



GLOBALG.A.P.

NATIONAL INTERPRETATION GUIDELINE

GUATEMALA

Integrated Farm Assurance V5.2

CONTROL POINTS AND COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

MODULES:

ALL FARM BASE | CROPS BASE | FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

VALID FROM: 16TH OCTOBER 2019

OBLIGATORY FROM: 16TH OCTOBER 2019

GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. What is a National Technical Working Group (NTWG)?

Think Global, Act Local

That's the philosophy at the heart of GLOBALG.A.P.'s activities.

This is why [GLOBALG.A.P. members](#) set up [National Technical Working Groups \(NTWGs\)](#) in several countries; to help adopt GLOBALG.A.P.'s universal standard on a local scale. National Technical Working Groups are established voluntarily by GLOBALG.A.P. members in countries where there is a need for clarification of implementation of GLOBALG.A.P.

NTWGs identify specific local adaptation and implementation challenges and develop guidelines, known as [National Interpretation Guidelines](#). These guidelines provide guidance to certification bodies and producers on how to best implement and inspect (audit/check compliance) against GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria at a national level.

The working groups are also a valuable source of qualified information for GLOBALG.A.P. By tapping into national networks of experts and stakeholders, GLOBALG.A.P. gains extensive knowledge about the different legal and structural conditions that exist around the world.

The NTWGs work in close cooperation with the [GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat](#) and the [Technical Committees](#), who approve the guidelines developed by this growing number of groups.

2. What is a National Interpretation Guideline (NIG) and how is it developed?

A National Interpretation Guideline (NIG) is a document, which provides guidance on the implementation and auditing the compliance of a country interpretation of the GLOBALG.A.P. Compliance Criteria (CC) at a national level. The GLOBALG.A.P. Compliance Criteria are the base on which the country interpretation is developed. The GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points (CP) are fixed and are not to be changed or interpreted.

The country interpretation in a NIG document is always in conjunction with the GLOBALG.A.P. CPCCs and cannot stand alone. Where there is **no country-specific addition** to the CC, which serves for better understanding and implementation, the **original CC are valid** and should not be repeated in the country interpretation column.

Once approved, the country interpretation of the compliance criteria shall be audited together with the GLOBALG.A.P. Control Points and Compliance Criteria. The country interpretation **does not replace** the original CC, but it is **a clarification** of the latter and is in addition to the GLOBALG.A.P. CPCCs.

The NIG is developed by a National Technical Working Group and goes through a transparent approval procedure and a Peer Review with relevant stakeholders in the country. After approval, the National Interpretation 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.** It will also be indicated on the GLOBALG.A.P. certificate that a NIG has been implemented and that the inspection took that into account.

GLOBALG.A.P. can withdraw or revise the National Interpretation Guidelines at any time on an individual point basis if the global integrity of the standard is challenged.

See GR V5 Part I – 2. Normative Documents e) National Interpretation Guidelines

See the new **NIG [approval process flowchart here](#)**.

1. **Submission:** The NTWG submits the National Interpretation Guideline to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat (email to: ntwg@globalgap.org) for technical review and approval. It is recommended to **check with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat beforehand**, which is the latest template for the respective NIG to be used. **GLOBALG.A.P. has highlighted the Control Points and Compliance Criteria where there is reference to legislation and NTWGs should check these to make reference to relevant local legislation.**

2. **Technical Review:** The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat starts the internal technical review of the submitted guideline within two weeks after receiving the application. The GLOBALG.A.P. technical reviewer **checks the guideline thoroughly in a timeframe of one month.**

If any technical or formal discrepancy is detected in this review, the guideline is returned to the NTWG, which has **one month** to propose the amendments. The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat shall **summarize all the consultation responses in an internal technical review report (ITR).** This report shall evaluate the proposal of amendments, if any.

After a second review, the GLOBALG.A.P. technical reviewer checks if the NTWG has implemented all comments. If there are additional comments, they will be sent to the NTWG within one month. The NTWG has again one month to implement the changes.

3. **Peer Review:** When the technical review requirements are met, the National Interpretation Guideline shall be subject to a **peer review for a period of four weeks.** The peer review shall be by written consultation with the relevant GLOBALG.A.P. stakeholders, GLOBALG.A.P. members and certification bodies in the respective country or continent. The consulted parties shall be invited to make written technical comments in English only and must provide justification. The comments shall be sent to ntwg@globalgap.org.

If any technical or formal discrepancy is detected in this review, the guideline is returned to the NTWG, which shall have **one month to propose amendments** to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat.

4. **Approval by TCs:** A final peer review report shall be prepared by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat, which shall summarize and evaluate the peer review comments and the proposals of amendments, if any.

The final National Interpretation Guideline and peer review report shall be submitted to the relevant Technical Committee for provisional approval. The relevant Technical Committees shall make one of the following recommendations to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat in their Technical Committee meeting or by written procedure:

- a. Guideline is recommended for approval
- b. Rejection of the guideline – reasons given.

5. Final approval and publication: After the provisional approval of the Technical Committee(s), the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat finally approves the National Interpretation Guideline. The following steps are taken by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat in order to inform all relevant stakeholders:

- Uploading the NIG and announcement on the GLOBALG.A.P. website
- Informing all GLOBALG.A.P. members in the relevant country
- Informing all GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification bodies in the relevant country
- Informing all accreditation bodies in the relevant country
- Uploading information on new interpretation guidelines to the CB Extranet and to the NTWG Extranet

6. What are the consequences after the approval and publication of a National Interpretation Guideline for:

Certification Body

- All Certification Bodies **have to confirm the receipt** of the approved National Interpretation Guideline.
- Certification Bodies **have to inform all their clients** about the National Interpretation Guideline.
- All Certification Bodies that are operating in the respective country have to include the guideline in their certification procedure **within three months after publication.**
- After the period of three months, **Certification Bodies can be sanctioned for not applying** approved National Technical Interpretation Guidelines.

The Producers

- There will not be major changes in the daily practice of the producers. The guideline will rather facilitate the implementation, as it is adapted to the national circumstances, legal regulations etc.
- Producers **will be informed about the guideline via their certification bodies.**
- Producers have to implement the GLOBALG.A.P. requirements in accordance with the National Interpretation Guideline **within 3 months after publication.**

The Accreditation Bodies:

- All accreditation bodies **have to confirm the receipt** of the approved National Interpretation Guideline.



- **Accreditation bodies have to make sure that all accredited certification bodies are applying** the National Interpretation Guideline if they are certifying in the concerned country within three months after publication.
- After a period of three months **Certification Bodies can be sanctioned for not applying** approved National Interpretation Guidelines.

GLOBALG.A.P. IFA implementation at national level has to comply with the CPCC requirements and the additional country-specific interpretation by the NTWG.

For certain control points and compliance criteria of this module the NTWG shall evaluate if it is related to national or regional legislation/regulation. If legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference and quote/explain the relevant parts of these legal requirements.

GLOBALG.A.P. IFA V5.2

N°	Control Points (CP) - not to be changed or interpreted	Compliance Criteria (CC) - not to be changed	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the Compliance Criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	SPANISH
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AF	ALL FARM BASE				
	<i>Control points in this module are applicable to all producers seeking certification, as it covers issues relevant to all farming businesses.</i>				
AF. 1	SITE HISTORY AND SITE MANAGEMENT				
	<i>One of the key features of sustainable farming is the continuous integration of site-specific knowledge and practical experiences into future management planning and practices. This section is intended to ensure that the land, buildings and other facilities, which constitute the fabric of the farm, are properly managed to ensure the safe production of food and protection of the environment.</i>				
AF. 1.1	Site History				

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AF. 1.1.1	Is there a reference system for each field, orchard, greenhouse, yard, plot, livestock building/pen, and/or other area/location used in production?	Compliance shall include visual identification in the form of: - A physical sign at each field/orchard, greenhouse/yard/plot/livestock building/pen, or other farm area/location; or - A farm map, which also identifies the location of water sources, storage/handling facilities, ponds, stables, etc. and that could be cross-referenced to the identification system. No N/A.	Major Must	To comply with this point, a visual identification must be included in the form of: - A physical sign (for which signs and posters can be used) at each plot, orchard, sector, greenhouse, field, barn/pen or other area/place; Or - A map (or a simple sketch) of the farm that also identifies the location of water sources, warehouses or handling facilities, ponds, barns, etc, and that allows to do cross-reference with the identification system. No N/A.	Para cumplir con este punto, se deberá incluir una identificación visual en la forma de: - Una señal física (para lo cual se puede utilizar rótulos, carteles) en cada parcela, huerto, sector, invernadero, terreno, establo/corral u otra área/lugar; o - Un mapa (o, simplemente un croquis) de la granja que también identifique la ubicación de las fuentes de agua, los almacenes o instalaciones de manipulación, los estanques, los establos, etc. y que se pueda hacer referencia cruzada con el sistema de identificación. Sin opción de N/A.
AF. 1.1.2	Is a recording system established for each unit of production or other area/location to provide a	Current records shall provide a history of GLOBALG.A.P.	Major Must		

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	record of the livestock/aquaculture production and/or agronomic activities undertaken at those locations?	production of all production areas. No N/A.			
AF. 1.2	Site Management				
AF. 1.2.1	Is there a risk assessment available for all sites registered for certification (this includes rented land, structures and equipment) and does this risk assessment show that the site in question is suitable for production, with regards to food safety, the environment, and health and welfare of animals in the scope of the livestock and aquaculture certification where applicable?	A written risk assessment to determine whether the sites are appropriate for production shall be available for all sites. It shall be ready for the initial inspection and maintained updated and reviewed when new sites enter in production and when risks for existing ones have changed, or at least annually, whichever is shorter. The risk assessment may be based on a generic one but shall be customized to the farm situation. Risk assessments shall take into account:	Major Must		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential physical, chemical (including allergens), and biological hazards • Site history (for sites that are new to agricultural production, history of 5 years is advised and a minimum of one year shall be known) • Impact of proposed enterprises on adjacent stock/crops/environment, and the health and safety of animals in the scope of the livestock and aquaculture certification (See Annex AF 1 and Annex AF 2 for guidance on risk assessments. Annex FV 1 includes guidance regarding flooding.)			
AF. 1.2.2	Has a management plan that establishes strategies to minimize the risks identified in the risk	A management plan addresses the risks identified in AF 1.2.1 and describes the hazard control procedures that justify that the site	Major Must		

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	assessment (AF 1.2.1) been developed and implemented?	in question is suitable for production. This plan shall be appropriate to the farm operations, and there shall be evidence of its implementation and effectiveness. NOTE: Environmental risks do not need to be part of this plan and are covered under AF 7.1.1.			
AF. 2	RECORD KEEPING AND INTERNAL SELF-ASSESSMENT/INTERNAL INSPECTION				
	<i>Important details of farming practices shall be recorded and records kept.</i>				
AF. 2.1	Are all records requested during the external inspection accessible and kept for a minimum period of 2 years, unless a longer requirement is stated in specific control points?	Producers shall keep up-to-date records for a minimum of 2 years. Electronic records are valid and when they are used, producers are responsible for maintaining back-ups of the information. For the initial inspections, producers shall keep records from at least 3 months prior to the date of the external inspection or from	Major Must	Producers shall keep up-to-dated records for a minimum period of 2 years. Electronics records are valid. And when they are used, producers are responsible for maintaining back-ups of the information. In option 2, if the producer does not have the proper conditions to file their	Los productores mantendrán registros actualizados por un periodo mínimo de 2 años. Los registros electrónicos se consideran válidos. Si se usan, los productores serán responsables de mantener copias de Seguridad de la información. En opción 2, si el productor, no tiene condiciones adecuadas

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		the day of registration, whichever is longer. New applicants shall have full records that reference each area covered by the registration with all of the agronomic activities related to GLOBALG.A.P. documentation required for this area. For livestock, these records shall be available for the current livestock cycle before the initial inspection. This refers to the principle of record keeping. When an individual record is missing, the respective control point dealing with those records is not compliant. No N/A.		records, these can be stored at the group of producers's offices. In case of the initial inspetions, producers must maintain records at least three months priot to the date of the external inspection, or from the date of registration, whichever is longer. New requesters must have complete records related to each registered area and that include all the agricultural activities related to the GLOBALG.A.P. documentation required for each area..	para archivar sus registros, éstos se pueden guardar en la sede del grupo de productores. Para las inspecciones iniciales, los productores deben mantener registros de almenos 3 meses antes a la fecha de la inspección externa, o desde el día del registro, eligiendo el período más largo de los dos. Los nuevos solicitantes deberán tener registros completos vinculados a cada área registrada y que incluyan todas las actividades agronómicas relacionadas con la documentación GLOBALG.A.P. requerida para cada área.
AF. 2.2	Does the producer take responsibility to conduct a minimum of one internal self-	There is documented evidence that in Option 1 an internal self-assessment has been completed under the responsibility of the	Major Must		

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	assessment per year against the GLOBALG.A.P. Standard?	<p>producer (this may be carried out by a person different from the producer). Self-assessments shall include all applicable control points, even when a subcontracted company carries them out. The self-assessment checklist shall contain comments of the evidence observed for all non-applicable and non-compliant control points. This has to be done before the CB inspection (See General Regulations Part I, 5.). No N/A, except for multi-site operations with QMS and producer groups, for which the QMS checklist covers internal inspections.</p>			
AF. 2.3	Have effective corrective actions been taken as a result of non-conformances detected during the internal self-assessment or	Necessary corrective actions are documented and have been implemented. N/A only in the case no non-conformances are detected	Major Must	The necessary corrective actions have been documented and implemented. (As documentary evidence, producers can present non-comppliance	Se han documentado e implementado las acciones correctivas necesarias. (Como pruebas documentales los

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	internal producer group inspections?	during internal self-assessments or internal producer group inspections.		collection receipts, registries, photographs, videos, checklists, among others). N/A just in case of detected non-conformities during the internal self-evaluations or internal inspections of the group of producers.	productores pueden presentar boletas de levantamiento de no cumplimientos, registros, fotografías, videos, listas de verificación, entre otras) . N/A solo en el caso de no-conformidades detectadas durante las autoevaluaciones internas o inspecciones internas del grupo de productores.

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AF. 3	HYGIENE				
	<p><i>People are key to the prevention of product contamination. Farm staff and contractors as well as producers themselves stand for the quality and safety of the product. Education and training will support progress toward safe production. This section is intended to ensure good practices to diminish hygiene risks to the product and that all workers understand the requirements and are competent to perform their duties.</i></p> <p><i>Further hygiene requirements, specific to certain activities such as harvest and product handling, are defined in the applicable Standard module.</i></p>				
AF. 3.1	Does the farm have a written risk assessment for hygiene?	The written risk assessment for hygiene issues covers the production environment. The risks depend on the products produced and/or supplied. The risk assessment can be a generic one, but it shall be appropriate for conditions on the farm and shall be reviewed annually and updated when changes (e.g. other activities) occur. No N/A.	Minor Must		

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AF. 3.2	Does the farm have a documented hygiene procedure and visibly displayed hygiene instructions for all workers and visitors to the site whose activities might pose a risk to food safety?	The farm shall have a hygiene procedure addressing the risks identified in the risk assessment in AF 3.1. The farm shall also have hygiene instructions visibly displayed for workers (including subcontractors) and visitors; provided by way of clear signs (pictures) and/or in the predominant language(s) of the workforce. The instructions must also be based on the results of the hygiene risk assessment in AF 3.1 and include at a minimum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The need to wash hands - The need to cover skin cuts - Limitation on smoking, eating and drinking to designated areas - Notification of any relevant infections or conditions. This includes any signs of illness (e.g. vomiting; jaundice, diarrhea), whereby these 	Minor Must	The farm must have a hygiene procedure that addresses the identified risks in the risk assessment in point AF.3.1. The farm must also have hygiene instructions displayed in a visible place for all workers (including subcontractors) and visitors. Instructions must be transmitted through clear signs (images, signs, figures) and/or in the predominant language or languages of the workforce. Instructions must be based on the results of the hygiene risks assessment described in point AF.3.1 and must include at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The need to wash hands -The need to cover skin cuts -The limitation of smoking, eating and drinking in designated areas -The notification of any infection or relevant condition. This includes any illness symptom (e.g, vomiting, jaundice, and diarrhea). These workers will be restricted from direct contact with 	La granja deberá contar con un procedimiento de higiene que aborde los riesgos identificados en la evaluación de riesgos en el punto AF. 3.1. La granja también deberá tener instrucciones de higiene exhibidas en un lugar visible para todos los trabajadores (incluyendo los subcontratistas) y las visitas. Las instrucciones deberán transmitirse mediante señales claras (imágenes, rótulos, figuras) y/o en el o los idiomas predominantes de la fuerza de trabajo. Las instrucciones deberán también basarse en los resultados de la evaluación de riesgos de higiene descrita en el punto AF. 3.1 y deberán incluir como mínimo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La necesidad de lavarse las manos - La necesidad de cubrir las lesiones cutáneas - La limitación de fumar, comer y beber en ciertas áreas designadas

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		<p>workers shall be restricted from direct contact with the product and food-contact surfaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notification of product contamination with bodily fluids - The use of suitable protective clothing, where the individuals' activities might pose a risk of contamination to the product. 		<p>the product and surfaces in contact with food.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The notification of any product contamination by contact with body fluids. -The use of suitable protective clothing if the activities of the individuals may represent a contamination risk for the product. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La notificación de cualquier infección o condición relevante. Esto incluye cualquier síntoma de enfermedad (por ejemplo, vómitos, ictericia, diarrea). A estos trabajadores se les restringirá el contacto directo con el producto y con las superficies en contacto con los alimentos. - La notificación de cualquier contaminación del producto por contacto con líquidos corporales - El uso de vestimenta protectora adecuada si las actividades de los individuos pueden representar un riesgo de contaminación para el producto
AF. 3.3	Have all persons working on the farm received annual hygiene training appropriate to their activities and according to the hygiene instructions in AF 3.2?	An introductory training course for hygiene shall be given in both written and verbal form. All new workers shall receive this training and confirm their participation. This	Minor Must	A hygiene introductory course, both written and verbal, should be given. All new workers must receive such training and confirm their participation. The training must cover all instructions	Se deberá dar un curso introductorio sobre higiene, tanto escrito como verbal. Todos los nuevos trabajadores deberán recibir dicha formación y confirmar su

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		training shall cover all instructions defined in AF 3.2. All workers, including the owners and managers, shall annually participate in the farm's basic hygiene training.		defined in AF.3.2. All workers, including owners, managers and especially temporary workers must participate annually in a basic training on farm hygiene.	participación. La formación deberá cubrir todas las instrucciones definidas en AF. 3.2. Todos los trabajadores, incluyendo los dueños, los encargados y especialmente los trabajadores temporales, deberán participar anualmente en la formación básica en higiene de la granja.
AF. 3.4	Are the farm's hygiene procedures implemented?	Workers with tasks identified in the hygiene procedures shall demonstrate competence during the inspection and there is visual evidence that the hygiene procedures are being implemented. No N/A.	Major Must		
AF. 4	WORKERS' HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE				
	<i>People are key to the safe and efficient operation of any farm. Farm staff and contractors as well as producers themselves stand for the quality of the produce and for environmental protection. Education and</i>				

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	<i>training will help progress towards sustainability and build on social capital. This section is intended to ensure safe practices in the work place and that all workers understand and are competent to perform their duties; are provided with proper equipment to allow them to work safely; and that, in the event of accidents, can obtain proper and timely assistance.</i>				
AF. 4.1	Health and Safety				
AF. 4.1.1	Does the producer have a written risk assessment for hazards to workers' health and safety?	The written risk assessment can be a generic one but it shall be appropriate to conditions on the farm, including the entire production process in the scope of certification. The risk assessment shall be reviewed and updated annually and when changes that could impact workers' health and safety (e.g. new machinery, new buildings, new plant protection products, modified cultivation practices, etc.) occur. Examples of hazards include but are not limited to: Moving machine parts, power take-off (PTO), electricity, farm	Minor Must	The written risk assessment (must identify the risks and define specific actions for minimization) can be generic but must be appropriate for the farm's conditions, and must cover all the production process in the field of certification. Such assessment must be reviewed and updated once a year and when changes occur that may have an impact on the health and safety of the workers (e.g. new machinery, new buildings, new plant protection products, modifications in cultivation practices, etc). Examples of hazards include but are not limited to: parts of moving machinery, power	La evaluación de riesgos escrita (debe identificar los riesgos y definir acciones concretas para su minimización) puede ser genérica pero deberá ser adecuada para las condiciones de la granja, y deberá cubrir todo el proceso de producción en el ámbito de la certificación. Dicha evaluación deberá revisarse y actualizarse una vez al año y cuando ocurran cambios que podrían tener un impacto sobre la salud y seguridad de los trabajadores (por ejemplo, nueva maquinaria, nuevos edificios, nuevos productos fitosanitarios, modificaciones en las

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		machinery and vehicle traffic, fires in farm buildings, applications of organic fertilizer, excessive noise, dust, vibrations, extreme temperatures, ladders, fuel storage, slurry tanks, etc. No N/A.		outlets (PTOs), electricity, farm machinery and vehicle traffic, fires in farm buildings, application of organic fertilizers, excessive noise, dust, vibrations, extreme temperatures, stairs, fuel storage, waste tanks, etc. No N/A.	prácticas de cultivo, etc.). Los ejemplos de los peligros incluyen pero no se limitan a: partes de máquinas en movimiento, tomas de corriente (PTO, por sus siglas en inglés), electricidad, maquinaria de la granja y tráfico de vehículos, incendios en los edificios de la granja, aplicaciones de fertilizante orgánico, ruido excesivo, polvo, vibraciones, temperaturas extremas, escaleras, almacén de combustible, tanques de desechos, etc. Sin opción de N/A.
AF. 4.1.2	Does the farm have written health and safety procedures addressing issues identified in the risk assessment of AF 4.1.1?	The health and safety procedures shall address the points identified in the risk assessment (AF 4.1.1) and shall be appropriate for the farming operations. They shall also include accident and emergency procedures as well as contingency plans that deal with any identified risks in the working situation, etc.	Minor Must	The health and safety procedures must address the topics identified in the risk assessment (AF.4.1.1) and must be appropriate for the farm's activity. They must also include procedures in case of accidents or emergencies, as well as contingency plans for any risk identified at work, etc. Procedures must be	Los procedimientos de salud y seguridad deberán abordar los temas identificados en la evaluación de riesgos (AF. 4.1.1) y deberán ser apropiados para la actividad de la granja. También deberán incluir: procedimientos en caso de accidentes o emergencias, como también planes de contingencia para

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		The procedures shall be reviewed annually and updated when the risk assessment changes. The farm infrastructure, facilities and equipment shall be constructed and maintained in such a way as to minimize health and safety hazards for the workers to the extent practical.		<p>reviewed annually and updated when changes occur in the risk assessment. The farm infrastructure, facilities and equipment must be constructed and maintained in a way that minimizes health and safety hazards of the workers, within limits of practicality.</p> <p>All personnel must know the health and safety procedures and their application must be supervised.</p>	<p>cualquier riesgo identificado en la situación de trabajo, etc. Los procedimientos deberán revisarse anualmente y actualizarse cuando se produzcan cambios en la evaluación de riesgos.</p> <p>La infraestructura de la granja, las instalaciones y los equipos deberán construirse y mantenerse de una manera que minimice los peligros a la salud y seguridad de los trabajadores, dentro de los límites de lo práctico.</p> <p>Los procedimientos de salud y seguridad deben ser del conocimiento de todo el personal y su aplicación debe ser objeto de supervisión.</p>
AF. 4.1.3	Have all people working on the farm received health and safety	All workers, including subcontractors, can demonstrate competency in responsibilities and	Minor Must		

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	training according to the risk assessment in AF 4.1.1?	tasks through visual observation (if possible on the day of the inspection). There shall be evidence of instructions in the appropriate language and training records. Producers may conduct the health and safety training themselves if training instructions or other training materials are available (i.e. it need not be an outside individual who conducts the training). No N/A.			
AF. 4.2	Training				
AF. 4.2.1	Is there a record kept for training activities and attendees?	A record is kept for training activities, including the topic covered, the trainer, the date, and a list of the attendees. Evidence of attendance is required.	Minor Must	Records of training activities will be maintained including the covered topics, trainer's name, date and list of participants. For option 2, groups can present collective records or lists, preferably signed, that clearly indicate the participants of each of the events. Evidence of the attendance is required.	Se mantendrán registros de las actividades de formación, incluyendo los temas tratados, el nombre del instructor, la fecha y la lista de los participantes. . Para opción 2, los grupos pueden presentar registros colectivos o listados, preferiblemente firmados, que indiquen claramente los asistentes a cada evento Se deberá poder comprobar la

