To design a database model for the Global Super Store scenario, we need to understand the requirements and the entities involved. Here's a basic outline for the database model:

1. **Entities:**
   - **Customers:** Information about the customers such as name, address, contact details, etc.
   - **Products:** Information about the products available in the store such as product ID, name, description, price, etc.
   - **Orders:** Information about the orders placed by customers, including order ID, customer ID, order date, total amount, etc.
   - **Order Details:** Details about the products included in each order, such as order ID, product ID, quantity, unit price, etc.
   - **Employees:** Information about the store employees such as employee ID, name, position, contact details, etc.
   - **Suppliers:** Information about the suppliers who provide products to the store, including supplier ID, name, contact details, etc.

2. **Relationships:**
   - Customers can place multiple orders. One-to-many relationship between Customers and Orders.
   - Each order can contain multiple products, and each product can appear in multiple orders. Many-to-many relationship between Orders and Products, implemented via the Order Details table.
   - Employees can handle multiple orders. One-to-many relationship between Employees and Orders.
   - Suppliers provide multiple products. One-to-many relationship between Suppliers and Products.

3. **Attributes:**
   - Customers: CustomerID (Primary Key), Name, Address, ContactNumber, Email, etc.
   - Products: ProductID (Primary Key), Name, Description, Price, SupplierID (Foreign Key), etc.
   - Orders: OrderID (Primary Key), CustomerID (Foreign Key), OrderDate, TotalAmount, EmployeeID (Foreign Key), etc.
   - OrderDetails: OrderDetailID (Primary Key), OrderID (Foreign Key), ProductID (Foreign Key), Quantity, UnitPrice, TotalPrice, etc.
   - Employees: EmployeeID (Primary Key), Name, Position, ContactNumber, Email, etc.
   - Suppliers: SupplierID (Primary Key), Name, Address, ContactNumber, Email, etc.

4. **Additional Considerations:**

- Implement appropriate indexes, such as primary keys and foreign keys, to ensure data integrity and optimize query performance.
- Define constraints to enforce business rules, such as ensuring that orders cannot be placed without valid customer and product information.
- Normalize the database to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity, typically to at least the third normal form (3NF).

This is a high-level overview of the database model for the Global Super Store scenario. Depending on specific requirements and business processes, the model may need further refinement and additional entities or attributes.