GENERAL REGULATIONS

Part I – General Requirements

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document describes the certification rules for any party seeking certification for a GLOBAL S.L.P. Integrated Farm management (IFM), and any other standard or add-on of GLOBAL S.L.P. portfolio, unless otherwise indicated in the scope-specific rules.

Rules for benchmarked schemes are explained in the 'GLOBAL S.L.P. Benchmarking Regulations'.

The term "shall" is used throughout the GLOBAL S.L.P. IFM Standard documents to indicate those provisions which, reflecting the requirements of GLOBAL S.L.P., are mandatory.

2 NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS

The following normative documents (and any other documents released as normative) are relevant to allapplicants and GLOBAL S.L.P. certificate holders seeking certification:

a) 'GLOBAL S.L.P. Sublicense and Certification Agreement': Contract between the certificationbody (CB) and the producer. Sets legal framework in order to be granted the GLOBAL S.L.P.certification.

b) 'GLOBAL S.L.P. License and Certification Agreement': Contract between the CB and GLOBAL S.L.P. c/o DEFHESA SMARTPLUS.

c) GLOBAL S.L.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria (CPCC): Document that sets the compliance requirements for producers.
NOTE: Annexes referenced in the CPCC are guidelines, unless the CPCC state that the annex or part of the annex is mandatory. In the title of those annexes, it is stated that they are mandatory. Other guidelines referenced in the CPCC document to guide producers to comply with the requirements are *not* normative documents.

d) GLOBAL S.L.P. checklists:
- For control points and compliance criteria
- For quality management system (QMS) requirements (producer groups and multisites withQMS): Sets requirements for quality management systems.
These documents or customized ones with verbatim content are used for all audits,inspections, and self-assessments.

e) National Interpretation Guidelines (NIG): Provide clarification and adaptation of the CPCC tothe relevant country. Only available for countries where approved by the respective technicalcommittees. These become obligatory for use as soon as they are approved and published.

f) GLOBAL S.L.P. General Regulations (GR; this document): Define how the certification process works as well as the requirements for quality management systems and related issues.

g) GLOBAL S.L.P. Livestock rules: Define how the certification process works for eachspecific scope.

h) Technical news and normative updates issued by the GLOBAL S.L.P. Secretariat and published on the GLOBAL S.L.P. website.

2.1 Document Control

a) The latest versions of all normative documents can be downloaded free of charge from the GLOBAL S.L.P. website.

b) Language: Original documents are in English. GLOBAL S.L.P. documents can be translated into other languages and published on the GLOBAL S.L.P. website. Once published, these official GLOBAL S.L.P. documents are the only ones that shall be used for certification in that language. In case of discrepancy between translations, the English version shall prevail.

c) Changes to documents:
1. Normative documents are identified with a unique document code and a version numberand date.

2. The date in the version name indicates the date of publication of the document. The date in the 'Version/Edition Update Register' indicates the date when the document comes intoeffect.
3. Version number: A change in the first or second digit (e.g. change from 4.1 to 5.0; or 5.0to 5.1) indicates changes in the requirements and thus a version change. A change in other digits (e.g. change from 5.0 to 5.0-1) indicates updates that do not introduce changes to the requirements.
4. Updates can be made independently in the GR and CPCC documents.
5. The updates are sent to all GLOBAL S.L.P. approved CBs as official communications. Itis the responsibility of the CBs to inform their clients of such updates.
6. A summary of changes is indicated in the 'Version/Edition Update Register' section. Thissection is published separately for a version update or at the end of a document for new editions.

3 CERTIFICATION OPTIONS

Any producer of primary agricultural products covered by the GLOBAL S.L.P. standards may apply for GLOBAL S.L.P. certification.

For GLOBAL S.L.P. certification, the term "producer(s)" refers to primary producer, persons (individuals) or businesses (company, individual producer or producer group) that are legally responsible for the production processes and the products of the respective scope, sold by those persons or businesses. The term "producer(s)" is also used in these General Regulations to describe any certified company in the rest of standards or add-ons of GLOBAL S.L.P. portfolio.

Producers can apply for certification using any of 2 options (individual or group certification under GLOBAL S.L.P. or a benchmarked scheme). The options are based on the constitution of the legal entity applying for certification. The assessment process for each of these options is described in section 5.

3.1 Option 1 – Individual Certification

a) An individual producer applies for certification (GLOBAL S.L.P. or a benchmarked scheme).
b) The individual producer is the certificate holder once certified.

3.1.1 Option 1 – Multisite without QMS

a) An individual producer or one organization owns several production sites that do not functionas separate legal entities.

3.1.2 Option 1 – Multisite with QMS (See Part II)

a) An individual producer or one organization owns several production sites that *do not* functionas separate legal entities, but where a QMS has been implemented.
b) In this case, the rules of the 'General Regulations Part II – Quality Management SystemRules' shall apply.

3.2 Option 2 (See Part II)

a) A producer group applies for group certification (GLOBAL S.L.P. or a benchmarked scheme).
b) The group, as a legal entity, is the certificate holder once certified.
c) A group shall have a QMS implemented and comply with rules set out in the 'General Regulations Part II – Quality Management System Rules'.

3.3 Benchmarked Schemes

The categories for certification under benchmarked schemes are explained in the 'GLOBAL S.L.P. Benchmarking Regulations'.

4 REGISTRATION PROCESS

4.1 Certification Bodies

a) Applicants shall, as a first step, choose a GLOBAL S.L.P. approved certification body (CB). Contact information on approved and provisionally approved CBs is available on the GLOBAL S.L.P. website. It is the responsibility of the applicants to verify whether the chosen CB is approved for the relevant scopes.
b) The chosen CB is responsible for the registration of the applying producer in the GLOBAL S.L.P. Database, data updates, and collection of fees.

4.2 Registration

4.2.1 General

a) The application shall cover at least the information detailed in 'Annex I.2 GLOBAL S.L.P. Registration Data Requirements'. By registering, the applicant commits to comply with the certification requirements at all times, the communication of data updates to the CB, and thepayment of the applicable fees established by GLOBAL S.L.P. and by the CB.

b) This information is used by GLOBAL S.L.P. to supply the applicant with a unique GLOBAL S.L.P. Number (GSN), which is used as a unique identifier for all GLOBAL S.L.P. activities.

c) Any objective evidence found that indicates that the applicant has been misusing the GLOBAL S.L.P. claim shall lead to the exclusion of the applicant from certification for 12 months after evidence of misuse. In addition, the applicant will be listed, and the list shall bechecked before registration in the Database. Any case of misuse shall be communicated tothe GLOBAL S.L.P. members.

d) Confidentiality, data use, and data release:
   (i) During registration, applicants give written permission to GLOBAL S.L.P. and the certification bodies to use the registration data for internal processes and sanctioningprocedures.
   (ii) All data in the GLOBAL S.L.P. Database is available to GLOBAL S.L.P. and the certification body, which the producer or producer group is working with, and can be used for internal processes and sanctioning procedures.
   (iii) The minimum and obligatory data release level, as well as additional information on confidentiality and data use, is defined by the 'GLOBAL S.L.P. Data Access Rules' and available at www.globalslp.org.
   (iv) If an applicant (company, individual producer, or member of a group) does not agree to the minimum release, the applicant is not in agreement with the 'Sublicense and Certification Agreement' and cannot be certified, nor belong to a producer group seeking certification.
   (v) No data other than that stated in point (iii) can be released by GLOBAL S.L.P. or CBs to any other party without written consent of the applicant.
   (vi) The certification history of producers (data showed previously to the public as certificate validation tool) may be displayed to the market participants.

e) The service contract between the CB and producer may be valid for up to 4 years, with subsequent renewal for periods of up to 4 years.

f) An applicant:
   (i) May not register the same product more than once with different CBs or under different certification options.
   (ii) May register different products with different CBs and/or under different certification options (e.g.: It is possible to register dairy under Option 1 and calves and young beef under Option2, dairy with one CB and calves and young beef with another CB or both products with the same CB).
   (iii) May not register production sites or group members in different countries with any CB.The GLOBAL S.L.P. Secretariat may grant exceptions on a case-by-case basis or within national interpretation guidelines.