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					asistencia de las personas a la actividad de formación.
AF. 4.2.2	Do all workers handling and/or administering veterinary medicines, chemicals, disinfectants, plant protection products, biocides and/or other hazardous substances and all workers operating dangerous or complex equipment as defined in the risk analysis in AF 4.1.1 have evidence of competence or details of other such qualifications?	Records shall identify workers who carry out such tasks and can demonstrate competence (e.g. certificate of training and/or records of training with proof of attendance). This shall include compliance with applicable legislation. No N/A. For aquaculture, cross-reference with Aquaculture module AQ 4.1.1. In livestock, for workers administering medicines, proof of adequate experience is also required.	Major Must	Records must identify the personnel who performs such tasks and should demonstrate that they are competent (e.g. training certifications and /or training records with attendance evidence. For option 2, the group of producers can present collective records or attendance lists). The applicable legislation must be complied. No N/A. See as reference: Governmental Agreement 229-2014 Occupational Health and Safety Regulation and its Reforms 33-2016, Title I Chapter II Article 7 paragraph C. It will be considered as valid if a third party with national recognition gives training.	Los registros deberán identificar al personal que realiza tales tareas y demostrar que es competente (por ejemplo, certificados de formación y/o registros de formación con pruebas de asistencia Para opción 2, los grupos de productores pueden presentar registros colectivos o listados de asistencia.). Se deberá cumplir con la legislación aplicable. Sin opción de N/A.. <i>Ver como referencia: acuerdo gubernativo 229-2014 Reglamento de Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional y sus Reformas 33-2016, Título I Capítulo II Artículo 7 inciso C. Se dara por valida que la capacitación</i>

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					<i>sea impartida por un tercero con reconocimiento a nivel nacional.</i>
AF. 4.3	Hazards and First Aid				
AF. 4.3.1	Do accident and emergency procedures exist? Are they visually displayed, and are they communicated to all persons associated with the farm activities, including subcontractors and visitors?	<p>Permanent accident procedures shall be clearly displayed in accessible and visible location(s) for workers, visitors, and subcontractors. These instructions are available in the predominant language(s) of the workforce and/or pictograms.</p> <p>The procedures shall identify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farm's map reference or farm address • The contact person(s) • An up-to-date list of relevant phone numbers (police, ambulance, hospital, fire-brigade, access to 	Minor Must	<p>The usual procedures for accident cases must be clearly shown in accessible and visible places so that workers, guests, and subcontractors can see them. These instructions will be available in the worker's predominant languages and/ or pictograms. Procedures must identify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Farm's address or its map location -Contact person (s) -Updated list of relevant telephone numbers (police, ambulance, hospital, fire department, person (s) in charge of first aids of the production unit or group of producers, health centers, and access to emergency medical assistance on site or transportation, electricity, water and gas supplier). 	<p>Los procedimientos habituales para casos de accidentes deberán estar claramente exhibidos en lugares accesibles y visibles para que sean vistos por los trabajadores, las visitas y los subcontratistas. Se dispondrá de estas instrucciones en el o los idiomas predominantes de los trabajadores y/o pictogramas. Los procedimientos deberán identificar lo siguiente:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dirección de la granja o ubicación en el mapa - Persona(s) de contacto - Lista actualizada de números de teléfono relevantes (policía, ambulancia, hospital, bomberos, persona(s) encargada(s) de primeros

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		<p>emergency health care on site or by means of transport, supplier of electricity, water, and gas)</p> <p>Examples of other procedures that can be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of the nearest means of communication (telephone, radio) • How and where to contact the local medical services, hospital, and other emergency services. (<i>Where</i> did it happen? <i>What</i> happened? <i>How</i> many injured people? <i>What</i> kind of injuries? <i>Who</i> is calling?) • The location of fire extinguisher(s) • The emergency exits • Emergency cut-offs for electricity, gas, and water supplies 		<p>Example of other procedures that can be included:</p> <p>-Location of the nearest means of communication (telephone, radio);</p> <p>-How and where to contact local medical services, hospitals and other emergency services. (<i>WHERE</i> did it happen? <i>WHAT</i> happened? <i>HOW</i> many people are injured? <i>WHAT</i> kind to injure? <i>WHO</i> is calling?);</p> <p>-Location of fire extinguishers</p> <p>-Emergency exits;</p> <p>-Emergency switches for electricity, gas and water;</p> <p>-How to inform about accidents or dangerous incidents.</p> <p>In the case of aquaculture, make cross-reference with point AB.3.1.4 of the Aquaculture Module.</p>	<p>auxilios de la unidad de producción o del grupo de productores, puestos o centros de salud, acceso a asistencia médica de emergencia en el sitio o por medio de transporte, proveedor de electricidad, agua y gas).</p> <p>Ejemplos de otros procedimientos que pueden incluirse:</p> <p>- La ubicación del medio de comunicación más cercano (teléfono, radio);</p> <p>- Cómo y dónde contactar con los servicios médicos locales, al hospital y a los otros servicios de emergencia. (<i>¿DÓNDE</i> ocurrió? <i>¿QUÉ</i> ocurrió? <i>¿CUÁNTAS</i> personas están heridas? <i>¿QUÉ</i> tipo de heridas? <i>¿QUIÉN</i> está llamando?);</p> <p>- La ubicación de los extintores;</p> <p>- Las salidas de emergencia;</p> <p>- Los interruptores de emergencia de electricidad, gas y agua;</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to report accidents and dangerous incidents For aquaculture, cross-reference with Aquaculture module AQ 3.1.4.			- Cómo informar sobre accidentes o incidentes peligrosos. Para el caso de acuicultura, haga referencia cruzada con el punto AB. 3.1.4. del Módulo para Acuicultura.
AF. 4.3.2	Are potential hazards clearly identified by warning signs?	Permanent and legible signs shall indicate potential hazards. This shall include, where applicable: Waste pits, fuel tanks, workshops, and access doors of the storage facilities for plant protection products/fertilizers/any other chemicals. Warning signs shall be present and in the predominant language(s) of the workforce and/or in pictograms. No N/A.	Minor Must		
AF. 4.3.3	Is safety advice for substances hazardous to workers' health available/accessible?	When required to ensure appropriate action, information (e.g. website, telephone number, material safety data sheets, etc.) is accessible.	Minor Must	There is accessible information (e.g. webpage, telephone number, technical data sheet, instructions, pamphlets, and/or usage and handling manuals elaborated by the manufacturers,	Hay información accesible (por ejemplo, página web, número de teléfono, hoja de datos técnicos, instructivos, panfletos, y/o manuales de uso y manejo elaborados por los

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		For aquaculture, cross-reference with Aquaculture module AQ 3.1.2.		directions of procedures of attention or use of antidotes in case of poisoning, etc.) to ensure appropriate actions if necessary. For aquaculture, make cross-reference with point AB.3.1.2 of the Aquaculture Module.	fabricantes, indicaciones de procedimientos de atención o uso de antidotos en caso de intoxicaciones etc.) para asegurar acciones apropiadas en el caso de que fuera necesario. Para el caso de acuicultura, haga referencia cruzada con el punto AB. 3.1.2. del Módulo para Acuicultura.
AF. 4.3.4	Are first aid kits available at all permanent sites and in the vicinity of fieldwork?	Complete and maintained first aid kits (i.e. according to local recommendations and appropriate to the activities being carried out on the farm) shall be available and accessible at all permanent sites and readily available for transport (tractor, car, etc.) where required by the risk assessment in AF 4.1.1.	Minor Must	Complete and well-cared first aid kits should be available (i.e. according to local recommendations and according to the activities carried out on the farm). First aid kits should be accessible at all permanent work sites (for option 2, group of producers , a first aid kit will be available for collective use for all those producers that are within a distance of no more than 500 meters) and quickly available for transportation (by tractor, car, etc), when required by	Se deberá disponer de botiquines de primeros auxilios completos y mantenidos (es decir, de acuerdo con las recomendaciones locales y según las actividades realizadas en la granja). Los botiquines deberán estar accesibles en todos los sitios permanentes de trabajo (para la opción 2. Grupo de productores , se tendrá disponible un botiquín para uso colectivo de todos aquellos productores que estén dentro de un rango de distancia no mayor a 500

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				<p>the risk assessment according to point AF.4.1.1.</p> <p>First aid kits will be formed according to the risk assessment, which must contemplate the applicable specific legislation.</p>	<p>metros) y rápidamente disponibles para su transporte (por tractor, coche, etc.), cuando lo requiera la evaluación de riesgos de acuerdo del punto AF. 4.1.1.</p> <p><i>Los botiquines se conformaran de acuerdo a la evaluación de riesgo, la cual deberá contemplar la legislación específica aplicable.</i></p>
AF. 4.3.5	Are there always an appropriate number of persons (at least one person) trained in first aid present on each farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out?	There is always at least one person trained in first aid (i.e. within the last 5 years) present on the farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out. As a guideline: One trained person per 50 workers. On-farm activities include all activities mentioned in the relevant modules of this standard.	Minor Must	There should always be at least one person trained in first aids, (That is, received during the last 5 years. This training can be demonstrated by presenting attendance lists) present on the farm when farm activities are being carried out. As a guide, there should be one trained person for every 50 workers. Farm activities include those mentioned in the Standard relevant modules.	Siempre debe haber al menos una persona con formación en primeros auxilios. (Es decir, recibida durante los últimos 5 años. Dicha formación podrá evidenciarse al presentar listados de asistencia) presente en la granja cuando se estén realizando actividades propias de la granja. A modo de guía, debería haber una persona con formación por cada 50 trabajadores. Las actividades de la granja incluyen aquellas

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					mencionadas en los módulos relevantes de esta Norma.
AF. 4.4	Protective Clothing/Equipment				
AF. 4.4.1	Are workers, visitors and subcontractors equipped with suitable protective clothing in accordance with legal requirements and/or label instructions and/or as authorized by a competent authority?	Complete sets of protective clothing, which enable label instructions and/or legal requirements and/or requirements as authorized by a competent authority to be complied which are available on the farm, utilized, and in a good state of repair. To comply with label requirements and/or on-farm operations, this may include some of the following: Rubber boots or other appropriate footwear, waterproof clothing, protective overalls, rubber gloves, face masks, appropriate respiratory equipment (including replacement filters), ear and eye protection devices, life-jackets, etc. as	Major Must	The personal protective equipment will be according to the indicated label instructions. See as reference Section 5.4.15 Central America Technical Regulation RTCA 65.05.67:18	Los equipos de protección personal, se conformaran de acuerdo a las instrucciones indicadas en la etiqueta. Ver como referencia Inciso 5.4.15 Reglamento Técnico Centroamericano RTCA 65.05.67:18

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		required by label or on-farm operations.			
AF. 4.4.2	Is protective clothing cleaned after use and stored in such a way as to prevent contamination of personal clothing?	Protective clothing is kept clean according to the type of use and degree of potential contamination and in a ventilated place. Cleaning protective clothing and equipment includes separate washing from private clothing. Wash re-usable gloves before removal. Dirty and damaged protective clothing and equipment and expired filter cartridges shall be disposed of appropriately. Single-use items (e.g. gloves, overalls) shall be disposed of after one use. All protective clothing and equipment including replacements filters, etc. shall be stored outside of the plant protection products/storage facility and physically separated from any other chemicals that might cause	Major Must	Protective clothing is kept clean according of the type of use received and the potential level of contamination, and in a ventilated place. Protective equipment and clothing must be washed separately from personal clothing. Re-usable gloves shall be washed before removal. Protective clothing and equipment must be disposed appropriately, as well as the expired filter cartridges. Single-use items (for example, gloves, overalls, etc) must be disposed after being used for the first time. All protective clothing and equipment, including new filters, etc, must be stored outside the warehouse of plant protection products and physically separated from any other chemical product that may contaminate the clothing or equipment. No N/A.	La ropa de protección se mantiene limpia de acuerdo al tipo de uso que recibe y el grado potencial de contaminación, y se mantiene en un lugar ventilado. El equipo y la ropa de protección deben lavarse separados de la ropa personal. Se deberán lavar los guantes reutilizables antes de quitárselos de las manos. Se deberá desechar en forma adecuada la ropa de protección y el equipo de protección sucios y dañados, así como los cartuchos de filtros caducados. Los artículos de un solo uso (por ejemplo, guantes, monos, etc.) deberán desecharse después de usarse la primera vez. Toda la ropa y el equipo de protección, incluyendo los filtros nuevos, etc., deberán almacenarse fuera del almacén de

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		contamination of the clothing or equipment. No N/A.		Mask filters (activated charcoal) shall be stored in airtight bags or containers, to avoid their premature degradation and inactivation.	los productos fitosanitarios y físicamente separados de cualquier otro producto químico que pueda contaminar la ropa o el equipo. Sin opción de N/A. Los filtros de las mascarillas (carbón activado) deben almacenarse en bolsas o recipientes herméticos, para evitar su degradación e inactivación prematura
AF. 4.5	Worker Welfare				
AF. 4.5.1	Is a member of management clearly identifiable as responsible for the workers' health, safety and welfare?	Documentation is available that clearly identifies and names the member of management who is responsible for ensuring compliance with and implementation of existing, current and relevant national and local regulations on workers' health, safety and welfare.	Major Must		

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AF. 4.5.2	Does regular two-way communication take place between management and workers on issues related to workers' health, safety and welfare? Is there evidence of actions taken from such communication?	Records show that communication between management and workers about health, safety and welfare concerns can take place openly (i.e. without fear of intimidation or retribution) and at least once a year. The auditor is not required to make judgments about the content, accuracy or outcome of such communications. There is evidence that the concerns of the workers about health, safety and welfare are being addressed.	Minor Must	Records show that management and workers can openly talk about health, safety and welfare topics (i.e. without fear of intimidation or reprisals) and these conversations are being held at least once a year and must be recorded. The auditor is not obliged to judge the content, accuracy or results of these conversations. There is evidence that worker's concerns about health, safety and welfare are being addressed.	Los registros demuestran que la dirección y los trabajadores pueden conversar de forma abierta sobre temas de salud, seguridad y bienestar (es decir, sin temor a la intimidación o represalias) y que estas comunicaciones se realizan al menos una vez al año, debiéndose constatar mediante la elaboración de un acta. El auditor no está obligado a juzgar el contenido, la exactitud o los resultados de dichas comunicaciones. Existe evidencia de que se abordan las preocupaciones de los trabajadores sobre los temas de salud, seguridad y bienestar
AF. 4.5.3	Do workers have access to clean food storage areas, designated rest areas, hand-washing facilities, and drinking water?	A place to store food and a place to eat shall be provided to the workers if they eat on the farm. Hand washing equipment and drinking water shall always be provided.	Major Must	If workers eat at the farm, a place to store food and eat shall be provided to them. A washbasin and water shall always be available.	Si los trabajadores comen en la granja, se deberá proporcionar un lugar donde puedan guardar sus alimentos y un lugar donde puedan comer. También deberá haber siempre disponible un lavamanos y agua potable.

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				When the proximity of production units allow it and the small producer and /or its workers can go to their house to eat, there is no need to have a place to eat and store food. This situation must be declared by the producer and does not exclude the obligatory nature of having whasingbasins and drinking water stations available for workers in the production unit.	Cuando la proximidad de las unidades de producción lo permitan y el pequeño productor y/o sus trabajadores puedan ir a sus viviendas a comer, no es necesario tener instalaciones de comedor y resguardo de los alimentos, ésta situación debe ser declarada por el productor y no excluye la obligatoriedad de contar con estaciones de lavado de manos y agua potable a disposición de los trabajadores en la unidad de producción
AF. 4.5.4	Are on-site living quarters habitable and have the basic services and facilities?	The on-farm living quarters for the workers are habitable and have a sound roof, windows and doors, and the basic services of drinking water, toilets, and drains. In the case of no drains, septic pits can	Major Must	Houses for farmers must comply with what is established in the Labour Code, specifically in articles 145 and 205 of the Labour Code. Farmers Housing	<i>Las viviendas para los trabajadores agrícolas, deberán cumplir con lo establecido en el código de trabajo, específicamente en los artículos 145 y 205 del código de trabajo</i>

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		be accepted if compliant with local regulations.		<p>Article 145. Farmers have the right to rooms that meet the hygienic conditions established by health regulations.</p> <p>This provision must be imposed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare gradually to employers who have the economic possibility to fulfill this obligation.</p> <p>Housing Rights: Farmers</p> <p>Article 205. Agricultural workers have the right to rooms that meet the hygienic conditions established by health regulations.</p> <p>As a reference, the rooms should provide farmers with a safe roof, good ventilation, doors, and basic water, toilets and drains services. If there are not drains, septic tanks can be accepted if they comply with local regulations</p>	<p><i>Habitación para trabajadores agrícolas</i></p> <p><i>Artículo 145. Los trabajadores agrícolas tienen derecho a habitaciones que reúnan las condiciones higiénicas que fijen los reglamentos de salubridad. Esta disposición debe ser impuesta por el Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social en forma gradual a los patronos que se encuentren en posibilidad económica de cumplir dicha obligación.</i></p> <p><i>Derecho de habitación: trabajadores agrícolas</i></p> <p><i>Artículo 205. Los trabajadores agrícolas tienen derecho a habitaciones que reúnan las condiciones higiénicas que fijen los reglamentos de salubridad.</i></p> <p><i>A manera de referencia las habitaciones deberán de proveer a</i></p>

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					<i>los trabajadores agrícolas, un techo seguro, buena ventilación, puertas, y los servicios básicos de agua, baños y desagües. En el caso de que no haya desagües, se pueden aceptar pozos sépticos si cumplen con las reglamentaciones locales.</i>
AF. 4.5.5	Is transport for workers (on-farm, to and from fields/orchard) as provided by the producer safe and compliant with national regulations when used to transport workers on public roads?	Vehicles or vessels shall be safe for workers and, when used to transport workers on public roads, shall comply with national safety regulations.	Minor Must	<p>Vehicles or boats must be safe for workers. Likewise, when they are used to transport workers through public roads, they must comply with the safety regulations of the country. Some aspects to consider are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical verifications of the units. Verification for collective transportation. Units maintenance 	<p>Los vehículos o embarcaciones deberán ser seguros para los trabajadores. Asimismo, cuando se usen para trasladar a los trabajadores por las vías públicas, deberán cumplir con las normas de seguridad del país.</p> <p>Algunos aspectos que se pudieran tomar en consideración</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Revisión física de las unidades •Verificación para transporte colectivo •Mantenimiento de las Unidades

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				<p>See as reference: Governmental Agreement 229-2014 Occupational Health and Safety Regulations and its Amendments 33-2016, Title V Chapter XI Articles 271 and 272.</p> <p>In case the agricultural operation requires it, the vehicle used for transportation must guarantee the security of the passengers by fulfilling the following: Fixed seats, secured to the floor and in adequate quantity to the capacity of the vehicle, adequate ventilation, easy access, which provides protection to weather conditions during transportation, and must have doors that guarantee safety during the journey. It must have at least fire extinguishers and tools to handle incidents (Tire change).</p> <p>N/A when the geographical location of the agricultural operation is near</p>	<p>Ver como referencia: acuerdo gubernativo 229-2014 Reglamento de Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional y sus Reformas 33-2016, Título V Capítulo XI Artículos 271 y 272.</p> <p>En caso lo requiera la explotación agrícola, el vehículo destinado para el transporte deberá garantizar la seguridad de los pasajeros debiendo cumplir como mínimo: Asientos fijos, asegurados al piso y en cantidad adecuada a la capacidad del vehículo, adecuada ventilación, de fácil acceso, que provea protección a condiciones climáticas durante el transporte, y deberá estar provisto de puertas que garanticen la seguridad durante el trayecto. Deberá contar como mínimo extintores, herramientas para atender incidentes (Cambio de neumáticos)</p>

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				populated towns and where public transportation service is available	N/A, cuando la ubicación geográfica de la explotación agrícola, se encuentra cercana a los centros poblados y se cuenta con servicios de transporte público.
AF. 5	SUBCONTRACTORS				
	<i>A subcontractor is the entity furnishing labor, equipment and/or materials to perform specific farm operation(s) under contract with the producer (e.g. custom grain harvesting, fruit spraying and picking).</i>				
AF. 5.1	When the producer makes use of subcontractors, do they oversee their activities in order to ensure that those activities relevant to GLOBALG.A.P. CPCC comply with the corresponding requirements?	The producer is responsible for observing the control points applicable to the tasks performed by the subcontractors who carry out activities covered in the GLOBALG.A.P. Standard, by checking and signing the assessment of the subcontractor for each task and season contracted.	Major Must		

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		<p>Evidence of compliance with the applicable control points shall be available on the farm during the external inspection.</p> <p>i) The producer can perform the assessment and shall keep the evidence of compliance of the control points assessed. The subcontractor shall agree that GLOBALG.A.P. approved certifiers are allowed to verify the assessments through a physical inspection or</p> <p>ii) A third-party certification body, which is GLOBALG.A.P. approved, can inspect the subcontractor. The subcontractor shall receive a letter of conformance from the certification body with the following info:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Date of assessment 2) Name of the certification body 			

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		3) Inspector name 4) Details of the subcontractor 5) List of the inspected control points and compliance criteria. Certificates issued to subcontractors against standards that are not officially approved by GLOBALG.A.P. are not valid evidence of compliance with GLOBALG.A.P.			
AF. 6	WASTE AND POLLUTION MANAGEMENT, RECYCLING AND RE-USE				
	<i>Waste minimization shall include review of current practices, avoidance of waste, reduction of waste, re-use of waste, and recycling of waste.</i>				
AF. 6.1	Identification of Waste and Pollutants				
AF. 6.1.1	Have possible waste products and sources of pollution been identified in all areas of the farm?	Possible waste products (e.g. paper, cardboard, plastic, oil) and sources of pollution (e.g. fertilizer excess, exhaust smoke, oil, fuel, noise, effluent, chemicals, sheep-dip, feed waste, algae produced during net cleaning) produced by	Minor Must	Possible waste products (e.g. paper, cardboard, plastics, oils) and potential sources of contamination (such as fertilizer excess, exhaust smoke, oils, fuels, noise, effluents, chemicals, sheep-dip, feed waste, algae from net	Se deben listar los posibles productos de desecho (por ejemplo, papel, cartón, plásticos, aceites) y las posibles fuentes de contaminación (tales como exceso de fertilizantes, humo de tubos de escape, aceites, combustibles, ruido,

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		<p>the farm processes have been listed. For crops, producers shall also take into consideration surplus application mix and tank washings.</p>		<p>cleaning) should be listed, produced as a result of the farm's processes. With respect to crops, producers should also consider surplus application mix and tank washings.</p> <p>A generic document that indicates the waste and contaminants identified and their handling can be generated for Option 2, groups of producers that are dedicated to the same crop and have similar production conditions. This document must be available and known by all the members of the organization.</p>	<p>efluentes, sustancias químicas, baños desinfectantes para ovejas, residuos de alimentos para animales, algas resultantes de la limpieza de redes) producidos como resultado de los procesos de la granja. Con respecto a los cultivos, los productores también deberán considerar el caldo sobrante de los tratamientos y los residuos del lavado de los tanques.</p> <p>En caso de Opción 2. los grupos de productores que se dedican a un mismo cultivo y tengan condiciones similares de producción, se puede contar con un documento genérico que indique los desechos y contaminantes identificados y su manejo. Este documento deberá estar disponible y ser del conocimiento de todos los integrantes de la organización</p>

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AF. 6.2	Waste and Pollution Action Plan				
AF. 6.2.1	Is there a documented farm waste management plan to avoid and/or minimize wastage and pollution to the extent possible, and does the waste management plan include adequate provisions for waste disposal?	A comprehensive, current, and documented plan that covers wastage reduction, pollution, and waste recycling is available. Air, soil, and water contamination shall be considered where relevant along with all products and sources identified in the plan. For aquaculture, cross-reference with Aquaculture module AQ 9.1.1.	Minor Must	There is a comprehensive, updated and documented plan that covers waste reduction, pollution and waste recycling. It should consider air, soil and water contamination, when relevant, along with all the products and sources identified in the plan. For option 2, the groups of farmers can make a plan that covers the policies and activities to be developed together to reduce waste generation and the risk of contaminants.	Se dispone de un plan integral, actualizado y documentado, que abarca la reducción de desperdicios, la contaminación y el reciclaje de los residuos. El mismo deberá considerar la contaminación del aire, el suelo y el agua, cuando sea relevante, junto con todos los productos y las fuentes identificadas en el plan. Para opción 2. Los grupos de agricultores pueden realizar un plan que abarque las políticas y actividades a desarrollar en conjunto para reducir la generación de desechos y el riesgo por contaminantes.
AF. 6.2.2	Is the site kept in a tidy and orderly condition?	Visual assessment shall show that there is no evidence of waste/litter in the immediate vicinity of the production site(s) or storage buildings. Incidental and	Major Must	A visual evaluation must be performed to verify that there is no evidence of waste/garbage near the production site(s) or warehouses. Incidental and insignificant garbage and waste are	Se deberá realizar una evaluación visual para constatar que no existe evidencia de residuos/basura en las inmediaciones de lo(s) sitio(s) o los almacenes. Se permiten basuras y

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		insignificant litter and waste on the designated areas are acceptable as well as the waste from the current day's work. All other litter and waste shall be cleared up, including fuel spills.		<p>allowed in marked areas, as well as all the waste produced on the same workday. All other garbage and waste shall be removed, including fuel spills.</p> <p>Regarding crops, product plantations and flow paths must remain clean. In all cases, the cleaning activities of the production units, including their facilities, must be performed in compliance with the hygiene plan in terms of frequency, method, responsible person and activities.</p>	<p>residuos accidentales e insignificantes en áreas señaladas, así como todo residuo producido en el mismo día de trabajo. Toda otra basura y residuos deberán retirarse, incluyendo los derrames de combustibles.</p> <p>Con respecto a los cultivos, las plantaciones y rutas de flujo del producto deben permanecer limpias. En todo caso las actividades de limpieza de las unidades de producción, incluyendo sus instalaciones deben realizarse en cumplimiento del plan de higiene en cuanto a frecuencia, método, responsable y actividades realizadas.</p>
AF. 6.2.3	Are holding areas for diesel and other fuel oil tanks environmentally safe?	All fuel storage tanks shall conform to the local requirements. When there are no local requirements to contain spillage, the minimum is banded areas, which shall be	Minor Must	All fuel storage tanks that exceed the capacity of 151, 400 liters must comply with the local requirements. For storage of less volumes that the mentioned above, the minimum	Todos los tanques que almacenan combustibles, cuando excedan la capacidad de 151,400 litros deberán cumplir con los requisitos locales.

