, physical, or any other property that may cause a situation unsafe for workers, consumers, and/or the environment.
78. **Herbicide:** A chemical that controls or destroys plants.
79. **High conservation value area (HCVA):** Critical areas in a landscape, which need to be appropriately managed in order to maintain or enhance biodiversity, ecosystems, cultural identity, and/or basic ecosystem services.
80. **Home mixer:** Producers who produce home mixed feeds that do not leave the farm where they were produced. There are two categories: 1) Producers who mix or blend feed on farm for own use using premixes or additives (i.e. creating a compound feed). 2) Producers who mix ingredients on farm but do not use pre-mixes or additives (i.e. do not create a compound feed).
81. **Individual certification:** The legal entity that has applied for and been certified is an individual producer.
82. **Initial inspection:** This is 1) the first inspection for certification of a production process, or 2) when a new product is added to the scope of the certificate, or 3) when a certificate expired for more than 12 months.
83. **Inlet water (Aquaculture):** Water taken from a surface source of water used for aquaculture purposes. Place where this happens is an inlet.
84. **Inorganic fertilizer:** A fertilizer in which the declared nutrients are in the form of minerals obtained by extraction or by physical and/or chemical industrial processes.
85. **Inspection:** Verification of the compliance with the CPCC at production site level.
86. **Inspector:** An inspector is a person who complies with the requirements as set out in General Regulations Part III and who carries out GLOBALG.A.P. inspections.
87. **Integrated crop management (ICM):** A cropping 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.

88. **Integrated Farm Assurance (IFA):** Is a single integrated standard with modular applications for different product groups, ranging from plant and livestock to aquaculture production.
89. **Integrated farm management:** The concept of ICM applied to any kind of farm (producing livestock, aquaculture, etc).
90. **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 minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural and/or non-chemical pest control mechanisms.
91. **Internal auditor:** Individual qualified (requirements are set out in General Regulations Part II) to audit and report on the QMS of a producer group or an individual multisite producer with implemented QMS to assess compliance with the certification requirements. The internal auditor is usually also responsible for approval of the members of the producer group or the production sites of the multisite based on the inspection reports prepared by the internal inspector(s).
92. **Internal inspection:** Annual farm level inspections carried out by an internal inspector on all registered producer group members in the case of producer groups, and all sites in the case of an individual producer with multi-site operation and QMS. The objective of these inspections is to determine the level of compliance of each producer member or site with the applicable control points and compliance criteria.
93. **Internal inspector:** Individual qualified (requirements are set out in General Regulations Part II) to undertake and report on the inspection of producer group members or production sites to assess their compliance with the certification requirements.
94. **International Accreditation Forum (IAF):** The International Accreditation Forum Inc. (IAF) is the world association of conformity assessment accreditation bodies and other bodies interested in conformity assessment in the fields of management systems, products, services, personnel and other similar programs of conformity assessment. Its primary function is to develop a single worldwide program of conformity assessment, which reduces risk for business and its customers by assuring them that accredited certificates may be relied upon (<http://www.iaf.nu/>).
95. **International Organization for Standardization (ISO):** ISO is a worldwide federation of national standardization bodies from more than 100 countries, with one standardization body representing each member country. Member organizations collaborate in the development and promotion of international standards. With respect to food, specifies requirements for food safety management systems where an organization in the food chain needs to demonstrate its ability to control food safety hazards in order to ensure that food is safe at the time of human consumption (<http://www.iso.org>).
96. **Juvenile:** A juvenile (organism) is an individual organism after birth (hatching, germination, etc.) that has not yet reached its sexual maturity.
97. **License and Certification Agreement:** Legal document which establishes the rights and obligations of GLOBALG.A.P. as standard owner and GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification bodies as independent inspection organizations for audit, inspection, certification, and licensing activities within the framework of the GLOBALG.A.P. system.
98. **Litter:** Consists of **waste** products that have been disposed improperly, without consent, at an inappropriate location.
99. **Livestock scope:** This GLOBALG.A.P. certification covers all livestock present on the farm as registered per production site.
100. **Major Must:** One of three types of control points that the producer is required to comply with in order to obtain GLOBALG.A.P. certification. Complying with 100 % of the Major Musts is compulsory.