g) For the registration to be completed, the applicant shall satisfy *all* the following conditions:
   (i) Submit to the CB the relevant application that shall include all the necessary information.
   (ii) Sign acceptance of the 'GLOBAL S.L.P. Sublicense and Certification Agreement' in itslatest version (available on the GLOBAL S.L.P. website) with the CB, *or* the applicantshall explicitly acknowledge the receipt and the inclusion of the 'GLOBAL S.L.P. Sublicense and Certification Agreement' with signature on the servicecontract/agreement with the CB and the CB shall hand over a copy of the 'GLOBAL S.L.P. Sublicense and Certification Agreement' to the producer.
   (iii) Be assigned a GSN, if they don't already have a GSN or a Global Location Number (GLN).
   (iv) Agree in writing to pay the GLOBAL S.L.P. registration fee, as explained in the current'GLOBAL S.L.P. Fee Table' (available on the GLOBAL S.L.P. website).

h) The registration process, in case of initial certification and transfers, shall be finalized before inspection can take place.

i) In the case of first registration the CB shall confirm the application and provide the applicantwith the GSN within 28 calendar days of receiving the complete application.

j) A *production site* is defined as a production area (e.g. farm, ranch, etc.) 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,are 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 GLOBAL S.L.P. certificationscope are produced, shall be identified and registered.
Requirements for production sites:

(i) All production sites shall be owned or rented and under the direct control of the legal entity.

(ii) For production sites that are not owned by the legal entity, there shall be a signed document, which includes a clear indication that the site owner does not have any responsibility or input or decision capacity regarding the production operations over the rented-out site. There shall also be written contracts in force between each production site owner and the legal entity that include the following elements:

- Certificate holder/producer member name and legal identification.
- Name and/or legal identification of the site owner.
- Site owner contact address.
- Details of the individual production sites.
- Signature of both parties' representatives.

(iii) The certificate holder is legally responsible for all the registered production, includingplacing the product on the market.

k) A *product handling unit (PHU)* is defined as facilities where products are handled. If a producer *handles products included in the GLOBAL S.L.P. certification scope in more than one PHU, all these shall be identified and registered.*

4.2.2 Registration with a new CB

a) If a producer who has already been registered changes CB or applies to a new CB for certification of a different product, the producer shall communicate the GSN assigned by GLOBAL S.L.P. to the new CB. Failure to do so will result in a surcharge of the registration fee of EUR 100 to an Option 1 producer and EUR 500 to an Option 2 producer group.

b) Certificate holders who are sanctioned cannot change CB until the outgoing CB closes the corresponding non-conformance.

Individual producer members of a producer group are not allowed to leave the group and register with another group (for the products registered) if there is any pending sanction on the producer issued by the group, or there are any issues relevant to the producer raised bythe CB that have not been closed.

4.3 Application and Certification Scope

4.3.1 Standards Covered by GLOBAL S.L.P. General Regulations:

The scope of GLOBAL S.L.P. certification covers the following:

a) The controlled production process of primary products. It does not cover wild/catch.

b) Only products included in the 'GLOBAL S.L.P. Product List', published on the GLOBAL S.L.P. website, can be registered for certification. The 'GLOBAL S.L.P. Product List' is not limited and can be extended based on demand.

c) Only products that are produced by producers themselves. Producers cannot receive certification for the production of products that are not produced by themselves.

The IFM Control Points and Compliance Criteria (CPCC) document is separated into different modules, each one covering different areas or levels of activity in a production site. These modules are grouped into:

a) Scope modules: Covering more generic production issues, classified more broadly. Theseare: All Farm Base and Livestock Base.

b) Sub-scope modules: Covering more specific production details, classified per product type.

4.3.2 Parallel Production (PP) or Parallel Ownership (PO)

4.3.2.1 Definitions

Parallel Production (PP):

PP is a situation where individual producers, producer members, or producer groups produce the same product partly as certified and partly as non-certified. It is also considered PP if not all the members of a producer group producing a product that is registered for certification are included inthe scope of the certificate.

Example: A certificate holder produces calves and young beef. Only a part of this calves and beef production will be certified.

A situation in which a producer produces one product as certified and another product as non- certified is not parallel production (e.g.: diary certified and calves and young beef non-certified).

Parallel Ownership (PO):

PO is a situation where individual producers, producer members, or producer groups buy non-certified products of the same products they grow under certified production.

Example 1: A certificate holder produces calves and young beef and buys non-certified calves and young beef from other producer(s).

It is not considered PO if:

- A producer/producer group buys additional certified products from another GLOBAL S.L.P.certified producer(s)
- A certified producer handles products for non-certified producers as a subcontractor, i.e. the certified producer does not buy the non-certified products.

4.3.2.2 Registration

Any applicant/certificate holder (individual producer, multisite producer, or producer group) who owns GLOBAL S.L.P. and non-GLOBAL S.L.P. products (of the same product) at any time needs to register forparallel production (PP) or parallel ownership (PO).

4.3.2.2.1 Registration Steps

(i) The producer shall inform the respective CB of the application for PP/PO during the registration process. Producer groups shall also include clear identification of their producer members who buy/sell non-certified products of the same products included in the scope of certification (and, therefore, also the products that have to be registeredas "with PO" for each producer member).

(ii) The CB shall register the producer (per product) in the GLOBAL S.L.P. Database for PP and/or PO.

(iii) Producers can register for PP/PO at any time if they start carrying out PP/PO activitiesbut cannot use the registration as immediate corrective action to avoid sanctions in the case of a non-conformance.

If a non-conformance is detected, the producer shall be sanctioned accordingly until effective implementation of the corrective actions for the entire production process has taken place.

Example 1. During an inspection of a producer who has not registered for PP/PO, the CB detects the sale of non-GLOBAL S.L.P. products of the same type the producer has certified. In this case, the CB shall immediately suspend the producer. Suspension can only be lifted after registration under PP/PO and compliance with all traceability and segregation requirements is verified.

Example 2. A certain part of the production has been found to be non-compliant and the producer wants to segregate it and maintain the certification for the rest of the production during the audit. This is not possible and the normal sanction and certification procedures shall be followed.

In case producers want to register for PP/PO during the validity of their certificates (e.g. because they need to purchase non-GLOBAL S.L.P. products, which they did not expect at the time of their registration), CBs will have to carry out an extraordinary inspection/audit to check the applicable control points and update the information in the GLOBAL S.L.P. Database and the paper certificate.

In case producers want to register for parallel ownership at the beginning of the season, when they are not sure whether they will buy non-certified products, CBs shall evaluate that the traceability and segregation procedures are available and ready for implementation. When the purchase of products fromnon-certified sources begins, CBs shall require evidence of implementation (documentation or on-site assessment).

4.3.2.3 Identification of Producers Registered for PP/PO

The GSN is used to validate the certificate. It is made available via the identification of the final productswith the producer's GSN, where the product originates from a certified process (see AF 13.2 'Identification of GLOBAL S.L.P. Products'), which is an obligation for all producers registered for PP/PO.
PP/PO shall be specified on the paper certificate and is also visible via the online certificate validation inthe GLOBAL S.L.P. Database.

4.3.2.4 Additional Requirements for Producers with PP/PO

All products shall be traceable to the respective production site/PHU, and certified and non-certified products shall be fully segregated at all times.

Producers shall be able to demonstrate that their traceability and recording system guarantees full traceability and segregation.
The handling of certified and non-certified products is possible within the same product handling facility. Parallel production in one production site is not allowed. Exceptions, when possible, are explained in theLivestock scope-specific rules. Exceptions are described in the relevant Livestock Base CPCC document (LB 3.3 and 7.2.3).

4.3.3 Burden of Proof

a) In the case of information (e.g. MRL exceedance, microbial contamination, etc.) about a GLOBAL S.L.P. certificate holder, which could have a potential impact on the certified status/claim being transmitted to the GLOBAL S.L.P. Secretariat, it is the responsibility of thecertificate holders and the corresponding CBs to refute the claim by verifying and providing evidence of compliance with the GLOBAL S.L.P. standards.

b) The findings and actions taken shall be reported to the GLOBAL S.L.P. Secretariat within thedefined period of time by the CB.

c) If the certificate holders and the corresponding CBs do not provide the requested evidence of compliance within the period of time defined by the GLOBAL S.L.P. Secretariat, they will be sanctioned according to the sanctioning procedures described in the GLOBAL S.L.P. General Regulations.

d) In case the evidence includes laboratory analyses, accredited laboratories (ISO 17025) and independent sampling (according to the rules as set out in the relevant CPCC) shall be included.