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		impervious and be able to contain at least 110% of the largest tank stored within it, unless it is in an environmentally sensitive area where the capacity shall then be 165% of the content of the largest tank. There shall be no-smoking signs displayed and appropriate fire emergency provisions made nearby.		<p>requirement of areas with retaining walls must be met. These areas must be waterproof and must be able to contain at least 110% of the volume of the largest tank stored. If it is an environmentally sensible area, then, the capacity must be 165% of the volume of the largest tank. There must be Non- Smoking signs, and appropriate measures to prevent fires.</p> <p>See as reference: Law of hydrocarbons commercialization. Decree number 109-97 and its regulations. Governmental agreement 522-99. Articles 17 and 18</p>	<p>Para el almacenamiento de volúmenes menores a los mencionados anteriormente, Se deberán contar con el requerimiento mínimo de áreas con muros de retención. Estas áreas deberán ser impermeables y deberán poder contener como mínimo el 110% del volumen del tanque más grande almacenado allí. En el caso que sea una zona ambientalmente sensible, entonces la capacidad deberá ser el 165 % del volumen del tanque más grande. Deberá haber señalización, que prohíban fumar y medidas apropiadas para evitar incendios en los alrededores. .</p> <p>Ver como referencia: Ley de comercialización de hidrocarburos. Decreto número 109-97 y su reglamento. Acuerdo gubernativo 522-99. Artículos 17, 18 .</p>

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AF. 6.2.4	Provided there is no risk of pest, disease and weed carry-over, are organic wastes composted on the farm and recycled?	Organic waste material is composted and used for soil conditioning. The composting method ensures that there is no risk of pest, disease, or weed carry-over. For aquaculture, cross-reference with Aquaculture module AQ 10.2.2.	Recom.	Organic waste can be composted or it can be incorporated directly into the soil and used to improve it. The composting method ensures that there is no risk of spreading pests, diseases or weeds. For example, composting, elaboration of bokashi, biodigestion, stabilization by alkali, etc	Los residuos orgánicos pueden convertirse en compost o incorporarse directamente al suelo y utilizarse para mejorar el suelo. El método de elaboración de compost asegura que no haya riesgo de propagación de plagas, enfermedades o malezas. por ejemplo, compostaje, elaboración de bocashi, biodigestión, estabilización por álcalis, etc.
AF. 6.2.5	Is the water used for washing and cleaning purposes disposed of in a manner that ensures the minimum health and safety risks and environmental impact?	Waste water resulting from washing of contaminated machinery, e.g. spray equipment, personal protective equipment, hydro-coolers, or buildings with animals, should be collected and disposed of in a way that ensures	Recom	Eliminate water used in the different processes according to the risk assessment, which shall include the specific applicable legislation.	<i>Las aguas utilizadas en los distintos procesos se eliminaran conforme a la evaluación de riesgo, la cual deberá contemplar la legislación específica aplicable</i>

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		the minimum impact on the environment and the health and safety of farm staff, visitors and nearby communities as well as legal compliance. For tank washings see CB 7.5.1.			
AF. 7	CONSERVATION				
	<i>Farming and the environment are inseparably linked. Managing wildlife and landscape is of great importance. The abundance and diversity of flora and fauna benefits the enhancement of species and the structural diversity of land and landscape features.</i>				
AF. 7.1	Impact of Farming on the Environment and Biodiversity (Cross-Reference with AQ 9 of the Aquaculture Module)				
AF. 7.1.1	Does each producer have a wildlife management and conservation plan for the farm business that acknowledges the impact of farming activities on the environment?	There shall be a written action plan that aims to enhance habitats and maintain biodiversity on the farm. This can be either an individual plan or a regional activity that the farm is participating in or is covered by. It shall pay special attention to areas of environmental interest	Minor Must	There shall be a documented action plan that aims to improve the habitat and maintain biodiversity on the farm. This can be either an individual plan or a regional activity if the farm participates in or is covered by a regional activity of such characteristics. The plan shall pay special attention to	Deberá haber un plan documentado que tenga como objetivo mejorar el hábitat y mantener la biodiversidad en la granja. El plan podrá ser individual o podrá ser regional si la granja participa o queda cubierta por una actividad regional de tales características. El plan deberá

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		being protected and make reference to legal requirements where applicable. The action plan shall include knowledge of integrated pest management practices, nutrient use of crops, conservation sites, water supplies, the impact on other users, etc.		<p>areas of environmental interest being protected and refer to legal requirements where applicable. The action plan shall include knowledge of integrated pest management practices, the use of nutrient in crops, priority conservation sites, water sources, and the impact on other users, etc.</p> <p>In Option 2, groups of producers, the environment conservation plan can be general, can be filed in the organization's offices, but its application must be of individual observance and verifiable compliance.</p> <p>The flora, fauna and habitat management plan, will be elaborated according to the risk assessment, which should contemplate the specific applicable legislations.</p>	<p>atender especialmente las áreas de interés ambiental que estén bajo protección. Si corresponde deberán hacer referencia a las normas legales aplicables. El plan de acción deberá incluir el conocimiento de las prácticas de Manejo integrado de plagas, el uso de nutrientes en los cultivos, las áreas prioritarias de conservación, las fuentes de agua y el impacto en los otros usuarios, etc.</p> <p>En Opción 2. grupos de productores, el plan para la conservación del medio ambiente puede ser general, puede archivarse en la sede de la organización, pero su aplicación debe ser de observancia individual y cumplimiento comprobable</p> <p><i>El plan de gestión de flora, fauna y mejoramiento del habitat, se elaborará en función de la evaluación de riesgo, la cual deberá</i></p>

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					<i>contemplar la legislación específica aplicable.</i>
AF. 7.1.2	Has the producer considered how to enhance the environment for the benefit of the local community and flora and fauna? Is this policy compatible with sustainable commercial agricultural production and does it strive to minimize environmental impact of the agricultural activity?	There should be tangible actions and initiatives that can be demonstrated 1) by the producer either on the production site or at the local scale or at the regional scale 2) by participation in a group that is active in environmental support schemes concerned with habitat quality and habitat elements. There is a commitment within the conservation plan to undertake a baseline audit of the current levels, location, condition etc. of the fauna and flora on the farm, so as to enable actions to be planned. Within the conservation plan, there is a clear list of priorities and actions to enhance habitats for fauna and flora where viable and to increase bio-diversity on the farm.	Recom.		

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AF. 7.2	Ecological Upgrading of Unproductive Sites				
AF. 7.2.1	Has consideration been given to the conversion of unproductive sites (e.g. low-lying wet areas, woodlands, headland strips, or areas of impoverished soil, etc.) to ecological focus areas for the encouragement of natural flora and fauna?	There should be a plan to convert unproductive sites and identified areas that give priority to ecology into conservation areas where viable.	Recom.	<p>It is recommended to have a plan to convert unproductive sites and areas identified as ecological priority into conservation areas where viable.</p> <p>For a group of producers, the plan can be general, filed at the group's offices and executed in areas identified for the conservation of the region; group collaboration should always be encouraged in management activities of this resource and document what has been done.</p>	<p>Se recomienda que haya un plan para convertir las áreas improductivas y las áreas identificadas como de prioridad ecológica, en áreas de conservación, si esto fuera viable.</p> <p>Para un grupo de productores, el plan puede ser general, ser archivado en la sede del grupo y ejecutado en áreas identificadas para conservación en la región; siempre debe fomentarse la colaboración del grupo en las actividades de manejo de éste recurso y documentar lo actuado</p>

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AF. 7.3	Energy Efficiency				
	<i>Farming equipment shall be selected and maintained for optimum energy efficiency. The use of renewable energy sources should be encouraged.</i>				
AF. 7.3.1	Can the producer show monitoring of on-farm energy use?	Energy use records exist (e.g. invoices where energy consumption is detailed). The producer/producer group is aware of where and how energy is consumed on the farm and through farming practices. Farming equipment shall be selected and maintained for optimum energy consumption.	Minor Must	<p>Energy use records exist (e.g. invoices where energy consumption is detailed). The producer/producer group is aware of where and how energy is consumed on the farm during agricultural practices. Farming equipment shall be selected and maintained for optimum energy consumption.</p> <p>The actions executed to minimize the use of energy in agricultural production must be documented, even if it is not possible to quantify their impact or efficiency in reducing consumption.</p>	<p>Existen registros del uso energético (por ejemplo, facturas que detallan el consumo de energía). El productor o grupo de productores tiene conocimiento de dónde y cómo se consume la energía en la granja durante las prácticas agropecuarias. Se deberá elegir y mantener la maquinaria agropecuaria de manera que asegure un consumo energético óptimo.</p> <p>Se debe documentar las acciones ejecutadas para minimizar el uso de energéticos en la producción agrícola, aunque no sea posible cuantificar su impacto o su eficiencia en la reducción de consumo.</p>

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AF. 7.3.2	Based on the result of the monitoring, is there a plan to improve energy efficiency on the farm?	A written plan identifying opportunities to improve energy efficiency is available.	Recom.	A written plan identifying opportunities to improve energy efficiency is available, even if it is not possible to quantify its impact or energy efficiency.	Se dispone de un plan escrito que identifica las oportunidades para mejorar la eficiencia energética, aunque no sea posible cuantificar su impacto o eficiencia energética
AF. 7.3.3	Does the plan to improve energy efficiency consider minimizing the use of non-renewable energy?	Producers consider reducing the use of non-renewable energies to a minimum possible and use renewable ones.	Recom.		
AF. 7.4	Water Collection/Recycling				
AF. 7.4.1	Where feasible, have measures been implemented to collect water and, where appropriate, to recycle taking into consideration all food safety aspects?	Water collection is recommended where it is commercially and practically feasible, e.g. from building roofs, glasshouses etc. Collection from watercourses within the farm perimeters may need legal permits from the authorities.	Recom.		

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AF. 8	COMPLAINTS				
	<i>Management of complaints will lead to an overall better production system.</i>				
AF. 8.1	Is there a complaint procedure available relating to both internal and external issues covered by the GLOBALG.A.P. Standard and does this procedure ensure that complaints are adequately recorded, studied, and followed up, including a record of actions taken?	A documented complaint procedure is available to facilitate the recording and follow-up of all received complaints relating to issues covered by GLOBALG.A.P. actions taken with respect to such complaints. In the case of producer groups, the members do not need the complete complaint procedure, but only the parts that are relevant to them. The complaint procedure shall include the notification of GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat via the certification body in the case that the producer is informed by a competent or local authority that they are under investigation and/or has received a sanction in the scope of the certificate. No N/A.	Major Must	A documented procedure is available to facilitate the recording and follow-up of all received complaints relating to issues covered by GLOBALG.A.P. Actions are taken with respect to these complaints. In the case of group of producers, the complaints management procedure can be standardized even if it is applied individually when a complaint is filed against a certain producer that belongs to the group. Members do not need the entire procedure for the complaints, only the parts that corresponds to them. The procedure will be available at the organization's offices. The procedure shall include the notification to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat through the certification	Se dispone de un procedimiento documentado para facilitar el registro y seguimiento de las reclamaciones recibidas sobre temas cubiertos por GLOBALG.A.P. Se toman acciones con respecto a dichas reclamaciones. En el caso de los grupos de productores, el procedimiento de gestión de reclamos puede ser estandarizado aunque se aplique de manera individual al presentarse un reclamo a un determinado productor que pertenece al grupo. los miembros no necesitan el procedimiento entero para las reclamaciones, solo las partes que les correspondan. El procedimiento estará disponible en la sede de la organización. El

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				body, if a competent or local authority has informed the producers that he/she is under investigation and/ or has received a disciplinary measure in the scope of the certificate. No N/A.	procedimiento deberá incluir la notificación a la Secretaría GLOBALG.A.P. vía el organismo de certificación, si una autoridad competente o local ha informado al productor que él/ella se encuentra bajo investigación y/o ha recibido una sanción en el ámbito del certificado. Sin opción de N/A.
AF. 9	RECALL/WITHDRAWAL PROCEDURE				
AF. 9.1	Does the producer have documented procedures on how to manage/initiate the withdrawal/recall of certified products from the marketplace and are these procedures tested annually?	The producer shall have a documented procedure that identifies the type of event that may result in a withdrawal/recall, the persons responsible for making decisions on the possible product withdrawal/recall, the mechanism for notifying the next step in the supply chain and the	Major Must	The producer shall have a documented procedure that identifies the type of event that may result in a withdrawal/recall, of a product from the market, the persons responsible for making this type of decision, the mechanism for notifying the participants in the next level of the supply chain and the GLOBALG.A.P.	El productor deberá contar con un procedimiento documentado que identifique el tipo de suceso que puede resultar en una retirada/recuperación de un producto del mercado, las personas responsables de tomar este tipo de decisión, el mecanismo para notificar a los participantes en la siguiente

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		<p>GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification body, and the methods of reconciling stock. The procedures shall be tested annually to ensure that they are effective. This test shall be recorded (e.g. by picking a recently sold batch, identifying the quantity and whereabouts of the product, and verifying whether the next step involved with this batch and the CB can be contacted. Actual communications of the mock recall to the clients are not necessary. A list of phone numbers and emails is sufficient). No N/A.</p>		<p>approved Certification Body, and the methods of reconciling stocks. The procedures shall be tested annually to ensure that they are effective. This test shall be documented (e.g. by picking a recently sold batch, identifying the quantity and whereabouts of the product, and verifying whether the next step involved with this batch and the CB can be contacted. Actual communications of the mock recall to the clients are not necessary. A list of phone numbers and emails is sufficient). No N/A.</p> <p>The management procedure will extent until the immediate customer and actions shall allow product identification and withdrawal. For groups certified in option 2, there may be a single document of the group's procedures, but the practical application of these procedures is individual and must be recorded per</p>	<p>etapa de la cadena de suministro, el Organismo de Certificación aprobado por GLOBALG.A.P., y los métodos de recomponer las existencias. Los procedimientos deberán comprobarse anualmente para asegurar que sean efectivos. Esta prueba deberá documentarse (por ejemplo, eligiendo un lote recientemente vendido, identificando la cantidad y el paradero del producto y verificando si se puede seguir el rastro del lote en la siguiente etapa y si se puede contactar al OC. No es necesario realizar una comunicación real con los clientes durante las pruebas simuladas. Se considerará suficiente contar con una lista de los números de teléfono y los correos electrónicos). Sin opción de N/A.</p> <p>El procedimiento de gestión tendrá alcance hasta el cliente inmediato y</p>

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				producer. They must be available at the organization's offices.	las acciones deben permitir la identificación y retiro del producto. Para grupos certificados en Opción 2. Se puede tener un solo documento de los procedimientos para el grupo, pero la aplicación práctica de éstos procedimientos es individual y se deben registrar por cada productor. Deben estar disponibles en la sede de la organización.
AF. 10	FOOD DEFENSE (N/A FOR FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTALS AND PLANT PROPAGATION MATERIAL)				
AF. 10.1	Is there a risk assessment for food defense and are procedures in place to address identified food defense risks?	Potential intentional threats to food safety in all phases of the operation shall be identified and assessed. Food defense risk identification shall assure that all input is from safe and secured sources. Information of all employees and subcontractors shall be available. Procedures for corrective action	Major Must		

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		shall be in place in case of intentional threat.			
AF. 11	GLOBALG.A.P. STATUS				
AF. 11.1	Does all transaction documentation include reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. status and the GGN?	Sales invoices and, where appropriate, other documentation related to sales of certified material/products shall include the GGN of the certificate holder AND a reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status. This is not obligatory in internal documentation. Where producers own a GLN, this shall replace the GGN issued by GLOBALG.A.P. during the registration process. Positive identification of the certified status is enough on transaction documentation (e.g.: "GLOBALG.A.P. certified <product name>"). Non-certified products do not need to be identified as 'non-certified'.	Major Must	Sales invoices and, if appropriate, other documentation related to sales of certified material/products shall include the GGN of the certificate holder AND a reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status. No N/A. This is not mandatory in internal documentation. Where producers own a GLN, this shall replace the GGN issued by GLOBALG.A.P. during the registration process. Positive identification of the certified status is enough on transaction documentation (e.g. "GLOBALG.A.P. certified <product name>"). Non-certified products do not need to be identified as 'non-certified'. Indication of the certified status is mandatory regardless of whether the certified product was sold as certified or	Las facturas de venta y, si correspondiera, la otra documentación relacionada con la venta del material o los productos certificados deberán incluir el GGN del titular del certificado Y tendrán una referencia al estado de certificación GLOBALG.A.P. Sin opción de N/A. Esto no es obligatorio en la documentación interna. Cuando los productores tienen un GLN, este deberá sustituir al GGN emitido por GLOBALG.A.P. durante el proceso de registro. La identificación positiva del estado de certificación en los documentos de las transacciones será suficiente (por ejemplo, "<nombre del producto> certificado GLOBALG.A.P."). No será necesario identificar los

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		<p>Indication of the certified status is obligatory regardless of whether the certified product was sold as certified or not. This cannot be checked during the initial (first ever) inspection, because the producer is not certified yet and the producer cannot reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status before the first positive certification decision.</p> <p>N/A only when there is a written agreement available between the producer and the client not to identify the GLOBALG.A.P. status of the product and/or the GGN on the transaction documents.</p>		<p>not. This cannot be checked during the initial (first) inspection, because the producer is not certified yet and the producer cannot reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status before the first positive certification decision.</p> <p>The producer or group of producers can send a letter to the immediate buyer, with the conditions for the proper use of their GGN, GLN or sub-GLN and protect their validity with the reception and acceptance of such conditions. N/A only when there is a written agreement between the producer and the customer of not identifying the GLOBALG.A.P. status of the product in the transaction documents.</p>	<p>productos no certificados como tales. Es obligatorio indicar el estado de certificación, independientemente de si el producto certificado se vendió como certificado o como no certificado. Esto, sin embargo, no puede corroborarse durante la inspección inicial (primera) porque el productor no se encuentra certificado aún. Antes de la primera resolución positiva de certificación, el productor no podrá hacer referencia al estado de certificación GLOBALG.A.P.</p> <p>El productor o grupo de productores pueden enviar una carta al comprador inmediato, con las condiciones para el buen uso de su GGN, GLN o sub-GLN y amparar su validez con la recepción y aceptación de dichas condiciones N/A sólo cuando se dispone de un acuerdo escrito entre el productor y el cliente de no identificar el estado</p>

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					GLOBALG.A.P. del producto en los documentos de las transacciones.
AF. 12	LOGO USE				
AF. 12.1	Is the GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, GLOBALG.A.P. QR code or logo and the GGN (GLOBALG.A.P. Number) used according to the GLOBALG.A.P. General Regulations and according to the Sublicense and Certification Agreement?	<p>The producer/producer group shall use the GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, GLOBALG.A.P. QR code or logo and the GGN , GLN or sub-GLN according to the General Regulations Part I, Annex 1 and according to the 'Sublicense and Certification Agreement'. The GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, or logo shall never appear on the final product, on the consumer packaging, or at the point of sale. However, the certificate holder can use any and/or all in business-to-business communications.</p> <p>The GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, or logo cannot be in use during the initial (first ever) inspection because the producer is</p>	Major Must		

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		<p>not certified yet and the producer cannot reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certified status before the first positive certification decision.</p> <p>N/A for CFM, PPM, GLOBALG.A.P. Aquaculture ova or seedlings, and Livestock, when the certified products are input products, not intended for sale to final consumers and will definitely not appear at the point of sale to final consumers.</p>			

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AF. 13	TRACEABILITY AND SEGREGATION				
	<i>Section 13 is applicable to all producers who need to register for parallel production/ownership and to those who buy from other producers (certified or not), the same products they also certify. It is not applicable to producers who certify 100 % of the product in their GLOBALG.A.P. scope and do not buy of those products from other producers (certified or not).</i>				
AF. 13.1	Is there an effective system in place to identify and segregate all GLOBALG.A.P. certified and non-certified products?	A system shall be in place to avoid mixing of certified and non-certified products. This can be done via physical identification or product handling procedures, including the relevant records.	Major Must	There should be an established system to avoid mixing certified and non-certified products- This can be done through a physical identification or with product handling procedures, including the relevant records. The segregation system must be documented and have support records.	Deberá haber un sistema establecido para evitar la mezcla de productos certificados y no certificados. Esto puede hacerse mediante una identificación física o con procedimientos de manipulación del producto, incluyendo los registros relevantes. El sistema de segregación debe estar documentado y contar con los registros de soporte

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AF. 13.2	In the case of producers registered for parallel production/ownership (where certified and non-certified products are produced and/or owned by one legal entity), is there a system to ensure that all final products originating from a certified production process are correctly identified?	In the case the producer is registered for parallel production/ownership (where certified and non-certified products are produced and/or owned by one legal entity), all product packed in final consumer packaging (either from farm level or after product handling) shall be identified with a GGN where the product originates from a certified process. It can be the GGN of the (Option 2) group, the GGN of the group member, both GGNs, or the GGN of the individual (Option 1) producer. The GGN shall not be used to label non-certified products. N/A only when the producer only owns GLOBALG.A.P. products (no PP/PO), or when there is a written agreement available between the producer and the client not to use	Major Must		

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		the GGN, GLN or sub-GLN on the ready to be sold product. This can			
		also be the client's own label specifications where the GGN is not included.			
AF. 13.3	Is there a final check to ensure the correct product dispatch of certified and non-certified products?	The check shall be documented to show that the certified and non-certified products are dispatched correctly.	Major Must		

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AF. 13.4	Are appropriate identification procedures in place and records for identifying products purchased from different sources available for all registered products?	<p>Procedures shall be established, documented and maintained, appropriately to the scale of the operation, for identifying certified and, when applicable, non-certified quantities purchased from different sources (i.e. other producers or traders) for all registered products. Records shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Product description - GLOBALG.A.P. certified status - Quantities of product(s) purchased - Supplier details - Copy of the GLOBALG.A.P. Certificates where applicable - Traceability data/codes related to the purchased products - Purchase orders/invoices received by the organization being assessed - List of approved suppliers 	Major Must	<p>Appropriate procedures for the scale of the operation shall be established, documented and maintained, to identify certified and non-certified products that are incorporated from different sources (i.e. other producers or traders)</p> <p>Records shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Product description - GLOBALG.A.P. certification status - Quantities of purchased product(s) - Entry and exit date and time - Supplier details - Copy of the GLOBALG.A.P. Certificates where applicable - Traceability data/codes related to the purchased products - Purchase orders/invoices received by the organization being assessed - List of approved suppliers 	<p>Se deberán establecer, documentar y mantener procedimientos apropiados para la magnitud de la operación, que identifiquen los productos certificados y no certificados que se incorporan desde diferentes fuentes (es decir, otros productores o comerciantes). Los registros deberán incluir:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descripción del producto. - Estado de certificación GLOBALG.A.P. - Cantidad(es) de producto(s) comprados. - Día y hora de ingreso y salida - Detalle de los proveedores. - Copia de los certificados GLOBALG.A.P. si corresponde. - Datos de trazabilidad/códigos relacionados con los productos comprados. - Órdenes de compra/ facturas recibidas por la organización que se evalúa.