101. **Management:** Management refers to the person or group of persons (depending on the size of the organization) that coordinates the available resources, including workers and their activities, in order to accomplish the objectives set by the organization (producer/producer group).
102. **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.
103. **Manure:** Organic material that is used to fertilize land, usually consisting of the feces and urine of domestic livestock, with or without litter such as straw, hay, or bedding. When crops are grown and plowed under for its beneficial effects to the soil and subsequent crops, they may be referred to as Green Manure. These crops are usually annuals, either grasses or legumes.
104. **Mass balance:** This is defined as a reconciliation of the amount of incoming raw material against the amount used in the resulting finished products, taking into account process waste and rework.
105. **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 anesthetics.
106. **Milking parlor:** A place where cows are milked.
107. **Mineral oil fractions (MOSH, POSH, MOAH):** Mineral oil fractions that may appear as chemical contaminants of food (e.g. tea) if the product is stored in inappropriate transport boxes/containers/bags. Especially packaging made from recycled paper or jute bags could be a source of mineral oil. MOSH (mineral oil saturated hydrocarbons), POSH (polyolefin oligomeric saturated hydrocarbons) and MOAH (mineral oil aromatic hydrocarbons) are different fractions that may be detected by chemical analysis and show the presence of this type of contamination.
108. **Minor Must:** One of three types of control points that the producer is required to comply with in order to obtain GLOBALG.A.P. certification. Producers shall comply with 95 % of all of the applicable Minor Musts.
109. **Module:** Section of the standard where a set of control points are grouped together under a common denominator (i.e. can refer to All Farm Base or any of the scopes and sub-scopes).
110. **National Interpretation Guideline (NIG):** Is a document, which provides guidance on the implementation of GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria at a national level. It is developed by a National Technical Working Group and goes through a transparent approval procedure. Once approved, the national guideline becomes a normative GLOBALG.A.P. document. This implies that all certification bodies that are working in the respective country have to include this guideline within their certification procedures.
111. **National Technical Working Group (NTWG):** Is a local, multi-stakeholder group established voluntarily in countries where there is a need for clarification of implementation of GLOBALG.A.P. on a local scale. The groups support GLOBALG.A.P. implementation and continuous improvement based on specific area needs.
112. **Natural intertidal zone:** The area of the foreshore and seabed in marine aquatic environments 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 (also known as littoral zone).
113. **Non-compliance:** A GLOBALG.A.P. control point in the checklist which is not fulfilled according to the associated compliance criteria.

114. **Non-conformance:** Occurs when a GLOBALG.A.P. rule that is necessary for obtaining a GLOBALG.A.P. certificate is infringed. For example, the producer who does not comply with 100 % of the Major Musts and/or 95 % of the Minor Musts is in a situation of non-conformance. It can also refer to a deviation from the critical limits set at a critical control point, which results in a hazard occurring.
115. **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.
116. **Organic agriculture:** Organic farming is a form of agriculture that relies on techniques such as crop rotation, green manure, compost, and biological pest control. Organic farming uses fertilizers and plant protection products but excludes or strictly limits the use of manufactured (synthetic) fertilizers, plant protection products, plant growth regulators, livestock antibiotics, food additives, genetically modified organisms, human sewage sludge, and nanomaterial. Organic agricultural methods are internationally regulated and legally enforced by many nations.
117. **Organic fertilizer:** Fertilizers made with materials of vegetable and animal origin (e.g. manure, compost, and digestion residues) used to maintain and/or improve plant nutrition, the physical and chemical properties, and biological activity of soils.
118. **Outlet effluent:** 1) Liquid waste that is released into a river or other waterway. 2) Water mixed with waste matter which is flowing outward.
119. **Outlet water:** Water returned to the environment after being used for aquaculture purposes. Place where this happens is an outlet.
120. **Overexploitation:** The excessive use of raw materials without considering long-term environmental impacts and sustainability of such usage levels.
121. **Packhouse:** Facility set up for handling harvested produce. Also called a produce handling facility or warehouse. See product handling unit (PHU).
122. **Parallel ownership (PO):** Parallel ownership is the situation where individual producers, producer members, or producer groups buy non-certified products of the same products they grow under certified production.
123. **Parallel production (PP):** Parallel production is the situation where individual producers, producer members, or producer groups produce the same product partly as certified and partly as non-certified. It is also PP where not all the members of a producer group producing a product that is registered for certification are included in the scope of the certificate.
124. **Pathogen:** A bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease.
125. **Perennial:** A plant whose life cycle lasts for three or more years.
126. **Plant propagation material (PPM):** Plant propagation material is defined as plants and parts thereof that are used for the cultivation of those products that can be certified under the Crops scope (defined in the 'GLOBALG.A.P. Product List'). This applies whether they are cultivated by sowing, planting out or another method intended for plant cultivation or propagation. Products certified under the PPM sub-scope are not intended for human consumption or for feed.
127. **Plant protection product (PPP):** Any substance or mixture of substances intended for controlling insects, weeds, fungi, and any other form of life considered to be a pest or disease for agricultural plants.
128. **Pollution prevention:** The use of materials, processes, or practices to reduce, minimize, or eliminate the creation of pollutants or wastes as well as practices that reduce the use of toxic or hazardous inputs.
129. **Post-harvest chemicals:** Includes plant protection products applied after harvest (e.g., including wax, detergents, biocides, and lubricants where applicable).