5 ASSESSMENT PROCESS

In order to achieve certification, a registered party shall perform either a self-assessment (Option 1 and Option 1 multisite without QMS) or internal inspections/audits (Option 1 multisite with QMS and Option 2)and receive inspections/audits by the chosen CB.

During any of these assessments, except the self-assessments, comments shall be supplied for all MajorMusts and all non-compliant and not applicable Minor Must control points.

5.1 Option 1 – Single Sites and Multisites without QMS

a) This section is applicable to applicants that are single legal entities (individual producer or company) with single production sites or multiple production sites that are not separate legalentities and operated without the implementation of a QMS.

b) *Summary of assessments* to be undertaken before the certificate is issued (initial evaluation) and annually thereafter (subsequent evaluations)

	Evaluations (Initial and Subsequent)
Self-assessmentsby producer	1. Entire scope (all registered sites)
Externally by theCB	2. Annual inspection of entire scope (all registered sites). Note: 10% of certificates must be issued after an unannounced inspection. The rest of producer's inspections can be announced.

5.1.1 Self-Assessments

a) The self-assessment shall:
   (i) Cover all registered production sites, products and processes under the certification scope to verify compliance with the requirements defined in the applicable control points.
   (ii) Be carried out by or under the responsibility of the producer.
   (iii) Be carried out before the initial inspection and thereafter at least annually before announced subsequent inspections against the complete checklist (Major Musts, Minor Musts, and Recommendations) of all relevant scope(s) and sub-scope(s) and registered areas. The completed checklist shall be available on site for review at all times.
   (iv) The self-assessment checklist shall contain comments of the evidence observed forall non-applicable and non-compliant control points.

5.1.2 Certification Body Inspections

a) These inspections (announced and unannounced) shall be carried out by a CB inspector orauditor (see CB inspector and auditor requirements in General Regulations Part III)

(i) The CB shall inspect the complete checklist (Major Musts, Minor Musts, and Recommendations) of the applicable scope(s) and sub-scope(s).

(ii) The inspection shall cover:

- All accepted products and production processes.
- All registered production sites.
- Each registered product handling unit.

5.1.2.1 Where relevant, the administrative sites.

5.1.2.2 Announced Inspections

Each producer shall undergo one announced CB inspection at the initial assessment and thereafter once per annum.

The CB may divide announced inspections (both initial and subsequent) into 2 modules, which shallbe verified by the same auditor/inspector:

(i) Off-site module: This consists of a desk review of documentation sent by the producerto the CB before the inspection, including the self-assessment, risk assessments, procedures required in several CPCC, veterinary health plan (where applicable), analysis program (frequency, parameters, locations), analysis reports, licenses, list ofmedicines used, proof of lab accreditation, certificates or inspection reports of subcontracted activities, medicines application records, etc. The off-site module review has to be conducted no more than 4 weeks before the on-site module inspection.

(ii) On-site module: This consists of an on-site inspection of the remaining content of the checklist, the production process on-site, and verification of the information assessedoff-site.

The reason why two modules are used is to reduce the time spent on-site, although the overallduration of the inspection is not reduced.

The CB decides if it will offer the off-site module to its clients. In case the CB offers the off-site moduleto its clients, the use is to be mutually agreed with each producer.

The producer has the right not to send certain requested documents to the CB if they are consideredto be confidential. In this case the information will have to be present during the on-site inspection. (See also off-site module description in General Regulations Part III).

5.1.2.3 Unannounced Inspections

(i) The CB shall carry out unannounced inspections of a minimum of 10 % of all certifiedproducers the CB has certified per scope under Option 1 without QMS. So, 10% of the annual certification inspections will be performed unannounced.

(ii) The CB may inform the producer in advance of the intended visit. This notification willnormally not exceed 48 hours (2 working days).

In the exceptional case where it is impossible for the producer to accept the proposed date (due to medical or other justifiable reasons), the producer will receive one more chance to be informed of an unannounced inspection. The producer shall receive a written warning if the first proposed date has not been accepted. The producer will receive another 48-hour notification of a visit. If the visit cannot take place because of non-justifiable reasons,a suspension of all products will be issued.

5.2 Option 2 and Option 1 Multisite with QMS

a) This section is applicable to groups and individuals with multiple sites who have implementeda QMS that complies with the requirements set in General Regulations Part II.

b) The applicant is responsible for ensuring that all producers and production sites under the certification scope comply with the certification requirements at all times.

c) The CB does not inspect all producers or production sites, but just a sample. Thus, it is not the responsibility of the CB to determine the compliance of each producer or production site(this responsibility rests with the applicant). The CB shall assess whether the applicant's internal controls are appropriate.

d) *Summary of assessments* to be undertaken before a certificate is issued (initial evaluation) and annually thereafter (subsequent evaluation):

	Initial Evaluations	Subsequent Evaluations
Internally by the producer group and Option 1 multisite with QMS	1. Internal QMS audit 2. Internal inspection of each registered producer/production site and all product handling units	1. Internal QMS audit 2. Internal inspection of each registered producer/production site and all product handling units
Externally by theCB	**First visit** 1. Announced QMS audit + square root of the total number of registered central product handlingunits while in operation. 2. Announced inspection of (minimum) square root of registered producer/production sites **Second visit** (surveillance) 3. **Surveillance** inspection of (minimum) 50 % square root of certified producers/production sites	**First visit** 1. Announced QMS audit. 2.a) If sanction from previous surveillance: Inspection of (minimum) square root of actual number of registered producers/production sites;or 2. b) If no sanction from previous surveillance: Inspection of (minimum) square root of actual number of registered producers/production sites minus the number of producers/production sites inspected during the previous surveillance inspection Note: 10% of certificates must be issued after an unannounced audit. The rest of audits can be announced. So, 10% of first visits must be performed unannounced. **Second visit** (surveillance) 3. **Surveillance** inspection of (minimum) 50 % square root of the actual number of certified producers/production sites

	Initial Evaluations	Subsequent Evaluations
Product handling inspections externally by the CB	**During first or second visit:** If there is only one central product handling facility, it shall be inspectedevery year while in operation. When there are more than one central product handling facility, the square root of the total number of central product handling units registered shall beinspected while in operation. Where the product handling does not take place centrally, but on the farms of the producer members, this factor shall be taken into account when determining the sample of producers to be inspected.	

5.2.1 Internal Assessments

a) The applicant shall undertake internal assessments of all producers and/or productionsites, covering all products and processes under the certification scope to verify and ensure compliance with the certification requirements.

b) The internal assessments shall comply with requirements determined in Part II of the General Regulations under sections 5 and 6 and include the following:

(i) A minimum of one internal audit of the QMS to be carried out by the internal auditor before the first CB audit and thereafter once per annum.

(ii) A minimum of one internal inspection of each registered producer, production site andproduct handling facility (PHU) to be carried out by the internal inspector before the first CB inspection and thereafter once per annum.

5.2.2 Certification Body Quality Management System (QMS) Audit

a) The audit (announced and unannounced) shall be carried out by a CB auditor (see CBauditor requirements in General Regulations Part III).

b) The audit (announced and unannounced) shall be based on the QMS checklist that isavailable on the GLOBAL S.L.P. website.

5.2.2.1 QMS Announced Audits

The CB shall carry out one announced audit of the QMS at the initial assessment and thereafter once per annum.

The CB may divide the announced audits into 2 modules, which shall be verified by the sameauditor:

(i) Off-site module: This consists of a desk review of documentation sent by the QMS tothe CB before the audit, including internal audit, internal register of approved producer members/production sites, 'Food Safety Policy Declaration', risk assessments, procedures required in the General Regulations Part II, residue monitoring system (frequency, parameters, sampling program), residue analysis reports, licenses, list ofmedicines used, proof of lab accreditation and certificates or inspection reports of subcontracted activities, etc.

(ii) On-site module: This consists of an on-site audit of the remaining content of the QMSchecklist, plus the verification of the information assessed off-site and the way the management system works on-site (e.g. internal inspections, traceability, segregation and mass balance, central product handling units, etc.)