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					- Lista de los proveedores aprobados.
AF. 14	MASS BALANCE				
	<i>Section 14 is applicable to all GLOBALG.A.P. producers. In the case of producer group members, this information may sometimes be covered under the QMS of the group.</i>				
AF. 14.1	Are sales records available for all quantities sold and all registered products?	Sales details of certified and, when applicable, non-certified quantities shall be recorded for all registered products, with particular attention to quantities sold and descriptions provided. The documents shall demonstrate the consistent balance between the certified and non-certified input and the output. No N/A.	Major Must		
AF. 14.2	Are quantities (produced, stored and/or purchased) recorded and summarized for all products?	Quantities (including information on volumes or weight) of certified, and when applicable non-certified, incoming (including purchased products), outgoing and stored	Major Must	Quantities (including information on volumes or weight) of certified, and when applicable non-certified, incoming (including purchased products), outgoing and stored products shall be	Se deben documentar las cantidades (incluyendo la información en volumen o peso) de los productos certificados y —cuando corresponde— no certificados,

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		<p>products shall be recorded and a summary maintained for all registered products, so as to facilitate the mass balance verification process.</p> <p>The frequency of the mass balance verification shall be defined and be appropriate to the scale of the operation, but It shall be done at least annually per product. Documents to demonstrate mass balance shall be clearly identified. This control point applies to all GLOBALG.A.P. producers.</p> <p>No N/A.</p>		<p>documented. A summary of all registered products be should made to facilitate the mass balance verification process.</p> <p>The frequency of the mass balance verification shall be defined and be appropriate to the scale of the operation, but It shall be at least done annually per product. Documents to demonstrate mass balance shall be clearly identified. It will be possible to enable a registration form that includes all the information that allows identifying, providing traceability and establishing the segregation of the certified and/or non-certified product. This control point applies to all GLOBALG.A.P. producers.</p> <p>No N/A.</p>	<p>entrantes (incluyendo los productos comprados), salientes y almacenados. Se debe hacer un resumen de todos los productos registrados, para facilitar el proceso de verificación del balance de masas.</p> <p>La frecuencia de la verificación del balance de masas deberá definirse y ser apropiada para la escala de la operación, pero deberá como mínimo realizarse con una frecuencia anual por producto. Se deberán identificar claramente los documentos que demuestran el balance de masas. Se podrá habilitar un formato de registro que incluya toda la información que permita identificar, dar trazabilidad y establecer la segregación del producto certificado y/o no certificado Este punto de control se aplica a todos los productores</p>

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					GLOBALG.A.P. Sin opción de N/A.
AF. 14.3	Are conversion ratios and/or loss (input-output calculations of a given production process) during handling calculated and controlled?	Conversion ratios shall be calculated and available for each relevant handling process. All generated product waste quantities shall be estimated and/or recorded. No N/A.	Major Must	Conversion rates shall be calculated and available for each relevant handling process. All generated product waste quantities shall be estimated and/or recorded, that allows to establish an efficient mass balance, which ensures the reliability of the traceability and segregation procedure. No N/A.	Se deberán calcular los índices de conversión y disponer de ellos para cada proceso de manipulación relevante. Se deberá llevar registro y/o estimar todas las cantidades de residuos generados. lo cual permita establecer un eficiente balance de masas, que asegure la confiabilidad del procedimiento de trazabilidad y segregación Sin opción de N/A.

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AF. 15	FOOD SAFETY POLICY DECLARATION (N/A for Flowers and Ornamentals)				
	<i>The Food Safety Policy Declaration reflects in an unambiguous manner the commitment of the producer to ensure that food safety is implemented and maintained throughout the production processes.</i>				
AF. 15.1	Has the producer completed and signed the Food Safety Policy Declaration included in the IFA checklist?	Completion and signature of the 'Food Safety Policy Declaration' is a commitment to be renewed annually for each new certification cycle. For a producer under Option 1 without QMS, the self-assessment checklist will only be complete when the 'Food Safety Policy Declaration' is completed and signed. In the case of producer groups (Option 2) and producers under Option 1 Multisite with QMS, it is possible that the central management assumes this commitment for the organization and for all its members by	Major Must		

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		completing and signing one declaration at QMS level. In that case, the members of the producer groups and the individual production sites are not required to complete and sign the declaration individually. No N/A, unless Flowers and Ornamentals or Plant Propagation Material certification.			
AF. 16	FOOD FRAUD MITIGATION (N/A for Flowers and Ornamentals)				
	<i>Food fraud may occur on primary production when suppliers provide input products/materials that do not match the specifications (e.g. counterfeit plant protection products (PPP) or propagation material, non-food grade packaging material). This may cause public health crises, and therefore producers should take measures to mitigate these risks.</i>				
AF. 16.1	Does the producer have a food fraud vulnerability risk assessment?	A documented risk assessment to identify potential vulnerability to food fraud (e.g. counterfeit PPP or propagation material, non-food grade packaging material) is	Minor Must		

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		available, current and implemented. This procedure may be based on a generic one, but shall be customized to the scope of the production.			
AF. 16.2	Does the producer have a food fraud mitigation plan and has it been implemented?	A documented food fraud mitigation plan, specifying the measures the producer has implemented to address the food fraud threats identified is available and implemented.	Minor Must		
AF 17	NON-CONFORMING PRODUCTS				
AF 17.1	Does the producer have a documented procedure for non-conforming products and has it been implemented?	A documented procedure is in place specifying that all non-conforming products shall be clearly identified and quarantined as appropriate. These products shall be handled or disposed of according to the nature of the problem and/or specific customer requirements.	Major Must	A documented procedure has been implemented specifying that all non-conforming products shall be clearly identified and quarantined properly. These products shall be handled or disposed according to the nature of the problem and/or to specific customer requirements.	Hay implementado un procedimiento documentado que especifica que todos los productos no conformes deben identificarse claramente y ponerse en cuarentena como sea apropiado. Estos productos deben manipularse o desecharse de acuerdo a la naturaleza del problema

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					y/o los requisitos específicos del cliente.

GLOBALG.A.P. IFA implementation at national level has to comply with the CPCC requirements and the additional country-specific interpretation by the NTWG.

For certain control points and compliance criteria of this module the NTWG shall evaluate if it is related to national or regional legislation/regulation. If legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference and quote/explain the relevant parts of these legal requirements.

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CB	CROPS BASE				
CB 1	TRACEABILITY				
	<i>Traceability facilitates the recall/withdrawal of foods and flowers and ornamentals and enables customers to be provided with targeted and accurate information concerning implicated products.</i>				
CB 1.1	Is a GLOBALG.A.P. registered product traceable back to and trackable from the registered farm (and other relevant registered areas) where it has been produced and, if applicable, handled?	There is a documented identification and traceability system that allows GLOBALG.A.P. registered products to be traced back to the registered farm or, in a producer group, to the registered farms of the group, and tracked forward to the immediate	Major Must	There is a documented identification or coding and traceability system that allows to trace the GLOBALG.A.P. registered product, back to the registered farm or, if it is a group of producers, to the registered farms of the group, as well as trace it forward	Hay un sistema de identificación o codificación y de trazabilidad documentado que permite trazar el producto registrado GLOBALG.A.P. hacia atrás hasta la granja registrada o, si se trata de un grupo de productores, hasta las granjas

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		customer (one step up, one step down). Harvest information shall link a batch to the production records or the farms of specific producers (refer to General Regulations Part II for information on segregation in Option 2). Produce handling shall also be covered, if applicable. No N/A.		to the immediate customer ("one step forward, one step back and document the corresponding information"). The harvest information should be able to link a production batch with the production records or with the farms of specific producers. (Refer to General Regulations Part II for information on segregation in Option 2). Produce handling shall also be covered, if applicable. No N/A.	registradas del grupo, así como trazarlo hacia adelante hasta el cliente inmediato ("un paso adelante, un paso atrás y documentar la información correspondiente"). La información de la cosecha deberá poder vincular un lote de producción con los registros de producción o con las granjas de los productores específicos. (Consulte en el Reglamento General Parte II la información sobre segregación bajo la Opción 2). También se deberá cubrir la manipulación del producto, si corresponde. Sin opción de N/A.
CB 2	PROPAGATION MATERIAL				
	<i>The choice of propagation material plays an important role in the production process and, by using the appropriate varieties, can help to reduce the number of fertilizer and plant protection product applications. The choice of propagation material is a precondition of good plant growth and product quality.</i>				

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CB 2.1	Quality and Health				
	<i>The purpose of variety registration is to provide growers, processors, retailers, and governments a means of oversight to ensure that health and safety requirements are met, and that information related to the identity of the variety is available to regulators to prevent fraud. Variety registration aims at protecting the buyer of the seed/young plants/harvested material by providing the basic assurance that the starting material used conforms to the official variety description.</i>				
CB 2.1.1	When seeds or propagation material have been purchased in the past 24 months, is there evidence that guarantees they have been obtained in compliance with variety registration laws (in the case mandatory variety registration exists in the respective country)?	A document (e.g. empty seed package, plant passport, packing list, or invoice) that states as a minimum variety name, batch number, propagation material vendor, and, where available, additional information on seed quality (germination, genetic purity, physical purity, seed health, etc.) shall be available. Material coming from nurseries that have GLOBALG.A.P. Plant	Minor Must	A document (for example, empty seed container, plant passport, delivery note or invoice) must be available and must include at least the name of the variety, the lot number, the plant propagation material supplier and - when available— additional information on seed quality (germination, genetic purity, physical purity, seed health, etc.). Any material from nurseries that have a GLOBALG.A.P. certification	Se deberá disponer de un documento (por ejemplo, envase de semillas vacío, pasaporte fitosanitario, albarán/nota de entrega o factura) que incluya como mínimo el nombre de la variedad, el número de lote, el proveedor del material de propagación vegetal y —cuando esté disponible— información adicional sobre la calidad de las semillas (germinación, pureza genética, pureza física, salud de la semilla, etc.).

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		Propagation Material, equivalent or GLOBALG.A.P. recognized certification is considered compliant.		<p>for Plant Propagation Material, an equivalent certification or with a certification recognized by GLOBALG.A.P. will be considered in compliance.</p> <p>If the nursery is not certified, the plant material supplier may grant a document that demonstrates the origin, production and treatment, as well as the guarantee of the varietal purity of it.</p>	<p>Se considerará en cumplimiento cualquier material proveniente de viveros que cuenten con certificación GLOBALG.A.P. Para Material de Propagación Vegetal, con certificación equivalente o con certificación reconocida por GLOBALG.A.P.</p> <p>Si el vivero no está certificado, podrá el proveedor del material vegetal otorgar un documento que demuestre el origen, producción y tratamiento, así como la garantía de la pureza varietal del mismo.</p>
CB 2.1.2	Has the propagation material used been obtained in accordance to applicable intellectual property laws?	When producers use registered varieties or rootstock, there are written documents available on request that prove that the propagation material used has been obtained in accordance to applicable local intellectual property right laws. These	Minor Must	When the products use registered varieties or patterns, there will be available, upon demand, written documents evidencing that the plant propagation material used was obtained in accordance with local laws applicable to intellectual	Cuando los productores utilicen variedades o patrones registrados, tendrán disponibles, a demanda, documentos escritos que demuestren que el material de propagación vegetal empleado se obtuvo en conformidad con las leyes locales aplicables sobre los derechos de propiedad intelectual.

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		documents may be the license contract (for starting material that does not originate from seed, but from vegetative origin), the plant passport if applicable or, if a plant passport is not required, a document or empty seed package that states, as a minimum, variety name, batch number, propagation material vendor, and packing list/delivery note or invoice to demonstrate size and identity of all propagation material used in the last 24 months. No N/A. Note: The PLUTO Database of UPOV (http://www.upov.int/pluto/en) and the Variety Finder Tool on the website of CPVO (cpvo.europa.eu) list all varieties in the world, providing their registration details and the		property rights. These documents may be a license contract (used for reproduction not originated from a seed, but from a vegetative reproduction origin) the plant passport, if it corresponds or, if a plant passport is not required, then it can be a document or an empty seed container detailing at least, the variety, lot number, the propagating material supplier and the delivery note or invoices that state the size and identity of all the propagating material used in the last 24 months. No N/A. Note: The UPOV PLUTO Database (http://www.upov.int/pluto/es) and the variety search of the CPVO webpage (cpvo.europa.eu) lists all the plant varieties of the world and provides information on the registration and	Estos documentos pueden ser un contrato de licencia (para material empleado en la propagación que no se origina de una semilla, sino de un origen vegetativo), el pasaporte fitosanitario si corresponde o, si no se requiere un pasaporte fitosanitario, entonces un documento o un envase vacío de semillas que detalle, como mínimo, la variedad, el número de lote, el proveedor del material de propagación vegetal y el albarán/la nota de entrega o facturas que demuestran el tamaño y la identidad de todo el material de propagación vegetal empleado durante los últimos 24 meses. Sin opción de N/A. Nota: La Base de Datos PLUTO de UPOV (http://www.upov.int/pluto/es) y la herramienta buscador de variedades de la página web de CPVO (cpvo.europa.eu) lista todas las

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		intellectual property protection details per variety and country.		<p>protection of intellectual property per variety and country.</p> <p>If the seedbed is not certified, the plant material supplier may grant a document that evidences the origin, production and treatment, as well as the varietal purity guarantee. If the fruit tree plantations have more than five (5) years old and there are no reference and/or records of the quality of the original plant material, having the provenance documented, even if it is not certified, and the variety identification will be enough.</p>	<p>variedades vegetales del mundo y proporciona la información sobre el registro y la Protección de Propiedad Intelectual, por variedad y país.</p> <p>Si el vivero no está certificado, podrá el proveedor del material vegetal otorgar un documento que demuestre el origen, producción y tratamiento, así como la garantía de la pureza varietal del mismo. Si las plantaciones de frutales tienen más de cinco (5) años de establecidas y ya no se cuenta con referencia y/o registros de la calidad del material vegetal original, será suficiente con que se tenga el historial del material de propagación documentado, aunque éste no sea certificado y la identificación de la variedad</p>

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CB 2.1.3	Are plant health quality control systems operational for in-house nursery propagation?	A quality control system that contains a monitoring system for visible signs of pest and diseases is in place and current records of the monitoring system shall be available. Nursery means anywhere propagation material is produced, (including in-house grafting material selection). The monitoring system shall include the recording and identification of the mother plant or field of origin crop, as applicable. Recording shall be at regular established intervals. If the cultivated trees or plants are intended for own use only (i.e. not sold), this will suffice. When rootstocks are used, special attention shall be paid to the origin of the rootstocks through documentation.	Minor Must	A quality control system that includes a monitoring system for visible signs of pests and diseases is in place and current records of it shall be available or pest and disease monitoring in the plant production lots. Nuersery means any place where plant propagation material is produced (including in-house grafting material selection, clonal garden). The monitoring system shall include the mother plant registration and identification or the original harverst field, as applicable. Registrations must be done with an established regularity. If the cultivated trees or plants are intended for own use only (i.e. not for sale), this will be enough. When using rootstocks, special attention shall be paid to origin, varietal purity and phytosanitary through documentation.	Hay implementado un sistema de control de calidad que incluye un sistema de control de los síntomas visibles de plagas y enfermedades y se deberá disponer de los registros vigentes del mismo. o monitoreo de plagas y enfermedades en los lotes de producción de plantas. Por vivero/ semillero se entiende cualquier lugar donde se produzca el material de propagación vegetal (incluyendo la selección de material de injerto en la propia granja, jardín clonal). El sistema de control deberá incluir el registro e identificación de la planta madre o el campo del cultivo de origen, según corresponda. El registro deberá realizarse con una regularidad establecida. Si los árboles o plantas cultivados son para uso propio (es decir, no para la venta), esto será suficiente. En caso de utilizar patrones, se deberá prestar especial

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					atención al origen, pureza varietal y Fitosanidad de los mismos por medio de documentación.
CB 2.2	Chemical Treatments and Dressings				
CB 2.2.1	Is the purchased propagation material (seed, rootstocks, seedlings, plantlets, cuttings) accompanied by information of chemical treatments done by the supplier?	Records with the name(s) of the chemical product(s) used by the supplier on the propagation material (e.g. maintaining records/ seed packages, list with the names of the plant protection product (PPP) used, etc.) are available on request. Suppliers who hold a GLOBALG.A.P. Plant Propagation Material, equivalent or GLOBALG.A.P. recognized certificate are considered compliant with the control point. N/A for perennial crops.	Minor Must	Records with the name(s) of the chemical product(s) used by the supplier on the propagation material (e.g. seed records /containers, records of the names of the plant protection products-PPPs-used, phytosanitary and/or seed quality certification that includes the treatmet applied in its processing, etc) are available on request. Suppliers who hold a GLOBALG.A.P. Plant Propagation Material, equivalent or GLOBALG.A.P. recognized certificate are considered compliant with the Control Point. N/A for perennial crops.	Están disponibles, a demanda, los nombres de los productos químicos utilizados por el proveedor sobre el material de propagación vegetal (por ejemplo, registros / envases de semillas, registros de los nombres de los productos fitosanitarios (PF por sus siglas en inglés) empleados, certificado fitosanitario y/o calidad de la semilla que incluya el tratamiento aplicado en su procesamiento, etc.). Se considerará que cumplen con este Punto de Control aquellos proveedores que cuenten con certificación GLOBALG.A.P. para Material de Propagación Vegetal, con

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					certificación equivalente o con certificación reconocida por GLOBALG.A.P. N/A para cultivos perennes.
CB 2.2.2	Are PPP treatments recorded for in-house nursery propagation materials applied during the plant propagation period?	Records of all PPP treatments applied during the plant propagation period for in-house plant nursery propagation are available and include location, date, trade name and active ingredient, operator, authorized by, justification, quantity, and machinery used.	Minor Must		
CB 2.3	Genetically Modified Organisms (N/A if no Genetically Modified Varieties are Used)				
CB 2.3.1	Does the planting of or trials with genetically modified organisms (GMOs) comply with all applicable legislation in the country of production?	The registered farm or group of registered farms have a copy of the legislation applicable in the country of production and comply accordingly. Records shall be kept of the specific modification and/or the unique identifier. Specific husbandry	Major Must	The registered farm or group of farms must have a copy of the applicable legislation in the country of production and must comply with it. A record of the specific modification and/or the unique identification code must be	

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		and management advice shall be obtained.		<p>kept. Management advise for it should be obtained.</p> <p>See as reference: Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Food Agreement No. 386-2006 in its articles no. 2 and 6 in its sections b and d, where the applicability of the agreement for conducting experimental tests, producing and exporting seeds of live modified organisms and not for sowing or consumption in the national terrotiry.</p>	
CB 2.3.2	Is there documentation available of when the producer grows GMOs?	If GMO cultivars and/or products derived from genetic modification are used, records of planting, use or production of GMO cultivars and/or products derived from genetic modification are maintained.	Minor Must		
CB 2.3.3	Have the producer's direct clients been informed of the GMO status of the product?	Documented evidence of communication shall be provided and shall allow verification that all	Major Must		

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		material supplied to direct clients is according to customer requirements.			
CB 2.3.4	Is there a plan for handling genetically modified (GM) material (i.e. crops and trials) identifying strategies to minimize contamination risks (e.g. such as accidental mixing of adjacent non-GM crops) and maintaining product integrity?	A written plan that explains how GM materials (e.g. crops and trials) are handled and stored to minimize risk of contamination with conventional material and to maintain product integrity is available.	Minor Must		
CB 2.3.5	Are GM crops stored separately from other crops to avoid adventitious mixing?	A visual assessment of the integrity and identification of GM crops storage shall be made.	Major Must		

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CB 3	SOIL MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION				
	<i>Good soil husbandry ensures the long-term fertility of the soil, aids yield, and contributes to profitability. Not applicable in the case of crops that are not grown directly on the soil (e.g. hydroponic or potted plants).</i>				
CB 3.1	Does the producer have a soil management plan?	<p>The producer shall demonstrate that consideration has been given to the nutritional needs of the crop and to maintaining soil fertility. Records of analyses and/or crop-specific literature shall be available as evidence.</p> <p>Flowers and ornamentals producers shall perform calculations at least once for every single crop harvested and on a justified regular basis (e.g. every 2 weeks in closed systems) for continuously harvested crops. (Analysis may be conducted with on-farm equipment or mobile kits). No N/A.</p>	Minor Must		

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CB 3.2	Have soil maps been prepared for the farm?	The types of soil are identified for each site, based on a soil profile or soil analysis or local (regional) cartographic soil-type map.	Recom.		
CB 3.3	Is there, where feasible, crop rotation for annual crops?	When rotations of annual crops to improve soil structure and minimize soil borne pests and diseases are done, this can be verified from planting date and/or PPP application records. Records shall exist for the previous 2-year rotation.	Minor Must	When rotations of annual crops to improve soil structure and minimize soil borne pests and diseases are done, this can be verified from planting date (or the rest periods of the production areas) and/or plant protection product application records. Records shall exist for the previous 2-year rotation	Quando se realice la rotación de los cultivos anuales con el fin de mejorar la estructura del suelo y minimizar las plagas y enfermedades transmitidas por el suelo, se podrá verificar revisando la fecha de plantación (o los períodos de descanso de las áreas de producción) y/o los registros de aplicaciones de fitosanitarios. Deberá haber registros de la rotación de los 2 años previos.
CB 3.4	Have techniques been used to improve or maintain soil structure and avoid soil compaction?	There is evidence of techniques applied (e.g. use of deep-rooting green crops, drainage, subsoiling, use of low-pressure tires, tramlines, permanent row marking, avoiding in-	Minor Must	There is evidence that adequate techniques have been applied for the use given to the field and type of crop, in consideration of the topographic conditions of the	Hay evidencia de que se han aplicado técnicas adecuadas para el uso que se le da al campo y tipo de cultivo, en consideración de las condiciones topográficas de la unidad de

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		row plowing, smearing, poaching,) that are suitable for use on the land and, where possible, minimize, isolate, or eliminate soil compaction, etc.		production unit (e.g. use of deep-rooting green crops, drainage, use of low pressure tires, tramlines, permanent row marking, avoiding in-row plowing, smearing, poaching,) that are suitable for use on the land and, where possible, minimize, isolate or eliminate soil compaction, etc.	producción (por ejemplo, uso de cultivos verdes de raíces profundas, drenaje, uso de neumáticos de baja presión, líneas de paso, señalización permanente de las filas, evitar el arado entre filas, el recubrimiento, la caza furtiva) y que, en lo posible, minimizan, aíslan o eliminan la compactación del suelo, etc.
CB 3.5	Does the producer use techniques to reduce the possibility of soil erosion?	There is evidence of control practices and remedial measures (e.g. mulching, cross line techniques on slopes, drains, sowing grass or green fertilizers, trees and bushes on borders of sites, etc.) to minimize soil erosion (e.g. water, wind).	Minor Must	There is evidence of control practices and remedial measures (e.g. mulching, perpendicular tillage to the slope or following the contour lines, drains, sowing grass or green fertilizers, trees and bushes on sites borders, windbreaks barriers, establishment of conservation structures such as ditches, dikes, infiltration wells, individual and bank terraces, live and dead barriers, etc) to minimize soil erosion (e.g. water, wind).	Existe evidencia de prácticas de conservación y de medidas reparadoras, (por ejemplo, la cobertura del suelo o <i>mulching</i> , el laboreo perpendicular a la pendiente o siguiendo el trazos de curvas a nivel, los drenajes, la siembra de hierba o siembra de cultivos como abonos verdes, los árboles y arbustos en los bordes del sitio, barreras rompe vientos, establecimiento de estructuras de conservación como acequias, diques, pozos de infiltración,