130. **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 characteristics.
131. **Potable water:** Water which meets the quality standards of drinking water such as those described in the WHO published guidelines and in legislation of several countries.
132. **Preventive measure:** Physical, chemical, or biological factors that may be used to manage, mitigate, or eliminate an identified hazard.
133. **Primary product:** “Not processed” (see definition for processed product).
134. **Procedure:** Step-by-step instruction to achieve a desired result.
135. **Processed product:** When the structure of the product is altered in appearance or form.
136. **Producer group:** Group of producers applying for or awarded certification with an internal procedure, internal control of 100 % of registered members to the GLOBALG.A.P. requirements, and a management representative with ultimate responsibility. A producer group may have members not registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. Database providing there is a system for segregation of their products.
137. **Producer:** A person (individual) or business (company, individual producer, or producer group) who is legally responsible for the production processes and the products relevant to the scope of certification, sold by that person or business. The term “producer” is also used in the GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations for the livestock transport companies and feed manufacturers.
138. **Product handling:** Any handling of products done post-harvest, where the product may have physical contact with other materials or substances. For the Fruit and Vegetables sub-scope it includes storage, chemical treatment, trimming, washing, etc., but it excludes product processing. For the Aquaculture sub-scope it includes processing as described in the relevant CPCC.
139. **Product handling unit (PHU):** Facilities where products are handled. All PHUs where GLOBALG.A.P. registered products are handled shall be identified and registered.
140. **Production site:** A production area (e.g. fields, plots, ponds, ranches) that is owned or rented and ultimately managed by one legal entity, and where the same input factors (e.g. water supply, workers, equipment, stores, etc.) are used. One site may contain several non-touching areas (areas that do not share a common border; non-contiguous) and production of more than one product on the same site is possible. All production sites where the product(s) that are included in the GLOBALG.A.P. certification scope are produced, shall be identified and registered.
141. **Protected areas:** An area of land and/or sea dedicated to the preservation 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 include: strict nature reserve, national park, natural monument, habitat/species management area, protected landscape/seascape, and managed resource protected area. The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) is the most complete compilation of protected areas data available (www.iucn.org).
142. **Pullet:** A young hen, especially one less than one year old.
143. **Pyrrolizidine alkaloids (PAs):** Are produced by plants as a defense mechanism against insect herbivores. These substances may contaminate agricultural products such as honey, grains, herbs, tea, etc.
144. **Quality management system (QMS):** The organizational structure, procedures, processes, and resources needed to implement quality management. In GLOBALG.A.P. the implementation of a QMS is obligatory in group certification and voluntary in individual producer multisite certification.

145. **RAMSAR sites:** The Ramsar List shows the site name, date of designation, location, total area, and geographical coordinates of each wetland of international importance as recognized by contracting parties of Ramsar (<http://www.ramsar.org/>).
146. **Raw manure:** Solid or liquid animal manure that has not been composted or otherwise treated to ensure the destruction of human pathogens.
147. **Recall:** Is the process by which a product is removed from the supply chain and returned to the producer/handler. In some cases, consumers are advised to take action, such as returning or destroying produce items.
148. **Reclaimed water:** Sometimes called *recycled water*, is former wastewater (sewage) that has been treated to remove solids and certain impurities, and then used in sustainable landscaping irrigation or to recharge groundwater aquifers.
149. **Recommendation:** One of three types of control points within the GLOBALG.A.P. standards. All recommendation control points shall be inspected during the self-assessments and external announced inspections but there is no requirement for successfully meeting Recommendations.
150. **Record:** A document containing objective evidence illustrating activities being performed and/or results achieved.
151. **Registration number:** A number issued by the certification body to identify the producer or producer group. It always starts with the CB short name of the respective certification body.
152. **Registration:** The process by which an individual producer or producer group starts the application process for certification with a GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification body.
153. **Rehabilitation** (of ecosystems): The recovery of specific ecosystem services in a degraded ecosystem or habitat.
154. **Restoration** (of ecosystems): The return of an ecosystem to its original community structure, natural complement of species and natural functions.
155. **Retailer members:** Retailers and foodservice organizations interested in supporting and developing GLOBALG.A.P. standards.
156. **Rinsate:** 1) The mixture of the water used for rinsing together with remnants of the plant protection product. 2) Water mixture that results from the process of rinsing the plant protection product application machinery/containers.
157. **Risk assessment:** Means an estimate of the probability, frequency, and severity of the occurrence of a hazard. (Also called a risk analysis)
158. **Risk:** The likelihood of a hazard occurring in the future. For food safety, risks are categorized as biological, chemical, or physical.
159. **Salinization:** The condition in which the salt content of soil accumulates over time to reach above the normal level.
160. **Sanitized:** Washed with a disinfectant. (Disinfection)
161. **Scheme:** Certification system related to specified products, to which the same specified requirements, specific rules, and procedures apply. (ISO definition)
162. **Seepage:** The infiltration and percolation of surface water from overland flow, ditches, channels, ponds, lakes, streams, rivers, or other surface water bodies.
163. **Self-assessment:** Internal inspection of the production system and the registered product carried out under the responsibility of the producer, based on the GLOBALG.A.P. checklist. Only applicable to Options 1 and 3.
164. **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.
165. **Sewage water:** Water mixed with waste matter.