(iii) The aim of the use of both modules is to reduce the time spent on-site, although the overallduration of the audit will not be reduced.

The CB decides if it will offer the off-site module to its clients. In case the CB offers the off-sitemodule to its clients, the use has to be mutually agreed with each producer group/company. The producer group/company has the right not to send certain requested documents to theCB if they are considered to be confidential. In this case the information will have to be presentduring the on-site audit.

(See also off-site module description in General Regulations Part III).

5.2.2.2 QMS Unannounced Audits

(iii) The CB shall carry out QMS unannounced audits for a minimum of 10 % ofthe certified producer groups and multisites with QMS annually. So, 10% of the annual certification audits will be performed unannounced.

(i) Any non-conformances detected will be handled as in an announced audit.

(ii) The CB may inform the certificate holder. This notification will normally not exceed 48hours (2 working days) in advance of the intended visit. In the exceptional case whereit is impossible for the certificate holder to accept the proposed date (due to medical or other justifiable reasons), the certificate holder will receive one more chance to be informed of an unannounced surveillance audit. The certificate holder shall receive a written warning if the first date has not been accepted. The certificate holderwill receive another 48-hour notification of a visit. If the visit cannot take place because of non-justifiable reasons, a complete suspension will be issued.

5.2.3 Certification Body Producer/Production Site Inspections

a) A CB inspector or auditor shall carry out the inspections.

b) The CB shall inspect the complete checklist (Major Musts, Minor Musts, and Recommendations) of the applicable scope(s) and sub-scope(s) during *all* inspections.

c) The inspection per selected producer member or production site shall cover all accepted products, production processes, and where relevant, the product handling units and administrative sites.

d) *Initial inspection or first inspection by a new CB:* As a minimum the square root (or next wholenumber rounded upwards if there are any decimals) of the total number of the producers/production sites in the certification scope shall be inspected before a certificate can be issued. During the validity period of the certificate, the surveillance inspection of (minimum) 50 % square root of certified producers/production sites shall be carried out.

e) Subsequent inspections:

(i) The CB shall carry out announced external inspections of each producer group and multisite annually.

(ii) The inspections shall be split into 2 separate visits during the certification cycle, withthe aim of increasing the reliability of the system:

- Re-certification audit
- Surveillance producer inspections

This does not reduce the minimum number of inspections necessary during thecertification cycle.

(iii) The number of producers/sites to be inspected during a certification cycle shall be equivalent to the square root of the current number of producers/production sites (grouped by the same production type).
Half (50 %) of the square root of the producers/production sites shall be inspected during the surveillance inspections.

(iv) The sample size of the following regular announced audit by the CB may be reducedto the square root of the *current* number of the producers/production sites minus the number of producers/production sites inspected during the previous surveillance inspections as long as the following prerequisites are met:

- There is no non-conformances detected on the day of the producer/production site surveillance inspections.
- The result of the QMS audit does not raise doubts about the robustness of the system.

Example 1: In a producer group with 50 members the CB shall inspect 8 members (square rootof 50) during the initial audit. During the following surveillance inspection 4 (0.5 x 8) members shall be inspected. The total number of producers inspected in the first year is 12. In the next year, where no non-conformances are detected during the previous 4 surveillance inspections,the CB shall inspect 4 producers during the re-certification audit and then another 4 during thesurveillance inspections.

Example 2: In a producer group with 5 members during the initial audit, 3 members (square rootof 5) and during the following surveillance inspections 2 (0.5 x 3) members shall be inspected. If in the next year the total number of group members' decreases to 4, and no non-conformances were detected during the surveillance producer inspection, 1 producer shall still be inspected.

Example 3: In a group of 62 members, the number of members increased (by less than 10 %) to a total of 65 after the initial audit. During the initial audit 8 members (square root of 62) wereinspected. The sample size for the following surveillance inspection needs to take the increaseinto consideration and half of the square root of the actual number of members (65) need to beinspected; i.e. (0.5 x 9), which is 5 producers.

(v) Before a certification decision can be made, at least the square root of the total numberof current producers/production sites shall have been inspected during the last 12 months.

(vi) CBs may take the decision to increase the sample during surveillance inspections if there is a need to investigate whether a non-compliance is structural or not.

5.3 Inspection Timing

5.3.1 Initial (First) Inspections

This section is applicable to producers seeking GLOBAL S.L.P. certification for the first time, and to producers who want to add a new product to an already existing GLOBAL S.L.P. certificate. When a producer changes from one CB to another, or from GLOBAL S.L.P. IFM Standard to an equivalent approved modified checklist or scheme (or the other way around), it is not considered a first inspection, but subsequent inspection.

a) No inspection can take place until the CB has accepted the applicant's registration.

b) *Each* production process for products registered and accepted for certification for the first time *shall be completely assessed* (all applicable control points shall be verified), *prior to issuing the certificate.*

c) A product that has not yet been harvested/slaughtered/processed shall not be included in the certificate (i.e. it is not possible to certify a product in the future).

d) It is possible to add a new product to an already existing certificate during an unannounced inspection (Option 1 without QMS) or during a surveillance inspection (Option 2/Option 1 with QMS and sampling; see General Regulations Part II, 11), provided all applicable control points for this product are verified.

e) The applicant shall have records from the registration date onwards or for at least 3 months before the first inspection takes place, whichever is longer, and the CB shall inspect them.

f) Products that are harvested/slaughtered/processed before registration with GLOBAL S.L.P. cannot be certified.

g) Records that relate to harvest or product handling before the producer has registered with GLOBAL S.L.P. are not valid.

5.3.2 Subsequent Inspections

a) Each production process for products registered and accepted for certification shall be completely assessed (all applicable control points shall be verified) annually prior to issuingthe certificate. This also applies if the producers change CBs.

b) The subsequent inspection can be carried out at any time during an "inspection window" thatextends over a period of 8 months: from 4 months before the original expiry date of the certificate, and (only if the CB extends the certificate validity in the GLOBAL S.L.P. Database)up to 4 months after the original expiry date of the certificate.

Example: 1st certification date: 14 February 2024 (expiry date: 13 February 2025). 2nd inspectioncan be at any time from 14 October 2024 to 13 June 2025, if the certificate validity is extended.

c) There shall be a minimum period of 6 months between 2 inspections for re-certification.

6 CERTIFICATION PROCESS

6.1 Non-Compliance and Non-Conformance

a) *Non-compliance (with a control point):* A Minor Must or Recommendation in the GLOBAL S.L.P. checklist is not fulfilled according to the compliance criterion.

b) *Non-conformance (with the GLOBAL S.L.P. certification rules):* A GLOBAL S.L.P. rule that isnecessary for obtaining the certificate (see 6.2) is infringed (e.g. non-compliance with one ormore Major Musts, or more than 5 % of applicable Minor Musts).

c) *Contractual non-conformances:* Breach of any of the agreements signed in the contractbetween the CB and the producer related to GLOBAL S.L.P. issues.
Case examples: Trading with a product that does not comply with legal requirements, false communication by the producer regarding GLOBAL S.L.P. certification, GLOBAL S.L.P. trademark misuse, payments not made in accordance with contractual conditions, etc.

6.2 Requirements to Achieve and Maintain GLOBAL S.L.P. Certification

The Control Points and Compliance Criteria document consists of 3 types of control points: Major Musts,Minor Musts, and Recommendations. To obtain GLOBAL S.L.P. certification, the following are required: *Major Musts:* 100 % compliance with all applicable Major Must and QMS control points is compulsory.
Minor Musts: 95 % compliance with all applicable Minor Must control points is compulsory.
Recommendations: No minimum percentage of compliance required.
The producer shall comply with the agreements signed ('GLOBAL S.L.P. Sublicense and Certification Agreement' and CB service agreement in their current version) and with the requirements defined in the General Regulations in their current version.

6.2.1 Minor Must Compliance Calculation

a) For the sake of calculation, the following formula shall apply:

{ (Total number of Minor Must control points for the respective sub-scopes) - (Not applicable Minor Must control points scored) } x 5 % = (Total Minor Must control point non-compliance allowed)

e.g. (122 total Minor Must control points – 52 NA) x 0.05 = 70 x 0.05 = 3.5.

In this example the total number of Minor Must control point non-compliance allowed is 3.5,which shall be rounded down. Therefore, this producer may only have 3 Minor Must controlpoints that are non-compliant.