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					terrazas individuales y de banco, barreras vivas y muertas etc.) para minimizar la erosión del suelo (por ejemplo, agua, viento).
CB 3.6	Has the producer taken into account the nutrient contribution of organic fertilizer applications?	An analysis from the supply is carried out or recognized standard values are used, which take into account the contents of NPK nutrients (nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K)) in organic fertilizer applied in order to avoid soil contamination.	Minor Must		
CB 3.7	Does the producer keep records on seed/planting rate, sowing/planting date?	Records of sowing/planting, rate/density, and date shall be kept and be available.	Minor Must		
CB 4	FERTILIZER APPLICATION				
	<i>The fertilization decision-making process involves consideration of crop demands. Nutrients shall be available for crops in the growing substrate or soil and fertilization is often necessary. Correct</i>				

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		<i>application to optimize use and storage procedures to avoid loss and contamination shall be followed.</i>			
CB 4.1	Advice on Quantity and Type of Fertilizer				
CB 4.1.1	Are recommendations for the application of fertilizers (organic or inorganic) provided by competent and qualified persons?	<p>Where the fertilizer records show that the technically responsible person determining quantity and type of the fertilizer (organic or inorganic) is an external adviser, training and technical competence shall be demonstrated via official qualifications, specific training courses, etc., unless employed for that purpose by a competent organization (e.g. official advisory services).</p> <p>Where the fertilizer records show that the technically responsible person determining quantity and type of fertilizer (organic or inorganic) is the producer or designated</p>	Minor Must	Where the fertilizer records show that the technically responsible person determining quantity and type of fertilizer (organic or inorganic) is an external adviser, training and technical competence shall be demonstrated via official qualifications (title that accredits), specific training courses (training diplomas or certifications on soil fertility and/or fertilization of crops), etc., unless employed for that purpose by a competent organization (e.g. official advisory services), or evidences experience in fertilization plan designs or crop nutrition programs.	Cuando los registros de las aplicaciones de fertilizantes muestran que la persona técnicamente responsable de determinar la cantidad y el tipo de fertilizante (orgánico o inorgánico) es un asesor externo, se deberá demostrar su formación y competencia técnica por medio de cualificaciones oficiales (título que acredita), cursos de formación específicos, (diplomas o certificados de formación en fertilidad de suelos y/o fertilización de cultivos) etc., salvo en el caso de que una organización competente haya contratado a la persona para realizar esta tarea (por ejemplo, servicios oficiales de consultoría). o compruebe experiencia en diseño de planes de fertilización o

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		employee, experience shall be complemented by technical knowledge (e.g. access to product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.) and/or the use of tools (software, on farm detection methods, etc.).		When the fertilizer records show that the technically responsible person determining the quantity and type of fertilizer (organic or inorganic) is the producer or designated employee, experience shall be complemented with technical knowledge (e.g. access to product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.) and/or the use of tools (software, on farm detection methods, etc.) The recommendations of the laboratory based on soil and/or plant analysis related to crops will be valid, although they are not considered consultants of the producer or group of producers.	programas de nutrición de cultivos. Cuando los registros de fertilización muestran que la persona técnicamente responsable de determinar la cantidad y el tipo de fertilizante (orgánico o inorgánico) es el productor o un empleado designado, deberá complementar su experiencia con conocimientos técnicos (por ejemplo, acceso a literatura técnica del producto, asistencia a cursos específicos del tema, etc.) y/o el uso de herramientas (programas informáticos, métodos de detección en la granja, etc.), también se darán por válidas las recomendaciones del laboratorio con base en análisis de suelos y/o planta específicos del cultivo, aunque no se constituyen consultores del productor o grupo de productores

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CB 4.2	Records of Application				
	4.2.1 to 4.2.6: Do records of all applications of soil and foliar fertilizers, both organic and inorganic, include the following criteria:				
CB 4.2.1	Field, orchard or greenhouse reference and crop?	Records shall be kept of all fertilizer applications, detailing the geographical area and the name or reference of the field, orchard, or greenhouse where the registered product crop is located. Records shall also be kept for hydroponic situations and where fertigation is used. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 4.2.2	Application dates?	The exact dates (day, month and year) of the application are detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 4.2.3	Applied fertilizer types?	The trade name, type of fertilizer (e.g. NPK), and concentrations (e.g. 17-17-17) are detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications. No N/A.	Minor Must		

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CB 4.2.4	Applied quantities?	The amount of product to be applied in weight or volume relative to a unit of area or number of plants or unit of time per volume of fertigation is detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications. The actual quantity applied shall be recorded, as this is not necessarily the same as the recommendation. No N/A.	Minor Must	The amount of product to be applied in weight or volume relative to a unit of area or number of plants or unit of time per volume of fertigation is detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications. The actual quantity applied shall be recorded, and not the recommended one as this is not necessarily the same. The extension of the fertilized area should also be clearly indicated, in order to determine the exact amount or volume applied by area. No N/A.	En los registros de todas las aplicaciones de fertilizantes debe figurar la cantidad de producto aplicado en peso o en volumen por unidad de superficie o número de plantas o según la unidad de tiempo por volumen de fertirrigación. Se deberá registrar la cantidad aplicada realmente y no la recomendada, ya que pueden ser diferentes. también se debe indicar claramente la extensión del área de cultivo fertilizada, para determinar exactamente la cantidad o volumen aplicado por área Sin opción de N/A.
CB 4.2.5	Method of application?	The method and/or equipment used are detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications. In the case the method/equipment is always the same, it is acceptable to record these details only once. If there are various equipment units,	Minor Must	The method and/or equipment used are detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications. If the method and/or equipment is always the same, it is acceptable to record these details only once. If there are various equipment units,	El método y/o el equipo utilizado figura en los registros de todas las aplicaciones de fertilizantes. Si el método o el equipo empleado siempre es el mismo, entonces se aceptará que se registre esta información solo una vez. Si hay

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		these are identified individually. Methods may be e.g. via irrigation or mechanical distribution. Equipment may be e.g. manual or mechanical. No N/A.		these will be identified individually. Methods may be e.g. via irrigation or mechanical distribution, manual or foliar application. For example, the equipment may be manual or mechanical. No N/A.	varias unidades del equipo, entonces se identificarán individualmente. Los métodos de aplicación podrán ser, por ejemplo, a través del riego o la distribución mecánica. manual, aplicación foliar, Por ejemplo, el equipo podrá ser manual o mecánico. Sin opción de N/A.
CB 4.2.6	Operator details?	<p>The name of the operator who has applied the fertilizer is detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications.</p> <p>If a single individual makes all of the applications, it is acceptable to record the operator details only once.</p> <p>If there is a team of workers performing the fertilization, all of them need to be listed in the records. No N/A.</p>	Minor Must	<p>The name of the operator who has applied the fertilizer is detailed in the records of all fertilizer applications.</p> <p>If a single individual makes all of the applications, then it is acceptable to record the operator details only once. On the other hand, if there is a team of workers performing the fertilization, then everyone should be listed in the records. In any case, the record must indicate at least one name and one last name, it is not allowed to indicate only one name,</p>	<p>Los registros de todas las aplicaciones de fertilizante incluyen el nombre del operario que realiza las aplicaciones.</p> <p>Si una sola persona realiza todas las aplicaciones, entonces es aceptable que se registre una sola vez la información del operario.</p> <p>En cambio, si un equipo de operarios realiza las fertilizaciones, entonces se debe mencionar a todos en los registros. en todo caso el registro debe indicar por lo menos un nombre y un apellido, no se admite indicar solo</p>

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				one last name, or the operator's initials. No N/A.	un nombre, solo un apellido, o solamente las iniciales del operario Sin opción de N/A.
CB 4.3	Fertilizer Storage				
	4.3.1 to 4.3.7: Are all fertilizers stored:				
CB 4.3.1	Separately from PPPs?	The minimum requirement is to prevent physical cross-contamination between fertilizers (organic and inorganic) and PPPs by using a physical barrier (wall, sheeting, etc.). If fertilizers that are applied together with PPPs (i.e. micronutrients or foliar fertilizers) are packed in a closed container, they can be stored with PPPs.	Minor Must		
CB 4.3.2	In a covered area?	The covered area is suitable to protect all inorganic fertilizers (e.g. powders, granules, or liquids) from atmospheric influences (e.g. sunlight,	Minor Must	The covered area is suitable to protect all inorganic fertilizers (e.g. powders, granules or liquids) from atmospheric influences (e.g. sunlight,	La zona cubierta es adecuada para proteger todos los fertilizantes inorgánicos (por ejemplo, en polvo, granulados o líquidos) de las

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		frost and rain, high temperature). Based on a risk assessment (fertilizer type, weather conditions, storage duration and location), plastic coverage could be acceptable. It is permitted to store lime and gypsum in the field. As long as the storage requirements on the material safety data sheet are complied with, bulk liquid fertilizers can be stored outside in containers.		frost and rain, high temperature). Based on a risk assessment (fertilizer type, weather conditions, storage duration and location), plastic coverage could be acceptable. It is permitted to store lime and gypsum in the field for a short period. As long as the storage requirements on the material safety data sheet are complied with, bulk liquid fertilizers can be stored outside in containers	inclemencias atmosféricas (por ejemplo, rayos del sol, heladas, lluvia, altas temperaturas). Se podría considerar aceptable una cubierta de plástico si se basa en una evaluación de riesgos (tipo de fertilizantes, condiciones meteorológicas, duración del almacenamiento y ubicación). Se permite almacenar cal y yeso en el campo. por un período corto Siempre y cuando se cumpla con los requisitos de almacenamiento detallados en las fichas de datos técnicos, los fertilizantes líquidos a granel pueden almacenarse en contenedores en el exterior.
CB 4.3.3	In a clean area?	Inorganic fertilizers (e.g. powders, granules, or liquids) are stored in an area that is free from waste, does not constitute a breeding place for rodents, and where spillage and leakage may be cleared away.	Minor Must		

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CB 4.3.4	In a dry area?	The storage area for all inorganic fertilizers (e.g. powders, granules, or liquids) is well ventilated and free from rainwater or heavy condensation. Storage cannot be directly on the soil except for lime/gypsum.	Minor Must		
CB 4.3.5	In an appropriate manner that reduces the risk of contamination of water sources?	All fertilizers are stored in a manner that poses minimum risk of contamination to water sources. Liquid fertilizer stores/tanks shall be surrounded by an impermeable barrier to contain a capacity to 110 % of the volume of the largest container, if there is no applicable legislation.	Minor Must		
CB 4.3.6	Not together with harvested products?	Fertilizers shall not be stored with harvested products.	Major Must	Fertilizers shall not be stored with harvested products, or any other food, silos, harvesting equipment or packaging material, whose surfaces are in contact with vegetable products.	Los fertilizantes no deberán almacenarse junto con los productos cosechados, cualquier otro alimento, silos, equipo de cosecha o material de empaque, cuyas superficies tengan contacto con los productos vegetales

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CB 4.3.7	Is there an up-to-date fertilizer stock inventory or stock calculation listing incoming fertilizer and records of use available?	The stock inventory (type and amount of fertilizers stored) shall be updated within a month after there is a movement of the stock (in and out). A stock update can be calculated by registration of supply (invoices or other records of incoming fertilizers) and use (treatments/applications), but there shall be regular checks of the actual content so as to avoid deviations with calculations.	Minor Must		
CB 4.4	Organic Fertilizer				
CB 4.4.1	Does the producer prevent the use of human sewage sludge on the farm?	No treated or untreated human sewage sludge is used on the farm for the production of GLOBALG.A.P. registered crops. No N/A.	Major Must		
CB 4.4.2	Has a risk assessment been carried out for organic fertilizer, which, prior to application, considers its source, characteristics and intended use?	Documented evidence is available to demonstrate that a food safety and environmental risk assessment for the use of organic fertilizer has been done,	Minor Must	Documented evidence is available that demonstrates that a food safety and an environmental risk assessment for the use of organic fertilizer has been conducted. This	Se dispone de evidencia documentada que demuestra que se ha realizado una evaluación de riesgos para temas ambientales y de inocuidad alimentaria. Dicha evaluación cubre

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		<p>and that at least the following have been considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of organic fertilizer • Method of treatment to obtain the organic fertilizer • Microbial contamination (plant and human pathogens) • Weed/seed content • Heavy metal content • Timing of application, and placement of organic fertilizer (e.g. direct contact to edible part of crop, ground between crops, etc.). <p>This also applies to substrates from biogas plants.</p>		<p>evaluation covers at least the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • type of organic fertilizer • treatment method to obtain the organic fertilizer • microbial contamination (plant and human pathogens) • weed/seed content • heavy metal content • timing of application and placement of organic fertilizer (e.g. direct contact to edible part of crop, ground between crops, etc.). <p>This also applies to substrates from biogas plants.</p> <p>The risk assessment must include the prevention actions to avoid direct or indirect cotamination of the final product. In Option 2, Group of producers, if all the group memebers apply the same type of organic</p>	<p>como mínimo los siguientes aspectos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tipo de fertilizante orgánico, - método de tratamiento para obtener el fertilizante orgánico, - contaminación microbiana (patógenos vegetales y humanos), - contenido de malezas/semillas, - contenido de metales pesados, - momento oportuno para la aplicación y colocación del fertilizante orgánico (por ejemplo, en contacto directo con la parte comestible del cultivo, en el suelo entre los cultivos, etc.). <p>Esto también se aplica a los sustratos de las plantas de biogás.</p> <p>La evaluación de riesgo debe incluir las acciones preventivas para evitar la contaminación directa o indirecta del producto final. En Opción 2, Grupo de productores, si todos los integrantes del grupo aplican el mismo tipo de abono orgánico, se acepta que la evaluación de riesgo sea genérica y</p>

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				fertilizer, a generic risk assessment and group application is accepted, only the storage conditions will vary if it is carried out.	de aplicación grupal, únicamente variarán las condiciones de almacenamiento si se efectúa.
CB 4.4.3	Is organic fertilizer stored in an appropriate manner that reduces the risk of contamination of the environment?	Organic fertilizers shall be stored in a designated area. Appropriate measures, adequate according to the risk assessment in AF 1.2.1, have been taken to prevent the contamination of water sources (e.g. concrete foundation and walls, specially built leak-proof container, etc.) or shall be stored at least 25 meters from water sources.	Minor Must		
CB 4.5	Nutrient Content of Inorganic Fertilizers				
CB 4.5.1	Is the content of major nutrients (NPK) of applied fertilizers known?	Documented evidence/labels detailing major nutrient content (or recognized standard values) is available for all fertilizers used on crops grown under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 24-month period.	Minor Must	Documented evidence/labels detailing main nutrients content (or recognized standard values) is available for all fertilizers used on crops grown under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 24-month period.	Se dispone de evidencia documentaria/etiquetas que detallan el contenido de los principales nutrientes (o los valores estándar reconocidos) de todos los fertilizantes aplicados durante los últimos 24 meses sobre

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				<p>Producer can validate the presentation of the containers, labels, bags, technical sheets, pamphlets, safety sheets and /or applied fertilizers containers in which the nutritional content is indicated. For Group 2, group of producer that apply the same fertilizer, having only one supporting documentation is accepted.</p>	<p>los cultivos producidos bajo GLOBALG.A.P.</p> <p>El productor puede validar la presentación de los envases, etiquetas, sacos, fichas técnicas, panfletos, hojas de seguridad y/o recipientes de los fertilizantes aplicados en los cuales se indique su contenido nutrimental. En caso de Opción 2, grupo de productores que aplican el mismo fertilizante, se da como aceptable que se tenga una sola documentación de respaldo</p>
CB 4.5.2	Are purchased inorganic fertilizers accompanied by documented evidence of chemical content, which includes heavy metals?	Documented evidence detailing chemical content, including heavy metals, is available for all inorganic fertilizers used on crops grown under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 12-month period.	Recom.	<p>Documented evidence detailing chemical content, including heavy metals, is available for all inorganic fertilizers used on crops grown under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 12-month period.</p> <p>In the case of a group of producers that apply the same fertilizer, it is</p>	<p>Todos los fertilizantes inorgánicos aplicados durante los últimos 12 meses sobre los cultivos producidos bajo GLOBALG.A.P., cuentan con documentación que detalla su contenido químico, incluyendo metales pesados.</p>

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				acceptable to have only one laboratory result that demonstrates its chemical content that includes heavy metals, information that can be obtained directly from the manufacturer or that can be printed of its website, which can be filed on the organization's offices within the quality management system documentation of the group.	En caso de grupo de productores que aplican el mismo fertilizante, se da como aceptable que se tenga un solo resultado de laboratorio que demuestre su contenido químico que incluya metales pesados, información que se puede obtener directamente del fabricante o imprimir la misma de su portal electrónico, la que puede archivar en la sede de la organización dentro de la documentación del sistema de gestión de calidad del grupo
CB 5	WATER MANAGEMENT				
	<i>Water is a scarce natural resource and irrigation should be designed and planned by appropriate forecasting and/or by technical equipment allowing for the efficient use of irrigation water. For information about responsible water use, see Annex CB 1.</i>				
CB 5.1	Predicting Irrigation Requirements				

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CB 5.1.1	Are tools used routinely to calculate and optimize the crop irrigation requirements?	The producer can demonstrate that crop irrigation requirements are calculated based on data (e.g. local agricultural institute data, farm rain gauges, drainage trays for substrate growing, evaporation meters, water tension meters for the percentage of soil moisture content). Where on-farm tools are in place, these should be maintained to ensure that they are effective and in a good state of repair. N/A only for rain-fed crops.	Minor Must		
CB 5.1	Predicting Irrigation Requirements				
CB 5.1.1	Are tools used routinely to calculate and optimize the crop irrigation requirements?	The producer can demonstrate that crop irrigation requirements are calculated based on data (e.g. local agricultural institute data, farm rain gauges, drainage trays for substrate growing, evaporation meters, water tension meters for the percentage of soil moisture content). Where on-farm tools are in place, these should	Minor Must		

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		be maintained to ensure that they are effective and in a good state of repair. N/A only for rain-fed crops.			
CB 5.2	Efficient Water Use on Farm				
CB 5.2.1	Has a risk assessment been undertaken that evaluates environmental issues for water management on the farm and has it been reviewed by the management within the previous 12 months?	There is a documented risk assessment that identifies environmental impacts of the water sources, distribution system and irrigation and crop washing usages. In addition, the risk assessment shall take into consideration the impact of own farming activities on off-farm environments, where information is known to be available. The risk assessment shall be completed, fully implemented and it shall be reviewed and approved annually by the management. See 'Annex AF 1 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: Risk Assessment - General' and 'Annex CB 1 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: Responsible On-Farm Water	Major Must (obligatory as Major Must from 1 July 2017)		

GUATEMALA INTERPRETATION GUIDELINE
SECTION: CROPS BASE
IFA Version: 5.2



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		Management for Crops' for further guidance. No N/A.			
CB 5.2.2	Is there a water management plan available that identifies water sources and measures to ensure the efficiency of application and which management has approved within the previous 12 months?	<p>There is a written and implemented action plan, approved by the management within the previous 12 months, which identifies water sources and measures to ensure efficient use and application.</p> <p>The plan shall include one or more of the following: Maps (see AF 1.1.1), photographs, drawings (hand drawings are acceptable), or other means to identify the location of water source(s), permanent fixtures and the flow of the water system (including holding systems, reservoirs or any water captured for re-use).</p>	Major Must (obligatory as Major Must from 1 July 2017)		

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		Permanent fixtures, including wells, gates, reservoirs, valves, returns, and other above-ground features that make up a complete irrigation system, shall be documented in such a manner as to enable location in the field. The plan shall also assess the need for the maintenance of irrigation equipment. Training and/or retraining of personnel responsible for the oversight or performance duties shall be provided. Short and long-term plans for improvement, with timescales where deficiencies exist, shall be included. This can either be an individual plan or a regional activity that the farm may be participating in or is covered by such activities.			
CB 5.2.3	Are records for crop irrigation/fertigation water usage and for the previous individual	The producer shall keep records of the usage of crop irrigation/fertigation water that include the date, cycle	Minor Must	The producer shall keep records of the usage of crop irrigation/fertigation water that include the date, cycle	El productor deberá llevar registros del uso de agua para el riego/fertirrigación de los cultivos que incluyan la fecha, la

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	crop cycle(s) with total application volumes maintained?	duration, actual or estimated flow rate, and the volume (per water meter or per irrigation unit) updated on a monthly basis, based on the water management plan and an annual total. This can also be the hours of systems operating on a timed flow basis.		<p>duration, actual or estimated flow rate, and the volume (per water meter or per irrigation unit) updated on a monthly basis and based on the water management plan and on an annual total. This registry can also be of hours of operation of the system, according to a calculation of the flow per unit of time.</p> <p>If the irrigation system is communal and the producer or group of producers are not responsible of the system administration, the producer must document the date, irrigation duration and/or relate them to the discharge flow to determine water consumption in the plantation or production unit or make reference to the irrigation shifts assigned.</p>	<p>duración del ciclo, el caudal real o estimado y el volumen (por contador de agua o por unidad de riego), actualizado mensualmente y basado en el plan de gestión del agua y en un total anual. El registro también puede ser de las horas de operación de los sistemas, de acuerdo a un cálculo del caudal por unidad de tiempo.</p> <p>. Si el sistema de riego es comunitario y el productor o grupo de productores no son responsables de la administración del sistema, el productor deberá documentar la fecha, duración de riego y/o relacionarlas con el caudal de descarga para determinar el consumo de agua en la plantación o unidad de producción o hacer referencia a los turnos de riego que se le han asignado.</p>

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CB 5.3	Water Quality				
CB 5.3.1	Is the use of treated sewage water in pre-harvest activities justified according to a risk assessment?	<p>Untreated sewage is not used for irrigation/fertigation or other pre-harvest activities.</p> <p>Where treated sewage water or reclaimed water is used, water quality shall comply with the WHO published 'Guidelines for the Safe Use of Wastewater and Excreta in Agriculture and Aquaculture 2006'. Also, when there is reason to believe that the water may be coming from a possibly polluted source (i.e. because of a village upstream, etc.) the producer shall demonstrate through analysis that the water complies with the WHO guideline requirements or the local legislation for irrigation water. No N/A.</p>	Major Must		

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CB 5.3.2	Has a risk assessment on physical and chemical pollution of water used on pre-harvest activities (e.g. irrigation/fertigation, washings, spraying) been completed and has it been reviewed by the management within the last 12 months?	<p>A risk assessment that takes into consideration, at a minimum, the following shall be performed and documented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the water sources and their historical testing results (if applicable) • Method(s) of application (see Annex CB 1 for examples) • Timing of water use (during crop growth stage) • Contact of water with the crop • Characteristics of the crop and the growth stage • Purity of the water used for PPP applications <p>PPP must be mixed in water whose quality does not compromise the effectiveness of</p>	Minor Must	<p>A risk assessment shall be performed and documented that considers, at a minimum, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of water sources and their historical testing results (if applicable). - Application Method(s) (see CB Annex 1 for examples). - Right timing for irrigation (during crop growth stage). - Water contact with the crop. - Characteristics of the crop and the growth stage. <p>The type of crop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Crops that can be eaten raw and don't have a protective peel to be removed -Crops that can be eaten raw that don't have a protective peel to be removed before digestion or that have 	<p>Se deberá realizar y documentar una evaluación de riesgos que considere, como mínimo, lo siguiente:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identificación de las fuentes de agua y su histórico de resultados de las pruebas realizadas (si corresponde). - Los métodos de aplicación (consultar los ejemplos en el Anexo CB. 1). - La elección del momento oportuno para el riego (durante la etapa de crecimiento del cultivo). - El contacto del agua con el cultivo. - Las características del cultivo y la etapa de crecimiento. <p>El tipo de cultivo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los cultivos que pueden ingerirse crudos y que no tienen una cáscara protectora que se remueve antes • Los cultivos que pueden ingerirse crudos y que no tienen una cáscara protectora que se remueve antes de la ingestión o que tienen algún riesgo o