166. **Sewage:** The waste matter and wastewater produced by residential and/or commercial sources and discharged into sewers.
167. **Signature:** Shall 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.
168. **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, programs, plans, projects), and any social change processes invoked by those interventions (definition from International Association for Impact Assessment www.IAIA.org).
169. **Standard:** A standard is a document that provides requirements, specifications, guidelines or characteristics that can be used consistently to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose. (ISO definition)
170. **Standard operating procedures (SOP):** A written document detailing 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.
171. **Subcontractor:** The entity furnishing labor, equipment, and/or materials to perform specific farm operation(s) under contract with the producer (e.g. custom harvesting of grain, spraying and picking of fruit).
172. **Sublicense and Certification Agreement:** Legal document which establishes the rights and obligations of GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification bodies and producers or producer groups as interested parties active in the market within the GLOBALG.A.P. system.
173. **Sub-scope:** Module covering specific production details, classified per product type. For example, Fruit and Vegetables, Combinable Crops, Tea, Flowers and Ornamentals are all sub-scopes for the Crops Base scope.
174. **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.
175. **Supplier member:** Producers that are interested in showing more commitment to GLOBALG.A.P. than receiving certification. Membership and certification are mutually exclusive.
176. **Supplier:** A supplier is a person or an organization, which provides products or services to customers.
177. **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.
178. **Sustainable water sources:** Those water sources which are managed to ensure the on-going health of aquatic ecosystems and balance the water needs of the environment, economic development, and agricultural purposes.
179. **Technically responsible person:** Person who has the knowledge and authority to make technical decisions regarding the certified product. Decisions can be for a specific area of responsibility or overall, and the individual may either be the producer or an adviser.
180. **Toilet:** Facility where the persons may defecate and urinate in a hygienic manner (including waste disposal) and which poses no food safety contamination risk to surrounding field area whilst ensuring privacy of the person.
181. **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.
182. **Traceability:** The ability to retrace the history, use or location of a product (e.g. the origin of materials and parts, the history of processes applied to the product, and/or the distribution and placement of the product after delivery) by the means of recorded identification markers.
183. **Verification:** Confirmation by examination of evidence that a product, process or service fulfills specified requirements.

184. **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.
185. **Waste matter:** Any materials unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted.
186. **Water course:** A discrete and significant element of surface water such as a lake; reservoir; stream; river or canal; part of a stream, river, or canal; transitional water; or a stretch of coastal water.
187. **Weed:** Any plant growing where it is not wanted. Weeds are typically considered as unwanted, economically useless, or pest species.
188. **Wellboat:** A wellboat is a vessel for transporting live fish in tanks.
189. **Withdrawal:** The process by which a product is removed from the supply chain prior to it reaching the end consumer.
190. **Worker:** Any person on the farm who has been contracted to carry out a task. This includes farm owners and managers, as well as family members carrying out tasks on the farm.
191. **Working language:** Language in which an audit/inspection can be conducted without the services of a translator.

Note: This list of definitions is indicative but not limiting; more definitions are added by GLOBALG.A.P. as the need arises.

VERSION/EDITION UPDATE REGISTER

New Document	Replaced Document	Date of Publication	Description of Modifications
160630_GG_GR_Part-I_Annex_I-4_V5_0-2_en	150630_GG_GR_Part-I_Annex_I-4_V5_0_en	1 July 2016	No changes in this document
170630_GG_GR_Part-I_Annex_I-4_V5_1_en	160630_GG_GR_Part-I_Annex_I-4_V5_0-2_en	1 July 2017	No changes in this document
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If you want to receive more information on the modifications in this document, please see details in the [document version with traceable changes](#) or contact the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat at translation_support@globalgap.org.

When the changes do not introduce new requirements to the standard, the version will remain “5.0” and an edition update shall be indicated with “5.0-x”. When the changes do affect compliance with the standard, the version name will change to “5.x”. A new version, e.g. V6.0, V7, etc., will always affect the accreditation of the standard.

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