70 applicable Minor Must control points – 3 non-compliant Minor Must control points = 67. This gives a compliance level of 95.7 %, whereas if 3.5 were rounded up to 4 it would give acompliance level of 94.2 %, which would be *non-compliant with the certification rule.*

NOTE: A score for example of 94.8 % *cannot* be rounded up to 95 % (the pass percentage)

b) In all cases, the calculation to show compliance (or non-compliance) shall be available afterthe inspection.

6.2.2 Applicable Control Points

a) The control points to be taken into consideration to calculate the percentage of compliance for Major Musts and Minor Musts depend on the product and certification scope. The applicant shall ensure that each individual site and product complies with the certification requirements. Thus, the compliance percentage shall be calculated taking into account all thecontrol points applicable to each site and product.

Example 1: A producer seeking certification for Dairy needs to comply with 100 % of applicable Major Musts and at least 95 % of the applicable Minor Musts of the All-Farm Base (AF), Livestock base (LB), Cattle and Sheep (CS) and Dairy (DY) modules combined together.

Example 2: A producer is seeking certification for "Dairy" and "Calves and Young Beef". A non-conformance of a Major Must is detected in the "Calves and Young Beef". sub-scope. The "Calves and Young Beef" cannot be certified. The Dairy can only be certified if the responsible CB justifies that there is no concern for the integrity of the producer and production as a whole resulting from the Major Must non-conformance in the "Calves and Young Beef" sub-scope.

Example 3: A producer is seeking certification for pigs and dairy. A non-conformance with one of the Major Musts in the All Farm Base is detected; neither the pigs, nor the dairy can be certified.

b) In a multisite operation *without QMS*, the compliance level is calculated for the entire operation in one checklist. Any applicable control point common to all sites needs to be takeninto account for all sites.

c) In a multisite operation *with QMS*, the compliance level is calculated per sampled productionsite. Each production site shall comply with the certification requirements. Any applicable control point common to all sites (e.g. central store for veterinary medicines) needs to be taken into account for all sites.

d) In a producer group, the compliance level is calculated per sampled producer. Each producermember shall comply with the certification requirements. Any applicable control point common to all producers ((e.g. central store for veterinary medicines) needs to be taken into account for all producers.

6.3 Certification Decision

a) The CB shall make the certification decision within a maximum of 28 calendar days after closure of any outstanding non-conformances. In case no non-conformances are detected during the inspection/audit, it means that the CB shall make the decision no later than28 days after the end of the inspection/audit.

b) Any complaints or appeals against CBs follow the CB's own complaints and appeals procedure, which each CB shall have and communicate to its clients. In case the CB does not respond adequately, the complaint can be addressed to the GLOBAL S.L.P.
Secretariat using the 'GLOBAL S.L.P. Incident/Complaint Form', available on the GLOBAL S.L.P. website (www.globalslp.org).

c) It is possible to issue a Food Safety Standard (FSS) certificate based on the results of a corresponding IFM Standard version inspection if the producer complies with 100 % of all applicable Major Musts and 95 % of all applicable Minor Musts of the FSS.

6.4 Sanctions

a) If non-conformance is detected, the CB shall apply a sanction (warning, suspension, or cancellation) as indicated in this section.

b) If a clear link has been established between a producer and public health outbreak by a reputable governmental regulatory authority, suspension of the certification shall be imposed, while a review of the producer's certification is performed.

c) Producers cannot change CB until the non-conformance that led to the respective sanction is satisfactorily closed.

d) *Only* the CB or the producer group that has issued the sanction is entitled to lift it, provided there is sufficient and timely evidence of corrective action (either through a follow-up visit orother written or visual evidence).

e) In the event that a producer is certified for both IFM and a FSS, sanctions will apply simultaneously to both IFM and FSS if the reason for the sanction is a non-conformity againstrequirements of the FSS certification.

6.4.1 Warning

a) A warning is issued for all types of non-conformance detected (i.e. non-conformance with CPCC, GR, or contractual requirements).

b) If a non-conformance is detected during the inspection, the producer shall be served a warning when the inspection is finalized. This is a provisional report that could be overriddenby the CB certification authority.

c) Initial inspection:
   (i) If an individual producer or producer group does not comply with 100 % of Major Mustand 95 % Minor Must control points within 28 days after an *initial* inspection, the status"open non-conformance" is set in the GLOBAL S.L.P. Database.
   (ii) If the cause of the warning is not resolved within three (3) months, a complete inspection shall be performed before a certificate can be issued.

d) Subsequent inspection:
   (i) Non-conformances shall be closed within 28 calendar days.
   (ii) In the event of non-conformances with contracts, the General Requirements, or a Major Must, the CB shall decide what period is given to the producer for closing the non-conformance before suspending the certificate. This period shall never exceed 28days and may be shortened according to the criticality of the non-conformance in terms of safety of workers, environment and consumers. An immediate suspension shall be issued where a serious threat to food safety, the safety of workers, the environment, consumers, and/or product integrity (i.e. sale of non-certified products as certified) is present. This will be communicated via an official warning letter.

6.4.2 Product Suspension

a) If the cause of the warning is not resolved within the defined period (maximum of 28 days),a suspension shall be imposed by the CB or the producer group on its members immediately.
b) CBs can lift product suspensions imposed on producers and producer groups issued bythem.
c) Producer groups can lift product suspension on their accepted producer members issued bythem.
d) A suspension can be applied to one, several, or all of the products covered by the certificate.
e) A product cannot be partially suspended for an individual producer (single or multisite), i.e. the entire product shall be suspended.
f) When the suspension is applied, the CB/producer group shall set the period allowed for correction (not longer than 12 months).
g) During the period of suspension, the producer is prohibited from using the GLOBAL S.L.P. logo/trademark, license/certificate, or any other type of document that is in any way linked toGLOBAL S.L.P. in relation to the suspended product.
h) If a producer notifies the CB that the non-conformance is resolved before the defined period,the respective sanction can be lifted after evaluation of evidence provided by the producer. This evaluation may take place on- or off-site. If done through an on-site inspection, announced or unannounced, it may be a full inspection or evaluating only the submitted evidence.
i) If the cause of the suspension is not resolved within the defined period, a cancellation is imposed.
j) The suspension remains as long as the CB or producer group does not lift it or impose a cancellation.

6.4.2.1 Self-declared Product Suspension

(i) A producer or producer group may voluntarily ask the respective CB(s) for a suspension of one, several or all of the products covered by the certificate (unless a CB has already imposed a sanction). This can occur if the producer experiences difficulty with compliance to the standard and needs time to close any non- conformance.
(ii) This suspension will not delay the renewal date, nor will it allow the producer to avoidpaying registration and other applicable fees.
(iii) The deadline for closing non-conformance is set by the declaring producer/producer group, which shall be agreed upon with the respective CB(s).
(iv) The same applies for members of a producer group who may voluntarily ask the respective group to temporarily suspend their product(s). Here too, the deadline for rectifying non-conformance is set by the declaring producer, which shall be agreed upon with the respective producer group QMS.
(v) In the GLOBAL S.L.P. Database the product status "self-declared suspension" shall be set for the respective products.

6.4.3 Cancellation

a) A cancellation of the contract shall be issued where:
   (i) The CB finds evidence of fraud and/or lack of trust to comply with GLOBAL S.L.P. requirements,
   or
   (ii) A producer/producer group cannot show evidence of implementation of effective corrective action before the suspension period set by the CB/producer group has elapsed.

b) A cancellation of the contract results in the total prohibition (all products, all sites) of the useof the GLOBAL S.L.P. logo/trademark, license/certificate, or any device or document that may be linked to GLOBAL S.L.P.

c) Producers that have received a cancellation shall not be accepted for GLOBAL S.L.P. certification within 12 months of the date of cancellation.

6.5 Notification and Appeals

a) The producer shall either resolve the non-conformances communicated or appeal to the CBin writing against the non-conformances, explaining the reasons for the appeal.

b) If the non-conformances are not resolved within the permitted period, the sanction will be escalated.

6.6 Sanctioning of Certification Bodies

a) GLOBAL S.L.P. reserves the right to sanction CBs based on evidence of not following procedures or clauses of the 'GLOBAL S.L.P. License and Certification Agreement' signed between GLOBAL S.L.P. and the CB (refer to General Regulations Part III for more information).