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		<p>the application. Any dissolved soil, organic matter or minerals in the water can neutralize the chemicals. For guidance, producers must obtain the required water standards from the product label, the literature provided by the chemical manufacturers, or seek advice from a qualified agronomist.</p> <p>The risk assessment shall be reviewed by the management every year and updated any time there is a change made to the system or a situation occurs that could introduce an opportunity to contaminate the system. The risk assessment shall address potential physical (e.g. excessive sediment load, rubbish, plastic bags, bottles) and chemical hazards and hazard control</p>		<p>pathogen contamination risk or background.</p> <p>-Crops that can be eaten raw and have a protective peel to be removed before digestion or that grow above the ground or they don't have a significant pathogen contamination history.</p> <p>- Crops that are always cooked.</p> <p>- The purity of the water used for PPP applications. Water that is used in the mixture of the plant protection products should have a quality that won't compromise the effectiveness of the application. The presence of soil, organic material or dissolved minerals in the water may neutralize the chemical substances. To know the requirements regarding water, producers must consult the product tag, the information provided by the</p>	<p>historial de contaminación por patógenos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los cultivos que pueden ingerirse crudos y que tienen una cáscara protectora que se remueve antes de la ingestión o que crecen por encima del suelo o que no tienen un historial significativo de contaminación por patógenos • Los cultivos que siempre se cocinan . <p>- La pureza del agua utilizada en las aplicaciones de los PF. El agua que se usa en la mezcla del producto fitosanitario debe ser de una calidad que no comprometa la eficacia de la aplicación. La presencia de tierra, material orgánico o minerales disueltos en el agua puede neutralizar las sustancias químicas. Para saber los requerimientos en cuanto al agua, los productores deberán consultar la etiqueta del producto, la literatura provista por los fabricantes del</p>

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		procedures for the water distribution system.		<p>manufacturers of the chemical product, or consult a qualified agronomist.</p> <p>Management shall review the risk assessment annually and update it every time a change occurs in the system or if an event that may lead to system contamination occurs. The risk assessment must cover the possible physical (e.g. excessive sediment load, garbage, plastic bags, bottles) and chemical hazards and include the proceedings to control hazards related to the water distribution system.</p> <p>For a group of producers, option 2, if the the source and irrigation system are communal, if the crops are the same, a general risk assessment can be made, which should be available at the organization's offices.</p>	<p>producto químico, o asesorarse con un agrónomo cualificado.</p> <p>La dirección deberá revisar la evaluación de riesgos cada año y actualizarla todas las veces que haya un cambio en el sistema o cuando ocurra algo que podría desembocar en una contaminación del sistema. La evaluación de riesgos deberá cubrir los posibles peligros físicos (por ejemplo, demasiados sedimentos, basura, bolsas de plástico, botellas) y químicos e incluir los procedimientos para controlar los peligros vinculados al sistema de distribución de agua.</p> <p>Para un grupo de productores opción 2, si la fuente y el sistema de riego es comunitario, los cultivos son los mismos, se puede elaborar una evaluación de riesgo general, que</p>

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					deberá tenerse disponible en la sede de la organización
CB 5.3.3	Is water used on pre-harvest activities analyzed at a frequency in line with the risk assessment (CB 5.3.2) taking into account current sector specific standards?	Water testing shall be part of the water management plan as directed by the water risk assessment and current sector specific standards or relevant regulations for the crops being grown. There shall be a written procedure for water testing during the production and harvest season, which includes frequency of sampling, who is taking the samples, where the sample is taken, how the sample is collected, the type of test, and the acceptance criteria. N/A for sub-scope Flowers and Ornamentals.	Minor Must	Water testings must be part of the water management plan as directed by the water risk assessment (which in turn considers the characteristics of the crop, the irrigation system used and the historical record of water quality) and current sector specific standards or relevant regulations for the crops being grown. There shall be a written procedure for water testing during the production and harvest season, which includes frequency of sampling, who is taking the samples, where the sample is taken, how the sample is collected, the type of test, and the acceptance criteria. N/A for sub-scope Flowers and Ornamentals.	Los análisis del agua deberán formar parte del plan de gestión del agua, de acuerdo a las directrices de la evaluación de riesgos (que a su vez considera las características del cultivo, el sistema de riego empleado y el registro histórico de la calidad del agua). y las normas específicas y vigentes del sector, o la reglamentación relevante para los cultivos producidos. Deberá haber un procedimiento escrito para los análisis realizados al agua durante la etapa de producción y cosecha. Dicho procedimiento incluirá la siguiente información: la frecuencia del muestreo, quién tomará las muestras, dónde y cómo se tomarán las muestras, el tipo de análisis realizado

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					y el criterio de aceptación. N/A para el subámbito Flores y Ornamentales.
CB 5.3.4	According to the risk assessment in CB 5.3.2 and current sector specific standards, does the laboratory analysis consider chemical and physical contamination, and is the laboratory accredited against ISO 17025 or by competent national/local authorities for testing water?	If according to the risk assessment and current sector specific standards there is a risk of contamination, the laboratory analysis provides a record of the relevant identified chemical and physical contaminants. Analysis results from an appropriate laboratory accredited against ISO 17025 or equivalent standard, or laboratories approved for water testing by the competent national/local authorities are available. N/A for sub-scope Flowers and Ornamentals.	Minor Must		
CB 5.3.5	Are corrective actions taken based on adverse results from	Where required, corrective actions and documentation are available as	Minor Must		

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	the risk assessment before the next harvest cycle?	part of the management plan as identified in the water risk assessment and current sector specific standards. N/A for sub-scope Flowers and Ornamentals.			
CB 5.4	Supply of Irrigation/Fertigation Water				
CB 5.4.1	Where legally required, are there valid permits/licenses available for all farm water extraction, water storage infrastructure, on-farm usage and, where appropriate, any subsequent water discharge?	There are valid permits/licenses available issued by the competent authority for all farm water extraction; water storage infrastructure; all on-farm water usage including but not restricted to irrigation, product washing or flotation processes; and where legally required, for water discharge into river courses or other environmentally sensitive areas. These permits/licenses shall be available for inspection and have valid dates.	Minor Must		

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CB 5.4.2	Where the water permits/licenses indicate specific restrictions, do the water usage and discharge records confirm that the management has complied with these?	It is not unusual for specific conditions to be set in the permits/licenses, such as hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly extraction volumes or usage rates. Records shall be maintained and available to demonstrate that these conditions are being met.	Major Must		

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CB 5.5	Water Storage Facilities				
CB 5.5.1	Are water storage facilities present and well maintained to take advantage of periods of maximum water availability?	Where the farm is located in areas of seasonal water availability, there are water storage facilities for water use during periods when water availability is low. Where required, they are legally authorized, in a good state of repair, and appropriately fenced/secured to prevent accidents.	Recom.		
CB 6	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT				
	<p><i>Integrated pest management (IPM) involves the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and the subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keeps plant protection products and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. An IPM toolbox (Annex CB 2) has been developed to provide alternative actions for the application of IPM techniques in the commercial production of agricultural and horticultural crops. Given the natural variation on pest development for the different crops and areas, any IPM system shall be implemented in the context of</i></p>				

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		<i>local physical (climatic, topographical etc.), biological (pest complex, natural enemy complex, etc.), and economic conditions.</i>			
CB 6.1	Has assistance with the implementation of IPM systems been obtained through training or advice?	<p>Where an external adviser has provided assistance, training and technical competence shall be demonstrated via official qualifications, specific training courses, etc., unless this person has been employed for that purpose by a competent organization (e.g. official advisory services).</p> <p>Where the technically responsible person is the producer, experience shall be complemented by technical knowledge (e.g. access to IPM technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.) and/or the use of tools (software, on-farm detection methods, etc.).</p>	Minor Must		
	CB 6.2 to 6.5: Can the producer show evidence of implementing activities that fall under the category of:				

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CB 6.2	Prevention?	The producer shall show evidence of implementing at least 2 activities per registered crop that include the adoption of production practices that could reduce the incidence and intensity of pest attacks, and thereby reducing the need for intervention.	Major Must	The producer shall show evidence of implementing at least two activities per registered crop that include the adoption of production practices (including: crop rotation, soil management, selection of suitable material and varieties, hygiene in crop areas. See Annex CB 2 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline, Integration Pest Management Tools) that could reduce the incidence and intensity of pest attacks, and thereby reducing the need for intervention.	El productor deberá presentar pruebas de que realiza al menos dos actividades por cultivo registrado. Estas actividades incluyen la adopción de prácticas de producción (entre las que se incluyen: rotación de cultivos, gestión de suelos, selección de materiales y variedades adecuadas, higiene en las áreas de cultivo. Consulte Anexo <i>CB. 2 Guía GLOBALG.A.P. Herramientas para el Manejo Integrado de Plagas</i>) que podrían reducir la incidencia e intensidad de los ataques de plagas, reduciendo por lo tanto, la necesidad de intervención.
CB 6.3	Observation and Monitoring?	The producer shall show evidence of a) implementing at least 2 activities per registered crop that will determine when and to what extent pests and their natural enemies are present, and b) using this information	Major Must	The producer shall show evidence of a) implementing at least two activities per registered crop that will determine when and to what extent pests and their natural enemies are present (among the activities they can do are:	El productor deberá presentar pruebas a) de que realiza al menos dos actividades por cultivo registrado que determinarán cuándo y en qué medida hay presencia de plagas y de enemigos naturales de las plagas (

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		to plan what pest management techniques are required.		<p>plague monitoring, the use of attractants, pheromones or use glue or water traps, determination of economic damage threshold); and b) uses this information to plan what pest management techniques are required.</p> <p>See Annex CB 2 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline, Integration Pest Management Tools</p>	<p>entre las actividades que pueden realizar están: monitoreo de plagas, uso de atrayentes, feromonas o uso de trampas de pegamento o agua, determinación de umbrales de daño económico, etc); y b) utiliza esta información para planificar las técnicas de gestión de plagas que se necesitan.</p> <p>. Consulte Anexo <i>CB. 2 Guía GLOBALG.A.P. Herramientas para el Manejo Integrado de Plagas</i>)</p>
CB 6.4	Intervention?	The producer shall show evidence that in situations where pest attacks adversely affect the economic value of a crop, intervention with specific pest control methods will take place. Where possible, non-chemical approaches shall be considered. N/A when the producer did not need to intervene.	Major Must	The producer shall show evidence that in situations where pest attacks adversely affect the economic value of a crop, intervention with specific pest control methods (biological control methods-use of natural enemies-, mechanical and chemical control-selective and rational use of pesticides-) will take place. Where possible, non-chemical approaches	El productor deberá mostrar evidencia de que intervendrá con métodos específicos de control de plagas (métodos de control biológico (utilización de enemigos naturales), control mecánico y control químico (uso selectivo y racional de plaguicidas) en los casos en que la infestación de las plagas afecte en forma adversa el valor económico del

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				shall be considered. Not applicable when the producer did not need to intervene. See Annex CB 2 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline, Integration Pest Management Tools	cultivo. En lo posible, se deberán considerar los métodos de intervención no químicos. N/A cuando el productor no tuvo necesidad de intervenir Consulte Anexo <i>CB. 2 Guía GLOBALG.A.P. Herramientas para el Manejo Integrado de Plagas</i>)
CB 6.5	Have anti-resistance recommendations, either on the label or other sources, been followed to maintain the effectiveness of available PPPs?	When the level of a pest, disease or weed requires repeated controls in the crops, there is evidence that anti-resistance recommendations (where available) are followed.	Minor Must	When the level of pest, disease or weed requires several applications on crops, there is evidence that the recommendations (when available) to avoid resistance generation are being comply, trying to alternate specific products for the controlled issue.	Cuando el nivel de plaga, enfermedad o maleza requiere varias aplicaciones sobre los cultivos, hay evidencia de que se cumple con las recomendaciones (cuando estén disponibles) para evitar generar resistencias. procurando la alternancia de productos específicos para el problema a controlar.
CB 7	PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS				

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		<i>In situations where a pest attack will adversely affect the economic value of a crop, it may be necessary to intervene using specific pest control methods, including PPPs. The correct use, handling and storage of PPPs are essential.</i>			
CB 7.1	Choice of Plant Protection Products				
CB 7.1.1	Is a current list kept of PPPs that are authorized in the country of production for use on crops being grown?	A list is available for the commercial brand names of PPPs (including their active ingredient composition or beneficial organisms) that are authorized on crops being, or which have been, grown on the farm under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 12 months.	Minor Must		
CB 7.1.2	Does the producer only use PPPs that are currently authorized in the country of use for the target crop (i.e. where such an official registration scheme exists)?	All the PPPs applied are officially and currently authorized or permitted by the appropriate governmental organization in the country of application. Where no official registration scheme exists, refer to the GLOBALG.A.P. guideline on this subject (Annex CB 3) as well as the	Major Must		

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		'FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides'. Refer also to Annex CB 3 for cases where the producer takes part in legal field trials for final approval of PPPs by the local government. No N/A.			
CB 7.1.3	Is the PPP that has been applied appropriate for the target as recommended on the product label?	All the PPPs applied to the crop are suitable and can be justified (according to label recommendations or official registration body publication) for the pest, disease, weed or target of the PPP intervention. If the producer uses an off-label PPP, there shall be evidence of official approval for use of that PPP on that crop in that country. No N/A.	Major Must		
CB 7.1.4	Are invoices of PPPs kept?	Invoices or packing slips of all PPPs used and/or stored shall be kept for record keeping and available at the	Minor Must	Invoices or delivery notes of all plant protection products used and/or stored should be kept as part of the registries and should be available at	Se deberán conservar como parte del registro las facturas o los albaranes de todos los productos fitosanitarios utilizados y/o almacenados y deberán

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		time of the external inspection. No N/A.		all time for external audit. If the product exporter or seller provides the agricultural supplies to the producer or group of farmers the receipt, shipping ticket or delivery note of the supplies will be sufficient to present. These documents must allow the traceability (taking as reference the producer's name, supply's name and quantity).	estar disponibles en todo momento para la inspección externa. En el caso de que el exportador o comercializador de la producción, provea de los insumos agrícolas al productor o grupo de agricultores, será suficiente con que se presente el recibo, boleta de envío o nota de entrega de los insumos, éstos documentos deben permitir la trazabilidad (tomando de referencia el nombre del productor, nombre del insumo y cantidad del mismo).
CB 7.2	Advice on Quantity and Type of Plant Protection Products				
CB 7.2.1	Are the persons selecting the PPPs competent to make that choice?	Where the PPP records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of the PPPs is an external qualified adviser, technical competence shall be demonstrated via official qualifications or specific	Major Must	When the records of the product protection plan applications show that the person technically responsible of choosing the plant protection products is a qualified external consultant, its technical skills must be	Cuando los registros de las aplicaciones fitosanitarias muestren que la persona técnicamente responsable de elegir los productos fitosanitarios es un asesor cualificado externo, éste deberá demostrar su

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		<p>training course attendance certificates. Fax and e-mails from advisers, governments, etc. are permissible.</p> <p>Where the PPP records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of PPPs is the producer or designated employee, experience shall be complemented by technical knowledge that can be demonstrated via technical documentation (e.g. product technical literature, specific training course attendance, etc.).</p>		<p>demonstrated through its resume, with training certifications such as an official title or through a certification or diploma of attendance to a specific training course, etc. Photocopies, faxes and e-mails from consultants, governments, etc are permitted.</p> <p>When the records of the product protection plan applications show that the person technically responsible of choosing the plant protection products is the producer or designated employee, experience must be complemented by technical knowledge that can be demonstrated through technical documentation (e.g. product technical manuals, specific training course attendance, crop management programs or plans, etc.)</p>	<p>competencia técnica mediante su hoja de vida, acompañada de constancias de formación como un título oficial o bien mediante un certificado o diploma de asistencia a un curso específico para tal objeto, etc. Se permiten fotocopias, faxes y mensajes de correo electrónico de asesores, gobiernos, etc.</p> <p>Cuando los registros de las aplicaciones fitosanitarias muestren que la persona técnicamente responsable de elegir los productos fitosanitarios es el productor o un empleado designado, deberá completar su experiencia con conocimientos técnicos que pueden demostrarse con documentación técnica (por ejemplo: manuales técnicos del producto, certificado de asistencia a un curso específico sobre</p>

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					el tema,, programas o planes de manejo de cultivo etc.).

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CB 7.3	Records of Application				
CB 7.3.1	<p>Are records of all PPP applications kept and do they include the following minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop name and/or variety • Application location • Date and end time of application • Product trade name and active ingredient • Pre-harvest interval 	<p>All PPP application records shall specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crop and/or variety treated. No N/A. • The geographical area, the name or reference of the farm, and the field, orchard or greenhouse where the crop is located. No N/A. • The exact dates (day/month/year) and end time of the application. The actual date (end date, if applied more than one day) of application shall be recorded. Producers need not record end times, but in these cases it shall be considered that application was done at the end of the day recorded. This information 	Major Must		

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		<p>shall be used to cross-check compliance with the pre-harvest intervals. No N/A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The complete trade name (including formulation) and active ingredient or beneficial organism with scientific name. The active ingredient shall be recorded or it shall be possible to connect the trade name information to the active ingredient. No N/A. The pre-harvest interval has been recorded for all PPP applications where a pre-harvest interval is stated on the product label or, if not on label, as stated by an official source. No N/A unless Flowers and Ornaments certification. 			

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	7.3.2 to 7.3.7: Are records of all plant protection product applications kept and do they also include the following criteria:				
CB 7.3.2	Operator?	Full name and/or signature of the responsible operator(s) applying the PPPs shall be recorded. For electronic software systems, measures shall be in place to ensure authenticity of records. If a single individual makes all the applications, it is acceptable to record the operator details only once. If there is a team of workers doing the application, all of them need to be listed in the records. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.3.3	Justification for application?	The name of the pest(s), disease(s) and/or weed(s) treated is documented in all PPP records. If common names are used, they shall correspond to the names stated on the label. No N/A.	Minor Must		

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CB 7.3.4	Technical authorization for application?	The technically responsible person making the decision on the use and the doses of the PPP(s) being applied has been identified in the records. If a single individual authorizes all the applications, it is acceptable to record this person's details only once. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.3.5	Product quantity applied?	All PPP application records specify the amount of product to be applied in weight or volume or the total quantity of water (or other carrier medium) and dose in g/l or internationally recognized measures for the PPP. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.3.6	Application machinery used?	The application machinery type (e.g. knapsack, high volume, U.L.V., via the irrigation system, dusting, fogger, aerial, or another method) for all the PPPs applied (if there are various units, these are identified individually) is detailed in all PPP	Minor Must		

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		application records. If it is always the same unit of application machinery (e.g. only 1 boom sprayer), it is acceptable to record the details only once. No N/A.			
CB 7.3.7	Weather conditions at time of application?	Local weather conditions (e.g. wind, sunny/covered and humidity) affecting effectiveness of treatment or drift to neighboring crops shall be recorded for all PPP applications. This may be in the form of pictograms with tick boxes, text information, or another viable system on the record. N/A for covered crops.	Minor Must		
CB 7.3.8	Does the producer take active measures to prevent pesticide drift to neighboring plots?	The producer shall take active measures to avoid the risk of pesticide drift from own plots to neighboring production areas. This may include, but is not limited to, knowledge of what the neighbors are growing, maintenance of spray equipment, etc.	Minor Must		

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CB 7.3.9	Does the producer take active measures to prevent pesticide drift from neighboring plots?	The producer shall take active measures to avoid the risk of pesticide drift from adjacent plots e.g. by making agreements and organizing communication with producers from neighboring plots in order to eliminate the risk for undesired pesticide drift, by planting vegetative buffers at the edges of cropped fields, and by increasing pesticide sampling on such fields. N/A if not identified as risk.	Recom.		

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CB 7.4	Pre-Harvest Interval (N/A for Flowers and Ornamentals)				
CB 7.4.1	Have the registered pre-harvest intervals been complied with?	The producer shall demonstrate that all pre-harvest intervals have been complied with for PPPs applied to the crops, through the use of clear records such as PPP application records and crop harvest dates. Specifically in continuous harvesting situations, there are systems in place in the field, orchard or greenhouse (e.g. warning signs, time of application, etc.) to ensure compliance with all pre-harvest intervals. Refer to CB 7.6.4. No N/A, unless Flowers and Ornamentals production.	Major Must		
CB 7.5	Disposal of Surplus Application Mix				
CB 7.5.1	Is surplus application mix or tank washings disposed of in a way that does not compromise food safety and the environment?	Applying surplus spray and tank washings to the crop is a first priority under the condition that the overall label dose rate is not exceeded.	Minor Must	The application of surplus spray and the residues of tank washes to the crop is a priority under the condition that the total dose on the label is not	La aplicación del caldo sobrante y de los residuos de lavados de los tanques al cultivo es prioritaria bajo la condición de que no se exceda la

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		Surplus mix or tank washings shall be disposed of in a manner that does compromise neither food safety nor the environment. Records are kept. No N/A.		exceeded. Left overs from the treatment or residues from tank washing should be managed in such a way that food safety and the environment are not compromised (e.g. the use of biological beds is recommended). Records of this are kept. No N/A.	dosis total especificada en la etiqueta. El caldo sobrante del tratamiento o los residuos de lavados de los tanques se deberá gestionar de tal manera que no se comprometa la inocuidad alimentaria ni el medio ambiente. (por ejemplo, se recomienda el uso de camas o lechos biológicos) Se lleva registro de esto. Sin opción de N/A.
CB 7.6	Plant Protection Product Residue Analysis (N/A for Flowers and Ornamentals or Plant Propagation Material Production)				
CB 7.6.1	Can the producer demonstrate that information regarding the maximum residue levels (MRLs) of the country(ies) of destination (i.e. market(s) in which the producer intends to trade) is available?	The producer or the producer's customer shall have available a list of current applicable MRLs for all market(s) in which produce is intended to be traded (domestic and/or international). The MRLs shall be identified by either demonstrating communication with clients confirming the intended market(s), or by selecting the specific country(ies) (or group of countries) in which	Major Must	The producer or its customer shall have available a list of current applicable MRLs for all markets (nations and/or international) where he intends to trade the product. The MRLs shall be identified either by demonstrating the communication (letters, e-mail or any other verifiable form, online information) with customers that can confirm the target markets, or by selecting the specific	El productor o su cliente deberá disponer de una lista de los LMRs vigentes permitidos para todos los mercados (nacionales y/o internacionales) donde pretende comercializar el producto. Los LMR se deberán identificar ya sea demostrando la comunicación (cartas, e-mail u otra forma verificable, información en línea) con clientes que confirmen los mercados de destino, o

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		produce is intending to be traded, and presenting evidence of compliance with a residue screening system that meets the current applicable MRLs of that country. Where a group of countries is targeted together for trading, the residue screening system shall meet the strictest current applicable MRLs in the group. Refer to 'Annex CB 4 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: CB 7.6 Residue Analysis'.		countries (or group of countries) where the product is intended to be traded and presenting evidence of compliance with a waste control system that complies with the current applicable MRLs in these countries. In the event that the target market for commercialization is a group of countries, the waste control system shall meet the most stringent current MRLs of the group. Refer to Annex CB. 4 Residue Analysis.	seleccionando los países específicos (o grupos de países) donde se pretende comercializar el producto y presentando evidencias de cumplimiento con un sistema de control de residuos que cumpla con los LMR vigentes y permitidos en estos países. En el caso de que el mercado de destino para la comercialización sea un grupo de países, el sistema de control de residuos deberá cumplir con los LMR vigentes más estrictos del grupo. Consulte el Anexo CB. 4, Análisis de Residuos.
CB 7.6.2	Has action been taken to meet the MRLs of the market in which the producer is intending to trade the produce?	Where the MRLs of the market in which the producer is intending to trade the produce are stricter than those of the country of production, the producer or the producer's customer shall demonstrate that	Major Must		

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		during the production cycle these MRLs have been taken into account (i.e. modification where necessary of PPP application regime and/or use of produce residue testing results).			
CB 7.6.3	Has the producer completed a risk assessment covering all registered crops to determine if the products will be compliant with the MRLs in the country of destination?	The risk assessment shall cover all registered crops and evaluate the PPP use and the potential risk of MRL exceedance. Risk assessments normally conclude that there is a need to undertake residue analysis and identify the number of analyses, when and where to take the samples, and the type of analysis according to 'Annex CB 5 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: CB 7.6.3 Maximum Residue Limit Exceedance Risk Assessment'. The Annex CB 5 B 'Mandatory Minimum Criteria of a Residue	Major Must		

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		<p>Monitoring System (RMS)' is obligatory.</p> <p>A risk assessment that concludes that there is no need to undertake residue analysis shall have identified that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A track history of 4 or more years of analytical verification without detecting incidences (e.g. exceedances, use of non-authorized PPPs, etc.) • No or minimal use of PPPs • No use of PPPs close to harvesting (spraying to harvest interval is much bigger than the PPP pre-harvest interval) • A risk assessment validated by an independent third party 			