6.7 GLOBAL S.L.P. Certificate and Certification Cycle

a) The GLOBAL S.L.P. certificate can only be issued to the applicant legal entity.

b) The name of the trader could optionally be mentioned on the certificate only with the following disclaimer: ''Can be exclusively traded through XYZ''.

c) A certificate is not transferable from one legal entity to another when production sites changelegal entity. In this case, a complete inspection following the rules for subsequent inspections is required. The new legal entity shall receive a new GSN.

d) The certification cycle is 12 months subject to any sanctions and extensions in accordance with the scope described.

6.7.1 Certificate Information

a) The paper certificate issued by a CB shall conform to the available templates included inAnnex I.3. The format may be different, but it shall include the same information.

b) The paper certificate shall match the information available in the GLOBAL S.L.P. Databasefor that unique GSN at the time of issuing.

c) The scope of certification shall be clearly defined in the certificate.

d) Date of certification decision: Date when the CB makes the certification decision after all non-conformances are closed (e.g. 8 February 2024).

e) Valid from:

(i) Initial certification: The initial date of validity is the date on which the CB makes the certification decision (e.g. 8 February 2024).

(ii) Subsequent certifications: The "valid from" date for subsequent certificates issued shall always revert to the "valid from" date in the original certificate (e.g. 8 February 2024, 8 February 2025, etc.), except when the certification decision is made after theexpiration of the previous certificate. In this case the "valid from" date shall coincide with the date of certification decision. (e.g. previous certificate "valid to" date:7 February 2024; Date of certification decision: 25 February 2024; "Valid from" date 25 February 2024; "Valid to" date: 7 February 2025).

(iii) If a new product is added during the validity of a certificate, the certification cycle (validfrom-valid to) is kept as it was. If the CB wants to indicate that the newly added products are certified and added later than the original ''valid from'', there is a possibility to add the individual "valid from" of each product on the paper certificate. This is voluntary and additional information, e.g.: The certificate is valid from 1 January2024 including Calves and Young Beef. Dairy added on 1 March 2024. The original "valid from 1 January 2024" remains. Dairy may be marked with ''valid from 1 March 2024'' on the paper certificate.

f) Valid to:

(i) Initial certification: Date valid from plus 1 year minus 1 day. The CB may shorten the certification cycle and the validity but cannot prolong it.

(ii) Subsequent certifications: The validity date for subsequent certificates issued shall always revert to the "valid to" date on the original certificate (e.g. 7 February 2024, 7 February 2025, etc.).

g) If a producer is certified for different products by different CBs, certificates may have different certification cycles (valid from – valid to).

6.7.2 Extension of Certificate Validity

a) The validity may be extended beyond the 12 months (for a maximum period of 4 months) only if there is a valid reason, which has to be recorded. Here are the only reasons that are considered to be valid:
   (i) The CB wants to schedule the on-site inspection/audit after the certificate has expiredin order to observe a certain part of the production process, because it has not been seen in the previous inspection/audit, because it is considered to be a high-risk process in terms of product safety or to be able to see a newly added product, processor a new or particular member of a producer group.
   (ii) The CB needs to be able to extend some certificates because of resource restraints.
   (iii) The CB was not able to conduct the on-site inspection/audit and/or the producer wasnot able to receive the CB inspection audit due to circumstances beyond its control (force majeure) e.g. natural disaster, political instability in the region, epidemic, or unavailability of the producer due to medical reasons.

b) Upon the producer's request, the CB (which issued the extended certificate) re-accepts the product in the GLOBAL S.L.P. Database for a full next cycle within the original validity periodof the certificate.

c) The full registration fee shall be paid for the next cycle.

d) The producer shall be re-inspected during that extension period.

e) The producer cannot change the CB in the cycle subsequent to the one for which the extension was granted.

f) If a certificate that was not extended and not "re-accepted" expires and the subsequent inspection (to be performed by the same CB) is going to take place in less than 12 months after the expiration date, a new certification cycle should start. The old cycle can be reinstated by setting the same "valid to" date as before. The cycle remains the same if the certificate was extended. However, the CB shall apply the rules for initial (first) inspection if the certificate expired for more than 12 months.

6.7.3 Maintenance of GLOBAL S.L.P. Certification

a) The registration of the producer and the proposed products for the relevant scopes shall be confirmed with the CB annually before the expiry date, following all conditions already explained in sections 4.2 and 4.3.

b) The inspector shall complete the entire checklist and the verification process annually.

7 RECOGNIZED CONSULTANTS

a) The producers/producer groups may use the services of consultants during implementationand maintenance of certification. These consultants may be GLOBAL S.L.P. Recognized Consultants. The list of the individual trained consultants included in this network is available in the GLOBAL S.L.P. website.

b) Recognized consultants have first-hand knowledge about the GLOBAL S.L.P. system and the latest developments.

8 ACRONYMS AND REFERENCES

8.1 Acronyms

NIG	National Interpretation Guidelines	**CB**	Certification body
CC	Compliance criterion	**CoC**	Chain of Custody
CP	Control point	**CPCC**	Control Points and Compliance Criteria
IFM	Integrated Farm Assurance	**HACCP**	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points
NTWG	National Technical Working Group	**TC**	Technical Committee
CBC	Certification Body Committee	**IAF**	International Accreditation Forum
MLA	Multilateral Agreement	**EA**	European co-operation for Accreditation
CL	Checklist	**QMS**	Quality management system
BMCL	Benchmarking checklist	**GFSI**	Global Food Safety Initiative
IPRO	Integrity Program	**CIPRO**	Certification Integrity Program
CFM	Compound Feed Manufacturing	**PHU**	Product handling unit

8.2 Reference Documents

a) ISO/IEC 17065:2012 Conformity assessment — requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services.
b) ISO/IEC 17020:2004 General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspections.
c) ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General Requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.
d) ISO/IEC 17011:2004 General Requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies.
e) ISO 19011:2011 Guidelines for quality and/or environmental management systems auditing.

ANNEX I.1 RULES FOR USE OF GLOBAL S.L.P. TRADEMARK AND LOGO

GLOBAL S.L.P. is the owner of the "GLOBAL S.L.P." trademark,

The certification body is expected to verify the correct use of the GLOBAL S.L.P. trademark. Infringement of these rules could lead to sanctions.

Products originating from certified operations *shall not* be labelled, marked or described in a manner,which implies that they/it meets specific food safety criteria.

1 GLOBAL S.L.P. TRADEMARK

(i) The certification granted entitles the producer/company to distribute and market their products under the trademark only to the extent that these products have been registered with the CB and are produced, handled, or traded in a production site or location registered with the CB and are in full compliance with this standard.
(ii) The producer shall only use the trademark in connection with products complying to the requirements of the GLOBAL S.L.P. system. In cases where certified producers who have not signed up for voluntary GLOBAL S.L.P. membership use the GLOBAL S.L.P. logo they shall combine the logo with their corresponding GSN.
(iii) The GLOBAL S.L.P. trademark shall never appear on the product, consumer packaging ofproducts intended for human consumption or at the point of sale where it is in direct connection with single products.
(iv) Producers may only use the GLOBAL S.L.P. trademarks on pallets that contain only certified GLOBAL S.L.P. products and that will not appear at the point of sale.
(v) GLOBAL S.L.P. certified producers may use the GLOBAL S.L.P. trademark in business-to-business communication, and for traceability, segregation, or identification purposes on site at the production site.
(vi) Retailers, producers, and other organizations that signed up for voluntary GLOBAL S.L.P. membership may use the trademark in promotional print-outs, websites, flyers, business cards, hardware, and electronic displays (shall not appear as a product label directly linkedto certified products) and in business-to-business communication.
(vii) GLOBAL S.L.P. approved certification bodies can use the trademark in promotional material directly linked to their GLOBAL S.L.P. certification activities in business-to- business communication and on GLOBAL S.L.P. certificates they issue.
(viii) The GLOBAL S.L.P. trademark shall never be used on promotional items, apparel items, or accessories of any kind, bags of any kind, or personal care items.
(ix) The GLOBAL S.L.P. trademark may be used on IFM certified livestock inputs (e.g.: chicks) that are used as inputs for the production of the final products (as listed in the 'GLOBAL S.L.P. Product List'), are not intended to be sold to final consumers, and will not appear at the point of sale to final consumers.