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		(e.g. CB inspector, expert, etc.) or the customer Exceptions to these conditions could be those crops where there is no use of PPPs and the environment is very controlled, and for these reasons the industry does not normally undertake PPP residue analysis (mushrooms could be an example).			
CB 7.6.4	Is there evidence of residue tests, based on the results of the risk assessment?	Based on the outcome of the risk assessment, current documented evidence or records shall be available of PPP residue analysis results for the GLOBALG.A.P. registered product crops, or of participation in a PPP residue monitoring system that is traceable to the farm and compliant with the minimum requirements set in Annex CB 5. When residue tests are required as a result of the risk assessment, the criteria relating to	Major Must	Based on the results of the risk assessment, documented evidences or records of the residue analysis results or plant protection products in registered GLOBALG.A.P. products, or of participation in a a plant protection product residue monitoring system that is traceable to the farm and compliant with the minimum requirements set in Annex CB 5. When residue tests are required as a result of the risk assessment, the criteria relating to sampling	En base a los resultados de la evaluación de riesgos, se deberá disponer de evidencias documentadas o registros de los resultados de los análisis de residuos de productos fitosanitarios en productos registrados GLOBALG.A.P., o de la participación en un sistema de control de residuos de productos fitosanitarios trazable hasta la granja y que cumpla con los requisitos mínimos establecidos en el Anexo CB. 5. Cuando la evaluación de riesgos requiera análisis de residuos,

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		sampling procedures, accredited labs, etc., shall be followed. Analysis results have to be traceable back to the specific producer and production site where the sample comes from.		<p>procedures, accredited laboratories, etc, shall be met. Analysis results have to be traceable back to the specific producer and production site where the sample comes from.</p> <p>For option 2, the group can present results that demonstrates that residue analysis has been carried out and that they comply with the provisions of the specific risk analysis for the applied plant protection products and crops treated by the group.</p>	<p>se deberán cumplir los criterios relativos a los procedimientos de muestreo, los laboratorios acreditados, etc. Los resultados de los análisis deben poder trazarse hacia atrás hasta el productor y el sitio de producción específico de donde proviene la muestra.</p> <p>En el caso de opción 2, el grupo puede presentar resultados que demuestren que se ha realizado análisis de residuos y cumplen con lo establecido en el análisis de riesgo específico para los fitosanitarios aplicados y cultivos tratados por el grupo</p>

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	7.6.5 to 7.6.7: When the risk assessment determines that it is necessary to carry out residue analysis, is there evidence that:				
CB 7.6.5	Correct sampling procedures are followed?	Documented evidence exists demonstrating compliance with applicable sampling procedures. See 'Annex CB 4 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: CB 7.6 Residue Analysis'.	Minor Must		
CB 7.6.6	The laboratory used for residue testing is accredited by a competent national authority to ISO 17025 or equivalent standard?	There is clearly documented evidence (on letterhead, copies of accreditations, etc.) that the laboratories used for PPP residue analysis have been accredited or are in the process of accreditation to the applicable scope by a competent national authority to ISO 17025 or an equivalent standard. In all cases, the laboratories shall show evidence of participation in proficiency tests (e.g. FAPAS must be available). See 'Annex CB 4 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: CB 7.6 Residue Analysis'.	Minor Must		

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CB 7.6.7	An action plan is in place in the event of an MRL is exceeded?	There is a clearly documented procedure of the remedial steps and actions (this shall include communication to customers, product tracking exercise, etc.) to be taken where a PPP residue analysis indicates an MRL (either of the country of production or the countries in which the harvested product is intended to be traded, if different) is exceeded. See 'Annex CB 4 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: CB 7.6 Residue Analysis'. This may be part of the recall/withdrawal procedure required by AF 9.1.	Major Must		

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CB 7.7	Plant Protection Product Storage				
	The PPP store must comply with basic rules to ensure safe storage and use.				
CB 7.7.1	Are PPPs stored in accordance with local regulations in a secure place with sufficient facilities for measuring and mixing them, and are they kept in their original package?	<p>The PPP storage facilities shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with all the appropriate current national, regional and local legislation and regulations • Be kept secure under lock and key. No N/A. • Have measuring equipment whose graduation for containers and calibration verification for scales been verified annually by the producer to assure accuracy of mixtures, and are equipped with utensils 	Major Must	<p>The plant protection product warehouse must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - comply with all the correspondent national, regional and local current legislation. It should be clear that there are two types of plant protection products warehouses, the first one: a warehouse in which you can enter (building type as indicated by control point CB.7.7.4), the second one: a warehouse you cannot enter (locker, furniture or metal box type with security system), which is widely used by small and medium producers that store a minimum amount of plant protection products. - be kept locked and safe. No N/A. 	<p>El almacén de los productos fitosanitarios deberá:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cumplir con toda la legislación nacional, regional y local vigente que corresponda. <p>Se debe tener claro que existen dos tipos de bodega de fitosanitarios, la primera: almacén en el que se puede entrar (tipo de edificación como indica el punto de control CB.7.7.4), la segunda: bodega en la que no se puede entrar (tipo locker, mueble o caja de metal con sistema de seguridad), que es muy usada por pequeños y medianos productores que almacenan una mínima cantidad de productos fitosanitarios.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mantenerse seguro cerrado con llave. Sin opción de N/A.

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		<p>(e.g. buckets, water supply point, etc.), and they are kept clean for the safe and efficient handling of all PPPs that can be applied. This also applies to the filling/mixing area if this is different. No N/A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contain the PPPs in their original containers and packs. In the case of breakage only, the new package shall contain all the information of the original label. Refer to CB 7.9.1. No N/A. 		<p>- have measuring equipment whose graduation, for containers, and calibration verification, for scales (if applicable), is verified annually by the producer to ensure mixtures accuracy. They are equipped with tools (i.e. buckets, running water, etc) and are kept clean for safe and efficient handling of all plant protection products that may be applied. This also applies for where the product is mixed and poured, if it is different. No N/A.</p> <p>-keep the plant protection products in their original container and packaging. Only when the original container has been broken can the product be stored in a new container and this must have all the information of the original tag. See annex C.B.7.9.1. No N/A.</p>	<p>- disponer de equipos de medición cuya graduación, para contenedores, y verificación de la calibración, para básculas (si aplica), se verifica anualmente por el productor para asegurar la precisión de las mezclas. Los mismos están equipados con utensilios (por ejemplo: cubetas, agua corriente, etc.) y se mantienen limpios para un manejo seguro y eficiente de todos los productos fitosanitarios que pueden aplicarse. Esto también se aplica para el área donde se mezcla y vierte el producto, si fuera otra diferente. Sin opción de N/A.</p> <p>- mantener los productos fitosanitarios en sus envases y embalajes originales. Solamente cuando el envase original se haya roto podrá guardarse el producto en un envase nuevo y este deberá tener toda la información de la etiqueta original. Consulte el Anexo CB. 7.9.1 Sin opción de N/A.</p>

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	7.7.2 to 7.7.6: Are plant protection products stored in a location that is:				
CB 7.7.2	Sound?	<p>The PPP storage facilities are built in a manner that is structurally sound and robust.</p> <p>Storage capacity shall be appropriate for the highest amount of PPPs that need to be stored during the PPP application season, and the PPPs are stored in a way that is not dangerous for the workers and does not create a risk of cross-contamination between them or with other products. No N/A.</p>	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.3	Appropriate to the temperature conditions?	The PPPs are stored according to label storage requirements. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.4	Well ventilated (in the case of walk-in storage)?	The PPP storage facilities have sufficient and constant ventilation of fresh air to avoid a build-up of harmful vapors. No N/A.	Minor Must		

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CB 7.7.5	Well lit?	The PPP storage facilities have or are located in areas with sufficient illumination by natural or artificial lighting to ensure that all product labels can be easily read while on the shelves. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.6	Located away from other materials?	The minimum requirement is to prevent cross-contamination between PPPs and other surfaces or materials that may enter into contact with the edible part of the crop by the use of a physical barrier (wall, sheeting, etc.). No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.7	Is all PPP storage shelving made of non-absorbent material?	The PPP storage facilities are equipped with shelving that is not absorbent in case of spillage (e.g. metal, rigid plastic, or covered with impermeable liner, etc.).	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.8	Is the PPP storage facility able to retain spillage?	The PPP storage facilities have retaining tanks or products are banded according to 110 % of the	Minor Must		

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		volume of the largest container of stored liquid, to ensure that there cannot be any leakage, seepage, or contamination to the exterior of the facility. No N/A.			
CB 7.7.9	Are there facilities to deal with spillage?	The PPP storage facilities and all designated fixed filling/mixing areas are equipped with a container of absorbent inert material such as sand, floor brush and dustpan, and plastic bags that must be in a fixed location to be used exclusively in case of spillage of PPPs. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.10	Are keys and access to the PPP storage facility limited to workers with formal training in the handling of PPPs?	The PPP storage facilities are kept locked and physical access is only granted in the presence of persons who can demonstrate formal training in the safe handling and use of PPPs. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.11	Are PPPs approved for use on the crops registered for	PPPs used for purposes other than for registered and/or certified crops	Minor Must		

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	GLOBALG.A.P. certification stored separately within the storage facility from PPPs used for other purposes?	(i.e. use in garden etc.) are clearly identified and stored separately in the PPP store.			
CB 7.7.12	Are liquids not stored on shelves above powders?	All the PPPs that are liquid formulations are stored on shelving that is never above those products that are powder or granular formulations. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.7.13	Is there an up-to-date PPP stock inventory or calculation of stock with incoming PPPs and records of use available?	The stock inventory (type and amount of PPPs stored, number of units, e.g. bottles, is allowed) shall be updated within a month after there is a movement of the stock (in and out). The stock update can be calculated by registration of supply (invoices or other records of incoming PPPs) and use (treatments/applications), but there shall be regular checks of the actual content to avoid deviations with calculations.	Minor Must		

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CB 7.7.14	Is the accident procedure visible and accessible within 10 meters of the PPP/chemical storage facilities?	An accident procedure containing all information detailed in AF 4.3.1 and including emergency contact telephone numbers shall visually display the basic steps of primary accident care and be accessible by all persons within 10 meters of the PPP/chemical storage facilities and designated mixing areas. No N/A.	Minor Must	An accident procedure containing all information detailed in AF 4.3.1 and including emergency contact telephone numbers, procedures in case of poisoning, information and emergency phones for emergent treatment, shall visually show the basic fist aid measures and must be visible and accessible by all persons within 10 meters of the plant protection products /chemical products warehouse and designated mixing areas. No N/A.	El procedimiento en caso de accidentes con toda la información detallada del punto AF. 4.3.1, incluyendo los números de teléfono de emergencia, los procedimientos en caso de intoxicación, teléfonos de información y auxilio para su tratamiento emergente, deberá mostrar visualmente las medidas básicas de primeros auxilios y deberá estar visible y accesible para todas las personas dentro de un radio de 10 metros del almacén de productos fitosanitarios/productos químicos y de todas las áreas designadas para la mezcla. Sin opción de N/A.
CB 7.7.15	Are there facilities to deal with accidental operator contamination?	All PPP/chemical storage facilities and all filling/mixing areas present on the farm have eye washing amenities, a source of clean water at a distance no farther than 10 meters, and a first aid kit containing the	Minor Must		

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		relevant aid material (e.g. a pesticide first aid kit might need aid material for corrosive chemicals or alkaline liquid in case of swallowing, and might not need bandages and splints), all of which are clearly and permanently marked via signage. No N/A.			
CB 7.8	Plant Protection Product Handling (N/A if no Plant Protection Product Handling)				
CB 7.8.1	Does the producer offer all workers who have contact with PPPs the possibility to be submitted to annual health checks or with a frequency according to a risk assessment that considers their exposure and toxicity of products used?	The producer provides all workers who are in contact with PPPs the option of being voluntarily submitted to health checks annually or according to health and safety risk assessment (see AF 4.1.1). These health checks shall comply with national, regional, or local codes of practice, and use of results shall respect the legality of disclosure of personal data.	Minor Must.		

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CB 7.8.2	Are there procedures dealing with re-entry times on the farm?	There are clear, documented procedures based on the label instructions that regulate all the re-entry intervals for PPPs applied to the crops. Special attention should be paid to workers at the greatest risk, i.e. pregnant/lactating workers, and the elderly. Where no re-entry information is available on the label, there are no specific minimum intervals, but the spray must have dried on the plants before workers re-enter the growing area.	Major Must	<p>There are clear documented procedures based on the label instructions, that regulate all the re-entry deadlines for all plant protection products applied to crops. Special attention shall be paid to workers at higher risk, i.e. pregnant/lactating women and the elderly. No minimum re-entry period is set if the label doesn't include information on it, but the spray must have dried on the plants before workers re-enter the treated area.</p> <p>There must be warning signs in a visible access place to the field to identify the areas treated with PPPs.</p>	<p>Existen procedimientos documentados y claros basados en las instrucciones de la etiqueta, que regulan todos los plazos de re-entrada para los productos fitosanitarios aplicados a los cultivos. Se debería prestar especial atención a los trabajadores con mayor riesgo, es decir, mujeres embarazadas/lactantes y las personas mayores. No se fija un plazo mínimo de re-entrada si la etiqueta no incluye información sobre al respecto, pero la aplicación deberá secarse en las plantas antes de que los trabajadores puedan volver a entrar en el área tratada.</p> <p>Se debe contar con la señalización de advertencia a colocar en un lugar visible del acceso al campo para identificar las áreas tratadas con fitosanitarios.</p>

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CB 7.8.3	If concentrate PPPs are transported on and between farms, are they transported in a safe and secure manner?	All transport of PPPs shall be in compliance with all applicable legislation. When legislation does not exist, the producer shall in any case guarantee that the PPPs are transported in a way that does not pose a risk to the health of the worker(s) transporting them.	Minor Must		
CB 7.8.4	When mixing PPPs, are the correct handling and filling procedures followed as stated on the label?	Facilities, including appropriate measuring equipment, shall be adequate for mixing PPPs, so that the correct handling and filling procedures, as stated on the label, can be followed. No N/A.	Minor Must	Facilities, including, mixing areas, the use of personal protective equipment, the corresponding measuring tools, should be suitable for the preparation of the mixtures of the plant protection products, in order to ensure that the handling and mixing procedures label instructions of the products are being followed. No N/A.	Las instalaciones, incluyendo, las áreas de mezcla, el uso de equipo de protección personal, los utensilios de medición que corresponda, deberán ser adecuadas para la preparación de las mezclas de los productos fitosanitarios, con el fin de asegurar que se siguen las indicaciones de la etiqueta respecto a los procedimientos de manipulación y mezcla del producto. Sin opción de N/A

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CB 7.9	Empty Plant Protection Product Containers				
CB 7.9.1	Are empty containers rinsed either via the use of an integrated pressure-rinsing device on the application equipment or at least 3 times with water before storage and disposal, and is the rinsate from empty containers returned to the application equipment tank or disposed of in accordance with CB 7.5.1?	<p>Pressure-rinsing equipment for PPP containers shall be installed on the PPP application machinery or there shall be clear written instructions to rinse each container at least 3 times prior to its disposal.</p> <p>Either via the use of a container-handling device or according to a written procedure for the application equipment operators, the rinsate from the empty PPP containers shall always be put back into the application equipment tank when mixing, or disposed of in a manner that does not compromise neither food safety nor the environment. No N/A.</p>	Major Must	<p>There should be a pressure equipment for washing empty containers of plant protection products or clear written instructions for the triple wash method (which consists of washing each container 3 times before elimination) in plant protection products spray machinery.</p> <p>By means of a container handling equipment or by means of a written procedure for the application equipment operators, the washing water from the empty plant protection products containers must always be returned into the application equipment tank when mixing. If not, it must be eliminated in a way that doesn't compromise food safety or environment. No N/A.</p>	<p>En la maquinaria de aplicación de productos fitosanitarios deberá haber instalado un equipo de presión para el lavado de los envases vacíos de fitosanitarios o, en su defecto, deberá haber instrucciones claras por escrito de la práctica del triple lavado, la cual consiste en lavar cada envase 3 veces antes de su eliminación.</p> <p>Por vía de un equipo de manejo de los envases o mediante un procedimiento escrito para los operarios del equipo de aplicación, el agua del lavado de los envases vacíos de fitosanitarios deberá siempre devolverse al tanque del equipo de aplicación cuando se realiza la mezcla. En su defecto, deberá eliminarse en una manera que no comprometa ni la inocuidad alimentaria ni el medio ambiente. Sin opción de N/A.</p>

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CB 7.9.2	Is re-use of empty PPP containers for purposes other than containing and transporting the identical product being avoided?	There is evidence that empty PPP containers have not been or currently are not being re-used for anything other than containing and transporting identical product as stated on the original label. No N/A.	Minor Must		
CB 7.9.3	Are empty containers kept secure until disposal is possible?	There is a designated secure store point for all empty PPP containers prior to disposal that is isolated from the crop and packaging materials (i.e. permanently marked via signage and locked, with physically restricted access for persons and fauna).	Minor Must	There is a secure storage place designated for all empty plant protection product containers until disposal. This place is separated from the crop and from the packaging materials (i.e. it's permanently marked and locked, with physically restricted access for people and animals. Preferably making use of mini-collection centers of empty plant protection product containers, for recycling purposes or participating in programs to eliminate them.	Hay un lugar de almacenamiento seguro designado para todos los envases vacíos de productos fitosanitarios hasta su eliminación. Este lugar está separado del cultivo y de los materiales de embalaje (es decir, está señalizado de forma permanente y cerrado con llave, con acceso restringido físicamente para personas y animales). preferentemente haciendo uso de minicentros de acopio de envases vacíos de fitosanitarios, con fines de reciclaje o en la participación de programas de eliminación de los mismos

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CB 7.9.4	Does disposal of empty PPP containers occur in a manner that avoids exposure to humans and contamination of the environment?	Producers shall dispose of empty PPP containers using a secure storage point, a safe handling system prior to the disposal, and a disposal method that complies with applicable legislation and avoids exposure to people and the contamination of the environment (watercourses, flora and fauna). No N/A.	Minor Must	Producers must manage the plant protection product's empty containers by using a safe storage place (it can be a structure locally known as mini storage center), a safe handling system before elimination and an elimination method (triple washing method, as a reference, participation in the Agrequisa Clean Field program) that complies with the applicable legislation and avoids exposure to people and environment pollution (water courses, flora and fauna). No N/A.	Los productores deberán gestionar los envases vacíos de productos fitosanitarios usando un lugar de almacenamiento seguro (pudiendo ser este una estructura conocida localmente como minicentro de acopio), un sistema de manejo seguro antes de la eliminación y un método de eliminación (practica del triple lavado, como referencia participar en el programa campo limpio de Agrequisa) que cumpla con la legislación aplicable y evite la exposición a las personas y la contaminación del medio ambiente (cursos de agua, flora y fauna). Sin opción de N/A.
CB 7.9.5	Are official collection and disposal systems used when available, and in that case are the empty containers adequately stored, labeled, and handled	Where official collection and disposal systems exist, there are records of participation by the producer. All the empty PPP containers, once emptied, shall be adequately stored,	Minor Must	In case there are official systems for the collection and elimination of empty containers, the producers must have registries that	En caso de existir sistemas oficiales de recogida y eliminación de envases vacíos, el productor cuenta con registros que demuestran su participación en estos sistemas.

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	according to the rules of a collection system?	labeled, handled, and disposed of according to the requirements of the official collection and disposal schemes, where applicable.		demonstrate their participation in these systems. All the plant protection products containers, once empty, must be stored, labeled, handled and disposed appropriately according to the requirements of the empty container collection and disposal schemes, when applicable. Preferably making use of the mini collection center network of plant protection products containers, for recycling purposes (Agrequima Clean Field Program).	Todos los envases de productos fitosanitarios, una vez vacíos, se deberán almacenar, rotular, manipular y eliminar de forma adecuada según los requisitos de los esquemas de recogida y eliminación de envases vacíos, cuando corresponda. Preferentemente haciendo uso de la red de mini centros de acopio de envases vacíos de fitosanitarios, con fines de reciclaje.(Programa Campo Limpio, de Agrequima)
CB 7.9.6	Are all local regulations regarding disposal or destruction of containers observed?	All the relevant national, regional and local regulations and legislation, if such exist, have been complied with regarding the disposal of empty PPP containers.	Major Must	All relevant regional and local national norms and regulations, if any, regarding the disposal of empty pesticide containers are being complied. (For this purpose, the producer must perform the triple washing of empty pesticide container	Se cumple con todas las normas y reglamentación relevantes nacionales (Para el efecto, el productor deberá realizar la práctica del triple lavado del envase vacío de plaguicida y perforarlo, para luego depositarlo en el mini centro de recolección más

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				and drill it, then deposit it in the nearest mini collection center, or deliver it directly to the empty pesticide container collection centers installed by the agricultural chemical Association “Agrequima”, where there is coverage, or by managing them with authorized entities for safe disposal).	cercano o bien entregarlo directamente en los centros de acopio de envases vacíos de plaguicidas instalados por la Asociación del gremio químico agrícola “Agrequima”, donde éste tenga cobertura o bien gestionándolos con entidades autorizadas para su eliminación segura) regionales y locales, si existen, referidos a la eliminación de envases vacíos de plaguicidas.
CB 7.10	Obsolete Plant Protection Products				
CB 7.10.1	Are obsolete PPPs securely maintained and identified and disposed of by authorized or approved channels?	There are records that indicate that obsolete PPPs have been disposed of via officially authorized channels. When this is not possible, obsolete PPPs are securely maintained and identifiable.	Minor Must		
CB 7.11	Application of Substances other than Fertilizer and Plant Protection Products				

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CB7.11.1	Are records available for all other substances, including those that are made on-farm, used on crops, and/or soil that are not covered under the sections on fertilizer and PPPs ?	<p>If preparations, such as plant strengtheners, soil conditioners, or any other such substances are used on certified crops, be they home-made or purchased, records shall be available. These records shall include the name of the substance (e.g. plant from which it derives), the crop, the field, the date, and the amount applied. In case of purchased products, also the trade or commercial name, if applicable, and the active substance or ingredient, or the main source (e.g. plants, algae, mineral, etc.) shall be recorded. If in the country of production, a registration scheme for this substance(s) exists, it has to be approved.</p> <p>Where the substances do not require registration for use in</p>	Minor Must		

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		<p>the country of production, the producer shall make sure that the use does not compromise food safety.</p> <p>Records of these materials must contain information about the ingredients where available, and if there is a risk of exceeding MRLs, CB 7.6.2 must be met.</p>			

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CB 8	EQUIPMENT				
CB 8.1	Is equipment sensitive to food safety (e.g. PPP sprayers, irrigation/fertigation equipment, post-harvest product application equipment) maintained in a good state of repair, routinely verified and, where applicable, calibrated at least annually, and are records of measures taken within the previous 12 months available?	The equipment is kept in a good state of repair with documented evidence of up-to-date maintenance sheets for all repairs, oil changes, etc. undertaken. E.g. PPP sprayers: See Annex CB 6 for guidance on compliance with visual inspection and functional tests of application equipment. The calibration of the PPP application machinery (automatic and non-automatic) has been verified for correct operation within the last 12 months and this is certified or documented either by participation in an official scheme (where it exists) or by having been carried out by a	Minor Must		

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		<p>person who can demonstrate their competence. If small handheld measures not individually identifiable are used, then their average capacity has been verified and documented, with all such items in use having been compared to a standard measure at least annually. Irrigation/fertigation equipment: As a minimum, annual maintenance records shall be kept for all methods of irrigation/fertigation machinery/techniques used.</p>			
CB 8.2	Is equipment sensitive to the environment and other equipment used on the farming activities (e.g. fertilizer spreaders, equipment used for weighing and temperature control) routinely verified and, where applicable, calibrated at least annually?	<p>The equipment used is kept in a good state of repair with documented evidence of up-to-date maintenance sheets for all repairs, oil changes, etc. undertaken. E.g. fertilizer spreader: There shall exist, as a minimum,</p>	Minor Must		

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		<p>records stating that the verification of calibration has been carried out by a specialized company, supplier of fertilization equipment or by the technically responsible person of the farm within the last 12 months.</p> <p>If small handheld measures not individually identifiable are used, then their average capacity has been verified and documented, with all such items in use having been compared to a standard measure at least annually.</p>			
CB 8.3	Is the producer involved in an independent calibration-certification scheme, where available?	The producer's involvement in a calibration scheme is documented. In the case the producer uses an official calibration system cycle longer than one year, the producer still requires internal annual	Recom.		