2 SPECIFICATIONS

(i) The producer shall only use the trademark and, if applicable, the GLOBAL S.L.P. QR code logo in the manner provided by GLOBAL S.L.P. and shall not alter, modify, or distort them in any way. However, the producers can design their own logos and embed the QR code inthem.

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

3 GLOBAL S.L.P. NUMBER (GSN)

(i) The GLOBAL S.L.P. Number (GSN) is the combination of the prefix "GSN" plus a 13-digit numerical number, *not* including the GLOBAL S.L.P. trademark, and is unique to each and every producer and any other legal entity in the GLOBAL S.L.P. system.

(ii) The GSN identifies a registered or certified producer and may only be used as indicated in the CPCC. It cannot be used to label a product that is not certified. The GSN (e.g. GSN_1234567890123) may appear on the product, consumer packaging of the product, orat the point of sale where in direct connection with individual certified products. The GSN shall only be used on transaction/sales documents including certified products. When the transaction/sales documents include certified and non-certified products, the certified items shall be clearly identified as required by the relevant All Farm Base control points and compliance criteria.

(iii) The legal entity that labels GSN shall be a holder of a valid certificate of a GLOBAL S.L.P. IFM, CoC, or an equivalent standard/scheme certificate.

(iv) The GSN may be used in (converted into) digital codes, e.g. barcode, EAN number, genericQR code, etc. However, where it is required by a CPCC to include the GSN in the product label and/or in the transaction documents, the GSNneeds to appear in human readable format.

(v) On termination of the 'GLOBAL S.L.P. Sublicense and Certification Agreement', the right of the producer to use the GLOBAL S.L.P. claim, including the trademark or GSN terminates with immediate effect.

(vi) The GSN shall only be used in connection with the GLOBAL S.L.P. system.

(vii) Whenever a need arises to identify the organization in other contexts or additional applications, an organization may apply for its own GLN and report this number to GLOBAL S.L.P., which shall register the organization under its own number and withdraw the GSN accordingly. The GLN replaces the GSN in the GLOBAL S.L.P. system.

4 GSN CONSUMER LABEL

GLOBAL S.L.P. IFM and Chain of Custody certified producers and companies are not authorized to use the GSN consumer label automatically.

The GSN consumer label may only be used by GLOBAL S.L.P. IFM or Chain of Custody certified companies based on a special licensing agreement. Producers and companies shall apply for the label use to GLOBAL S.L.P. Secretariat.

ANNEX I.2 GLOBAL S.L.P. REGISTRATION DATA REQUIREMENTS

5 TYPES OF MASTER DATA REQUIRED

The CB shall record the following data and the GLOBAL S.L.P. Database needs to be updated accordingly (as required in the current database manual).

5.1 Company and location information
5.2 Production sites/product handling units information
5.3 Product information

This information shall be updated whenever there is a change and at the latest with the re-acceptance of products for the next certificate cycle and/or the re-certification.

1.1 Company Information of Legal Entity

The following information regarding the company (producer group, producer as individual certificate holder, or producer member in a producer group) is necessary to supply each producer in the system witha unique GLOBAL S.L.P. Number (GSN).

1.1.1 Company

(i) Company name*
(ii) Contact details: Street address or information available to describe producer location (Main Production site Address)
(iii) Contact details: Postal address (Legal Entity Address)*
(iv) Postal code or zip code
(v) City
(vi) State or province
(vii) Country*
(viii) Phone number (if available)
(ix) Mobile number*
(x) E-mail address*
(xi) GLN (if available) (Given by the company GS-1: 13 digits code)
(xii) GGN (if they were GLOBALG.A.P. growers) *
(xiii) Legal registration by country number: used for internal verification to avoid double registration (e.g., tax number, VAT number, GST number etc.)
(xiv) Producer Number (production/farmer country number)
(xv) Previous GLOBAL Smart Number (GSN) ID Number of our system
(xvi) Northern/southern latitude and eastern/western longitude or other form of geospatial coordinate information as defined and requested by GLOBAL S.L.P. The minimum input accuracy level shall be +/-10 m. If the producer decides to display this information, the display accuracy level will be 10 m for market participants and 1,000 m for thepublic. *

1.1.2 Contact Person (Responsible for Legal Entity)

This is the information required for the person in the company who is legally responsible for the legalentity.

(i) First name*
(ii) Last name*
(iii) Mobile number
(iv) E-mail address*

1.2 Information Regarding Production Sites/Product Handling Units

The following information regarding production sites or product handling units (PHU) of the company (legal entity) to be certified is necessary. This information is obligatory for multisite certificates. The PHUis obligatory for product handling operations performed under the ownership of the registered producer.

1.2.1 Production Sites and/or PHU

(i) Company name of product handling facility (if subcontracted)/name of production site*
(ii) Contact details: Postal address*
(iii) Site type (Farm or Production Site/ PHU / Administrative Site)*
(iv) Postal code or zip code
(v) City
(vi) Country*
(vii) Mobile number (if available)
(viii) E-mail address (if available)
(ix) Sub-GLN(s) (if available, voluntary)

(x) Northern/southern latitude and eastern/western longitude or other form of geospatial coordinate information at field/facility level *is obligatory, when available.*
The minimum input accuracy level shall be +/-10 m. If the producer decides to display this information to market participants and the public, the display accuracy level will be 10 m. *

(xi) Products produced in each production site or handled in each PHU*

1.3 Product Information

This information gives more detail on the product(s) to be certified and shall be used to invoice the producer. This information shall be updated if there are any changes detected during the external inspections.

a) Product(s)
b) Parallel production/ownership per product
c) Subcontracted activities
d) Quantity information (based on requirements as explained in fee table)
   Annual quantity of production (live weight in metric tons) per product
e) Option (1, 2, 3, and/or 4 per product)
f) Scheme name (if a benchmarked scheme) per product
g) Certification body/bodies to be used per product.
h) Country of destination (it is possible to declare a group of countries, e.g. European Union)
i) Integrated Farm Management specific requirements:
   (i) Information if feed is supplied (internally or externally).The GSN(s) of the compound feed manufacturer(s) supplying compound feed; even when GSN remains the same (for integrated operations) shall be entered into the GLOBAL S.L.P. Database. For compound feed suppliers without a GSN, the supplier's name and accredited scheme used replaces the GSN in the database.
j) The GSN(s) of the transporter(s) shall be entered into the GLOBAL S.L.P. Database (when available).

ANNEX I.3 GLOBAL S.L.P. PAPER CERTIFICATE TEMPLATE

CB Logo[1]

GSN: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx[2]

Registration number of producer/producer group (from CB[3])/ benchmarked scheme xxxxxxxxx[4]

Announced[5] ☐

Unannounced[6] ☐

7

CERTIFICATE

According to GLOBAL S.L.P. General Regulations Version[8]

Option X[9]

Issued to

producer group/producer company name, address [10]

Country of production [11]

The annex contains details of the producers and production sites/product handling unitsincluded in the scope of this certificate.[12]

The certification body [company name] declares that the production of the products mentioned on thiscertificate has been found to be compliant in accordance with the standard:

Scheme logo (AMC)[13]

Standard Control Points and Compliance Criteria Version[14]

The [standard name] normative documents have achieved status of equivalence to GLOBAL S.L.P. normative documents [name and version] in accordance with the GLOBAL S.L.P. benchmarking procedure.[15]

Product[16]	GLOBAL S.L.P. certificate number[17]	Further columns scope, sub-scope or product specific (descriptionsee below)[18]	Number of producers/ production sites[19]	Parallel production[20]	Parallel ownership[20]

Date of issue (printing date of certificate): xx/xx/xxxx[21]

Valid from: xx/xx/xxxx[22]

Valid to: xx/xx/xxxx[23]

Authorized by[24]

_____

Date of certification decision: xx/xx/xxxx[25]

The current status of this certificate is always displayed at: http://www.globalslp.org [26]

CB contact data[27]

Company name, address (incl. Email)

ANNEX for GSN xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx[29]

Date of issue: xx/xx/xxxx[21]

Producer Group Members (Option 2 or 4)[30]

GSN or GLN[31]	Producer name and address[32]	Product(s)[33]	Product handling[34]	Parallel production[35]	Parallel ownership[35]

Production Sites (Option 1 and 3) [36]

Site name and address[37]	Product(s) [33]	Parallel production[35]

Product Handling Units (PHUs)[38]

GSN or GLN[39]	PHU name and address[40]	Product(s) [33]	Parallel ownership[35]

Notes

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

1 The certification body (CB) logo shall always appear on all certificates.

2 The GLOBAL S.L.P. Number (GSN) shall appear on all certificates. In case a certificate holder owns a Global Location Number (GLN), this number shall replace the GSN. The "GLN'' may be used instead of the "GSN".

3 The certification body (CB) name.

4 Optional: The registration number of a producer or producer group, which is assigned by the CB or from the benchmarked scheme *may* appear on all certificates. It consists of the term "CB-Short" and anumber (with exactly one space character in between, CB-Short xxxxxxxxxxx).

2. Announced audit. Check the correct box to indicate if the inspection/audit wasconducted announced.

3. Unannounced audit. Check the correct box to indicate if the inspection/audit wasconducted unannounced.

7 The logo of the scheme
On accredited GLOBAL S.L.P. certificates: The GLOBAL S.L.P. logo shall be added.
Approved Modified Checklist (AMC): The GLOBAL S.L.P. logo shall be added in addition to the AMClogo (see note 12).
Equivalent schemes: The GLOBAL S.L.P. logo may be added in addition to a benchmarked scheme'slogo.

[8] Certification scheme and version
For GLOBAL S.L.P. certificates: Please enter e.g. “GLOBAL S.L.P. General Regulations Version5.x_date”. Always indicate the exact Version (e.g.: 5.2_September 2023)
For the Approved Modified Checklist (AMC): Enter e.g. “GLOBAL S.L.P. General Regulations Version5.x_date”, for example. Please indicate the exact Version (e.g.: 5.2_September 2023).
For equivalent schemes (Option 3 and 4): Enter the exact certification scheme version

[9] Options shall always appear on the certificate as follows:‘’Option 1 - individual producer’’

‘’Option 1 - individual multisite producer’’

‘’Option 1 - individual multisite producer with QMS’’‘’Option 2 - producer group’’

‘’Option 3 - individual producer under equivalent scheme’’‘’Option 4 - producer group under equivalent scheme’’

[10] Name of the certificate holder (legal entity) and the address shall be printed on the paper certificate. The address includes that of the legal entity and of the production site. If these are different, and thereis only one site, the site address can be included on the certificate or in the annex. In case of multisiteproducers, the addresses of the registered production sites shall be listed in the certificate annex.

[11] The country of production shall appear on all certificates.

[12] Applicable only if any of the following is true:
a) The certificate holder is a producer group (Option 2 or 4). All producer group members shall belisted in the annex.
b) Product handling* or packing is included in the scope of the certificate. If the address is different, allproduct packing and handling unit(s) shall be listed in the annex.
c) The certificate refers to a multisite (Option 1 or 3) certificate. All sites of the multisite operation shallbe listed in the annex (see [35]).
d) The certificate holder with multisites has registered for parallel production/ownership. All productionsites and PHUs (packing and handling) with *certified* products shall be listed in the annex.
* Product handling definition:

Product handling: Any handling of products done post-harvest, where the product may have physicalcontact with other materials or substances.

[13] In case of AMC or equivalent scheme certificates: The logo of the scheme *may* appear.

[14] Standard Control Points and Compliance Criteria (CPCC) version, (e.g. “GLOBAL S.L.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria Integrated Farm Assurance Version 5.2_September 2023 Indicate only the version of the All-Farm Base module.
Indicate the version of the approved National Interpretation Guideline if published for the ‘country of production’. E.g.: “GLOBAL S.L.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria (CPCC) Version 5.2_September 2023 - Interpretation Guideline Chile (edition date)”.

[15] Only applicable for equivalent schemes and AMCs.

[16] Certified product(s) shall always be listed according to the ‘GLOBAL S.L.P. Product List’. More detailed information *may* be included in brackets.

[17] The GLOBAL S.L.P. certificate number shall be printed on the paper certificate. It is a reference code for the certificate in the GLOBAL S.L.P. Database per product and certificate cycle. The GLOBAL S.L.P. product certificate number is generated automatically in the system and consistsof 5 digits, 5 letters, and a suffix (#####-ABCDE-####). All changes to the certificate in a given certificate cycle are reflected in the suffix.

[18] The columns and corresponding attributes linked to the products in the table are scope, sub-scope, orproduct specific.

For Livestock Products:

Product	GLOBAL S.L.P. product certificate number	Number of producers/productionsites	Parallel production	Parallel ownership	Live weight (in metric tons)

Quantity (voluntary): Metric tons (live weight, except for dairy) *may* be included in certificate.

[19] In the case of producer groups (Option 2 and 4), enter the number of approved producers, which arelisted in the annex. In case of multisite producers (Options 1 and 3), enter the number of registered production sites, which are listed in the annex.

[20] Applicable in case of parallel production/ownership of non-certified *and* certified products (enter "Yes"/"No"). All PHUs and sites handling or producing certified products shall be listed in the annex.

[21] Date of issue is the printing date of the paper certificate. It shall be added to the first page of the certificate and to the annex to connect each other.
This date may instead be included in the footer ofeach page of the certificate and annex.

[22] The certificate "valid from" date defines the beginning of a certification cycle.
If a new product is added during the validity period of a certificate, the certification cycle (valid from –valid to) will be kept as it was. If the CB wants to indicate that the newly added products are certifiedand were added later than the original ''valid from'', there is a possibility to add the individual "valid from'' of each product on the paper certificate. This is voluntary and additional information, e.g. the certificate is valid from 1 October 2024 including Diary. Calves and Young beef added on 1 March 2025. The original "valid from 1 October 2024" remains. Calves and Young beef may be marked with ''valid from 1 March 2025'' on the paper certificate.

[23] The certificate "valid to" date is the expiry date of the certificate.

[24] The first and the last name of the person who has authorized the certificate, written in block letters.This person shall sign the certificate.

[25] "Date of Certification Decision" shall appear on all certificates. It is the date when the CertificationCommittee makes the certification decision.

[26] This note shall be added to all paper certificates to point out that only a validation in the GLOBAL S.L.P. Database proves the current status of the certificate. Additionally, the CB may include a link to the GSN validation site and/or the link to the public search in the GLOBAL S.L.P. website.

[27] CB contact data (company name, address, email) shall appear on all certificates.

[28] Page numbering shall be included (Page x of y) to show total number of pages.

[29] The annex (incl. the GSN of the certificate holder) shall be added, if applicable.

[30] In case of Option 2 or 4, all approved members of the producer group shall be listed in a table perproduct.

[31] All approved members of the producer groups (Option 2 and 4) are different legal entities and receivea GSN, which shall appear in the table. They may have an own GLN instead of the GSN.

[32] Name and address of the approved producer group members shall be printed on the certificate.

[33] Products approved per producer member, production site, or PHU.

[34] Indicate the product for which the producer member carries out product handling ("Yes") and does notcarry out product handling ("No").

[35] In case of parallel production or parallel ownership of non-certified *and* certified products, this shall beindicated per product in all 3 tables (i.e. per approved member for Options 2 and 4, sites for Options 1and 3, and per product handling unit). Enter "Yes"/"No".
In case no parallel production or parallel ownership has been registered for any product, thesecolumns may be omitted.

[36] In case of multisite Option 1 or 3, all registered sites shall be listed.

[37] Name and address of the production sites shall be listed.

[38] In case of product handling, all registered PHUs shall be listed.
[39] In case the PHU has an own GSN/GLN, it shall be listed.
[40] Name and address of the PHUs shall be listed, unless the address is the same as that of theproduction site.

VERSION/EDITION UPDATE REGISTER

New Document	Replaced Document	Date of Publication	Description of Modifications
230825_GS_GR_Part-I_V5_2_en	190201_GG_GR_Part-I_V5_2_en	25 August 2023	GLOBALG.A.P. GR transition into GLOBAL S.L.P.

If you want to receive more information on the modifications in this document, please contact the GLOBAL S.L.P. Secretariat.

When the changes do not introduce new requirements to the standard, the version will remain “5.0” and an editionupdate 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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