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		verification of the calibration as per CB 8.1.			
CB 8.4	Is the PPP equipment stored in such a way as to prevent product contamination?	The equipment used in the application of PPPs (e.g. spray tanks, knapsacks) is stored in a secure way that prevents product contamination or other materials that may enter into contact with the edible part of the harvested products.	Minor Must	The equipment used to apply plant protection products (e.g. spray tanks, knapsacks sprayers), must be stored without mixing residues, properly washed and in a safe manner to prevent contamination of the product or of other materials in contact with the edible part of the harvested products.	El equipo utilizado para aplicar los productos fitosanitarios (por ejemplo, los tanques pulverizadores, los pulverizadores de mochila), se almacena sin residuos de mezcla, debidamente lavados y de forma segura para prevenir la contaminación del producto u de otros materiales que puedan entrar en contacto con la parte comestible de los productos cosechados.

GLOBALG.A.P. IFA implementation at national level has to comply with the CPCC requirements and the additional country-specific interpretation by the NTWG.

For certain control points and compliance criteria of this module the NTWG shall evaluate if it is related to national or regional legislation/regulation. If legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference and quote/explain the relevant parts of these legal requirements.

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FV	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES				
FV 1	SITE MANAGEMENT				
FV 1.1	Risk Assessment				
FV 1.1.1	Does the risk assessment for the farm site carried out as identified in AF 1.2.1 make particular reference to microbial contamination?	As part of their risk assessment for the farm site (see AF 1.2.1), producers shall identify the locations of nearby commercial animal operations, composting and potential sources for ingress by domestic and wild animals, and other contamination routes such as floodwater intrusion and dust.	Major Must	As part of the risk assessment of the farm (see AF. 1.2.1), producers must identify the nearby locations of commercial livestock operation, composting and the potential income sources by domestic and wild animals (identifying measures to prevent such access, such as: physical barriers, walls, fences,	Como parte de la evaluación de riesgos en la granja (ver AF. 1.2.1), los productores deberán identificar los lugares cercanos de las operaciones pecuarias comerciales, la elaboración del compost y las fuentes potenciales de ingreso de animales domésticos (identificando las medidas para prevenir dicho acceso, tales como: barreras físicas,

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				etc. to isolate the collection and handling area) and other contaminations routes such as floodwater intrusion and dust.	paredes, cercos, etc. Como aislamiento del área de acopio y manipulación) y silvestres y otras vías de contaminación tales como la entrada de aguas de inundación y polvo.
FV 1.1.2	Has a management plan that establishes and implements strategies to minimize the risks identified in FV 1.1.1 been developed and implemented?	A management plan addresses the risks identified in FV 1.1.1 and describes the hazard control procedures that justify that the site in question is suitable for production. This plan shall be appropriate to the products being produced and there shall be evidences of its implementation and effectiveness.	Major Must		
FV 2	SOIL MANAGEMENT (N/A IF NO SOIL FUMIGATION IS PRACTICED)				
FV 2.1	Soil Fumigation (N/A if no Soil Fumigation)				
FV 2.1.1	Is there a written justification for the use of soil fumigants?	There is written evidence and justification for the use of soil fumigants including location, date, active ingredient, doses, method of	Minor Must		

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		application and operator. The use of methyl bromide as a soil fumigant is not permitted.			
FV 2.1.2	Is any pre-planting interval complied with prior to planting?	Pre-planting interval shall be recorded.	Minor Must	<p>Security pre-planting deadline must be registered.</p> <p>The registry must indicate the disinfection and sowing dates, as well as the security period indicated in the pamphlet and/or in the disinfectant security sheet, if specified.</p>	<p>Se deberá registrar el plazo de seguridad preplantación.</p> <p>El registro debe indicar las fechas de desinfección y siembra, así como el período de seguridad que indica el panfleto y/o hoja de seguridad del desinfectante, si lo especifica</p>
FV 3	SUBSTRATES (N/A IF SUBSTRATES ARE NOT USED)				
FV 3.1	Does the producer participate in substrate recycling programs for substrates where available?	The producer keeps records documenting quantities recycled and dates. Invoices/loading dockets are acceptable. If there is no participation in a recycling program available, it should be justified.	Recom.	The producer keeps records that document the recycled quantities and dates. Invoices and delivery notes are accepted as well as shipments or any other document that support material reception and its origin. If there is no	El productor mantiene registros que documentan las cantidades recicladas y las fechas. Se aceptan facturas y albaranes, envíos u otro documento que respalde haber recibido un material y su procedencia Si existe la posibilidad de participar

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				participation in a recycling program available, it should be justified.	en un programa de reciclado y no se participa, se debería justificar.
FV 3.2	If chemicals are used to sterilize substrates for reuse, have the location, the date of sterilization, type of chemical, method of sterilization, name of the operator, and pre-planting interval been recorded?	When the substrates are sterilized on the farm, the name or reference of the field, orchard, or greenhouse is recorded. If sterilized off farm, then the name and location of the company that sterilizes the substrate are recorded. The following are all correctly recorded: The dates of sterilization (day/month/year), the name and active ingredient, the machinery (e.g. 1000 l tank, etc.), the method (e.g. drenching, fogging, etc.), the operator's name (i.e. the person who actually applied the chemicals and did the sterilization), and the pre-planting interval.	Major Must	When substrates are sterilized on the farm, the name or reference of the plot, orchard or greenhouse must be registered. When it's sterilized outside the farm, the name and location of the company carrying out the sterilization work is registered. The following is also properly registered: sterilization dates (day/month/year); the commercial name of the product used and the active material; machinery used (e.g. 1000 l. tank, etc); the method used (e.g. drenching, fogging, etc); the dosage used per volume unit and/or per the sterilized substrate total and the operator's name (i.e. the person	Quando se esterilizan sustratos en la granja, debe registrarse el nombre o la referencia de la parcela, sector o invernadero. Cuando se esterilizan fuera de la granja, se registra el nombre y la ubicación de la empresa que lleva a cabo el trabajo de esterilización. También se registra correctamente: las fechas de esterilización (día/mes/año); el nombre comercial del producto utilizado y la materia activa; la maquinaria utilizada (por ejemplo, tanque 1000 l. etc.); el método empleado (por ejemplo, empapamiento, nebulización, etc.), la dosificación aplicada por unidad de volumen y/o por el total de sustrato esterilizado y el nombre del operario (es decir, la persona que realmente

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				who actually applied the chemicals and performed the substrate sterilization), as well as the safety pre-planting term.	aplicó los productos químicos y efectuó la esterilización del sustrato), así como el plazo de seguridad preplantación.
FV 3.3	If a substrate of natural origin is used, can it be demonstrated that it does not come from designated conservation areas?	Records exist that attest the source of the substrate of natural origin being used. These records demonstrate that the substrate does not come from designated conservation areas.	Minor Must		
FV 4	PRE-HARVEST (REFER TO 'ANNEX FV 1 GLOBALG.A.P. GUIDELINE: MICROBIOLOGICAL HAZARDS DURING GROWING AND HANDLING')				
FV 4.1	Quality of Water Used on Pre-Harvest Activities (This Applies to Water Used on all Farm Activities and on the Product Itself Before it is Harvested).				
FV 4.1.1	Is there evidence of a risk assessment covering the microbiological quality of the water used in all pre-harvest operations?	A written risk assessment of microbiological quality of the water is conducted. It includes water source, proximity to potential sources of contamination, application timing (growth stage of the crop), application	Major Must	A written risk assessment of water quality must be carried out. It should include the water source, proximity to potential contamination sources,	Se debe realizar un análisis de riesgos por escrito de la calidad del agua. Incluirá la fuente del agua, la proximidad a potenciales fuentes de contaminación, momento de la aplicación (etapa de crecimiento del

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		method, and placement of application (harvestable part of the crop, other parts of the crop, ground between crops, etc.).		application time (growth stage of the crop), the type of plant product (herbicide, insecticide, etc, the application method and where it is applied (harvestable part of the crop, other parts of the crop, ground between crops)), and corrective actions are taken if necessary.	cultivo), el tipo de producto fitosanitario (herbicida, insecticida, etc.el método de aplicación y dónde se aplica (parte cosechable del cultivo, otras partes del cultivos, el suelo entre los cultivos).y se toman acciones correctivas si es necesario
FV 4.1.2a	In case of leafy greens (also called potherbs, greens, vegetable greens, leafy greens, or salad greens); is water used on pre-harvest activities analyzed as part of the risk assessment and at a frequency in line with that risk assessment (FV 4.1.1) and no less than indicated in Annex FV 1?	GLOBALG.A.P. producers shall comply with the local applicable limits for microbiological contaminants in the water used on pre-harvest activities, and in their absence use the WHO recommendations as a reference for the decision-making process for preventive and/or corrective actions (see Annex FV 1). Compliance with the applicable	Major Must		



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		<p>thresholds shall be verified through water tests carried out in a frequency as indicated by the decision tree in Annex FV 1 (risk assessment).</p> <p>Water testing regime shall reflect the nature and extent of the water system as well as the type of product. Where substantially different water sources are used, they shall be considered separately with regard to sampling. Where one water source services multiple systems or farms it may be possible to treat this as the single origin for sampling purposes.</p> <p>Samples from field level shall be taken from places that are more representative of the water source, usually as close to the point of application as possible.</p>			

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FV 4.1.2b	For all crops not mentioned under FV 4.1.2a; is water used on pre-harvest activities analyzed as part of the risk assessment, at a frequency in line with that risk assessment (FV 4.1.1), and no less than indicated in Annex FV 1?	<p>GLOBALG.A.P. producers shall comply with the local applicable limits for microbiological contaminants in the water used on pre-harvest activities, and in their absence use the WHO recommendations as a reference for the decision-making process for preventive and/or corrective actions (see Annex FV 1). Compliance with the applicable thresholds shall be verified through water tests carried out in a frequency as indicated by the decision tree in Annex FV 1 (risk assessment).</p> <p>Water testing regime shall reflect the nature and extent of the water system as well as the type of product. Where substantially different water sources are used, they shall be considered separately with regard to sampling. Where</p>	Minor Must (will become a Major Must as soon as additional guidance by GLOBALG.A.P. for other crops is published.)		

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		<p>one water source services multiple systems or farms, it may be possible to treat this as the single origin for sampling purposes.</p> <p>Samples from field level shall be taken from places that are more representative of the water source, usually as close to the point of application as possible.</p>			
FV 4.1.3	In the case the risk assessment or the water tests require it, has the producer implemented adequate actions to prevent product contamination?	<p>When the risk assessment based on the water testing indicates risks of product contamination, action shall be required.</p> <p>Possible strategies to reduce the risk of product contamination arising from water use include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treating water before use • Preventing water coming into contact with the 	Major Must		

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		<p>harvestable portion of the crop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the vulnerability of the water supply Allowing sufficient time between application and harvest to ensure an appropriate decline in pathogen populations <p>Producers implementing these strategies shall have an adequate and reliable validation process to demonstrate that product contamination is being avoided.</p>			
FV 4.1.4	According to the risk assessment, FV 4.1.1, and current sector specific standards, does the laboratory analysis consider microbiological contamination, and is the laboratory accredited against ISO 17025 or by	Analyses are carried out by an appropriate laboratory accredited against ISO 17025 or equivalent standard, and capable of performing microbiological analyses, or by laboratories approved for water testing by the	Minor Must		

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	competent national/local authorities for testing water?	competent national/local authorities. No N/A.			
FV 4.2	Application of Organic Fertilizer of Animal Origin				
FV 4.2.1	Does the interval between the application of organic fertilizer and the product harvest not compromise food safety?	<p>Records show that the interval between use of composted organic fertilizers and harvest does not compromise food safety (see also CB 4.4.2).</p> <p>When raw animal manure is used, producers shall conduct a risk assessment (CB 4.4.2) and incorporate the raw manure into the soil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For tree crops: Prior to bud burst, or exceptionally it may be incorporated in a shorter interval based on the risk assessment but never shorter than 60 days prior to harvest; 	Major Must		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all other crops: At least 60 days prior to harvest for all other crops. In the case of leafy greens (also called potherbs, greens, vegetable greens, leafy greens, or salad greens) it cannot be applied after planting even if the growing cycle is longer than 60 days. Refer to Annex FV 1.			
FV 4.3	Pre-Harvest Check				
FV 4.3.1	Is there lack of evidence of excessive animal activity in the crop production area that is a potential food safety risk?	Appropriate measures shall be taken to reduce possible contamination within the growing area. Example subjects to be considered include: Livestock near the field, high concentrations of wildlife in the field, rodents, and domestic animals (own animals, dog walkers, etc.). Where appropriate buffer areas,	Minor Must		

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		physical barriers, fences should be used.			
FV 5	HARVEST AND POST-HARVEST (PRODUCT HANDLING) ACTIVITIES Control points covered in FV 5.1.1 to FV 5.8.10 may be applicable during harvest and/or handling at the point of harvest (on field) and/or handling in packinghouse (facility) and/or during storage/cooling. All these points shall be evaluated in all cases when and where applicable.				
	<i>Four main activities may take place after the growing season: harvest, handling at the point of harvest (on field), handling in a packinghouse (in facility), and storage/cooling. Although not all of these activities are carried out on every farm, the need to follow the appropriate hygiene principles and to maintain the tools, equipment and facilities are common and equally important for all these activities with regard to food safety. Producers shall evaluate the requirements aggregated in this section considering all the applicable activities on the farm.</i>				
FV 5.1	Principles of Hygiene (Refer to 'Annex FV 1 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: Microbiological Hazards During Growing and Harvest')				
FV 5.1.1	Has a hygiene risk assessment been performed for the harvest, pre- and post-farm gate transport process, and	There is a documented hygiene risk assessment covering physical, chemical (incl. allergens) and microbiological contaminants,	Major Must	There is a documented hygiene risk assessment that covers the physical, chemical (incl. allergens) and microbiological	Existe una evaluación de riesgos de higiene documentada que abarca los contaminantes físicos, químicos (incluyendo alérgenos) y

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	post-harvest activities including product handling?	<p>spillage of bodily fluids (e.g. vomiting, bleeding), and human transmissible diseases, customized to the products and processes. It shall cover all harvest and product handling activities carried out by the producer, as well as personnel, personal effects, equipment, clothing, packaging material, transport, vehicles, and product storage (also short-term storage at farm).</p> <p>The hygiene risk assessment shall be tailored to the activities of the farm, the crops, and the technical level of the business and be reviewed every time risks change and at least annually. No N/A.</p>		<p>contaminants, body fluids spill (e.g. vomit, blood) and the human transmissible diseases, adapted to products and processes. It should cover all the harvest and product handling activities performed by the producer, as well as the personnel, personal effects, equipment, clothing, packaging material and product storage (short term storage on the farm).</p> <p>The hygiene risk assessment must be customized to the farm's activities, crops and the business technical level, and to the possible sources and/of forms of contamination derived from the operational process of the product management center, collection center, classification and/or packaging plant. It must be reviewed every</p>	<p>microbiológicos, el derrame de fluidos corporales (por ejemplo, vómitos, sangre) y las enfermedades humanas transmisibles, adaptada a los productos y procesos. Deberá cubrir todas las actividades de cosecha y manipulación del producto llevadas a cabo por el productor, así como el personal, los efectos personales, el equipo, la vestimenta, el material de empaquetado y el almacenamiento del producto (también al almacenamiento de corta duración en la granja).</p> <p>La evaluación de riesgos de higiene se deberá ajustar a las actividades de la granja, los cultivos y el nivel técnico del negocio y deberá revisarse cada vez que los riesgos cambien y al menos una vez al año. Sin opción de N/A.</p> <p>En el caso de grupos de pequeños productores, opción 2, será aceptada</p>

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				<p>time the risks change and at least once per year. No N/A.</p> <p>In the case of small groups of producers, option 2, a single risk assessment of general use will be accepted, provided that it's the same crop and that it can be applicable in all the production units.</p>	<p>una sola evaluación de riesgos de uso general, siempre que se trate del mismo cultivo y que sea aplicable en todas las unidades de producción</p>
FV 5.1.2	Are there documented hygiene procedures and instructions for the harvest and post-harvest processes including product handling (also when they take place directly on the field, orchard, or greenhouse) designed to prevent contamination of crop, crop production areas, food contact surfaces, and harvested product?	Based on the risk assessment, there are documented hygiene procedures for the harvesting and post-harvesting processes. Procedures shall include evaluating whether workers are fit to return to work after illness.	Major Must	<p>Based on the risk assessment, there are documented hygiene procedures for the harvesting and post-harvesting processes. These procedures must include evaluating whether workers are able to return to work after an illness.</p> <p>For Option 2: the group of small producers may submit a single harvest</p>	<p>Hay procedimientos de higiene documentados para el proceso de cosecha y postcosecha, basados en la evaluación de riesgos. Estos procedimientos deberán incluir el evaluar si los trabajadores se encuentran en condiciones de regresar al trabajo después de una enfermedad.</p> <p>En el caso de Opción 2: el grupo de pequeños productores,</p>

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				procedure for general use, provided that it's the same crop and that the harvest activity is carried out in the same way in all production units.	podrán presentar un solo procedimiento de cosecha de uso general, siempre que se trate del mismo cultivo y que la actividad de cosecha se realice de la misma forma en todas las unidades de producción.
FV 5.1.3	Are the hygiene procedures and instructions for the harvest and post-harvest activities, including product handling, implemented?	<p>The operation shall nominate the farm manager or other competent person as responsible for the implementation of the hygiene procedures by all workers and visitors.</p> <p>When the risk assessment determines that specific clothing (e.g. smocks, aprons, sleeves, gloves, footwear. See Annex FV 1, 5.4.2) shall be used, it shall be cleaned when it becomes soiled to the point of becoming a risk of contamination, and shall be effectively maintained and stored.</p>	Major Must		

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		Visual evidence shows that no violations of the hygiene instructions and procedures occur. No N/A.			
FV 5.1.4	Have workers received specific training in hygiene before harvesting and handling produce?	There shall be evidence that the workers received specific induction and annual training regarding the hygiene procedures for the harvesting and product handling activities. Workers shall be trained using written (in appropriate languages) and/or pictorial instructions to prevent physical (e.g. snails, stones, insects, knives, fruit residues, watches, mobile phones, etc.), microbiological and chemical contamination of the product during harvesting. Training records and evidence of attendance shall be available.	Major Must		
FV 5.1.5	Are signs that communicate the primary hygiene instructions to workers and visitors, including at least	Signs with the main hygiene instructions shall be visibly displayed in the relevant locations and include clear	Major Must		

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	instructions to workers, to wash their hands before returning to work clearly displayed?	instructions that hands shall be washed before handling produce. Workers handling ready-to-eat products shall wash their hands prior to start of work, after each visit to a toilet, after handling contaminated material, after smoking or eating, after breaks, prior to returning to work, and at any other time when their hands may have become a source of contamination.			
FV 5.1.6	Are smoking, eating, chewing, and drinking confined to designated areas segregated from growing areas and products?	Smoking, eating, chewing, and drinking are confined to designated areas away from crops awaiting harvest and are never permitted in the produce handling or storage areas, unless indicated otherwise by the hygiene risk assessment. (Drinking water is the exception).	Major Must	Smoking, eating, chewing and drinking are confined to designated areas away from crops awaiting harvest and it is never allowed in the product handling or storage areas, unless otherwise indicated by the hygiene risk assessment. (Drinking water is the exception). The main hygiene instructions must be clearly	Se restringe el fumar, comer, masticar y beber a áreas específicas alejadas de los cultivos en espera de cosecha y nunca se permite en las áreas de manipulación del producto o de almacenamiento, salvo que la evaluación de riesgos de higiene indique otra cosa. (Beber agua es la excepción) Deben estar claramente señalizadas las principales instrucciones de



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				indicated in the handling, classification, packaging and storage facilities. Among the signs there should be included the prohibitions to smoke, eat, drink, no jewelry, no enamel and no long nails.	higiene en las instalaciones de manipulación, clasificación, empaque y almacenamiento. Entre las señalizaciones deben incluirse las prohibiciones de fumar, comer, beber, no usar joyería, esmalte y uñas largas.

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FV 5.2	Sanitary Facilities				
FV 5.2.1	Do harvest workers who come into direct contact with the crops have access to appropriate handwashing equipment and make use of it?	<p>Wash stations shall be available and maintained (hand soap, towels) in a clean and sanitary condition to allow workers to clean their hands. Personnel shall wash their hands prior to start of work, after each visit to a toilet, after handling contaminated material, after smoking or eating, after breaks, prior to returning to work, and at any other time when their hands may have become a source of contamination.</p> <p>Water used for handwashing shall at all times meet the microbial standard for drinking water. If this is not possible, sanitizer (e.g. alcohol-based gel) shall be used after washing hands with soap and water with irrigation water quality.</p>	Major Must		

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		Handwashing stations shall be provided inside or close to toilet facilities. No N/A.			
FV 5.2.2	Do harvest workers have access to clean toilets in the vicinity of their work?	Field sanitation units shall be designed, constructed, and located in a manner that minimizes the potential risk for product contamination and allows direct accessibility for servicing. Fixed or mobile toilets (including pit latrines) are constructed of materials that are easy to clean and they are in a good state of hygiene. Toilets are expected to be in a reasonable proximity (e.g. 500 m or 7 minutes) to place of work. Failure point = no or insufficient toilets in reasonable proximity to place of work. Not applicable is only possible when harvest workers don't come in contact with marketable produce during harvesting (e.g. mechanical harvesting). Toilets shall be appropriately maintained and stocked. (For guidance, see Annex FV 1, 5.4.1)	Minor Must	“Sanitary facilities must be designed, constructed and located in the field in a manner that minimizes the potential risk of product contamination and allows direct access for maintenance. Fixed or mobile toilets (including pit latrines) should be made of materials that are easy to clean and must be in good state of hygiene. It is expected that the toilets are within a reasonable access distance (e.g. 500 meters or 7 minutes) from the workplace. Failure point or No compliance if = there are no toilets or there are not enough at a reasonable distance from place of work. Not applicable can only de	

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				declared when the harvester operators do not come into contact with the marketable product during harvest (e.g. mechanical harvesting). Toilets shall be properly maintained and stocked. (For guidance, see Annex FV. 1,5.4.1)".	
FV 5.2.3	Do workers handling the product on the field or in a facility have access to clean toilets and handwashing facilities in the vicinity of their work?	Handwashing facilities, containing non-perfumed soap, water to clean and disinfect hands, and hand-drying facilities shall be accessible and near to the toilets (as near as possible without the potential for cross-contamination). Workers shall wash their hands prior to start of work, after each visit to a toilet, after using a handkerchief/tissue, after handling contaminated material, after smoking, eating, or drinking, after breaks, prior to returning to work, and at any other time when their hands may have become a source of contamination. When handling takes	Major Must		

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		place in a facility, toilets shall be maintained in a good state of hygiene and shall not open directly onto the produce handling area, unless the door is self-closing.			
FV 5.2.4	Are the harvest containers used exclusively for produce and are these containers, the tools used for harvesting and the harvest equipment appropriate for their intended use and cleaned, maintained, and able to protect the product from contamination?	<p>Reusable harvesting containers, harvesting tools (e.g. scissors, knives, pruning shears, etc.) and harvesting equipment (e.g. machinery) are cleaned and maintained. A documented cleaning (and, when indicated by the risk assessment, disinfection) schedule is in place to prevent produce contamination.</p> <p>Produce containers are only used to contain harvested product (i.e. no agricultural chemicals, lubricants, oil, cleaning chemicals, plant or other debris, lunch bags, tools, etc.).</p>	Major Must		

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FV 5.2.5	Are there suitable changing facilities for the workers?	The changing facilities should be used to change clothing and protective outer garments as required.	Recom.	Changing rooms must be used to change clothing and other protective external garments (e.g. special coats, shirt with sleeves, among others) as required.	Los vestuarios deberían utilizarse para el cambio de ropa y de otras prendas de protección externas, (por ejemplo: gabachas, camisa con mangas, entre otros). según la necesidad.
FV 5.2.6	Are vehicles used for transport of harvested produce and/or packed product and any equipment used for loading, cleaned, and maintained where necessary according to risk?	Farm vehicles used for loading and transport of harvested produce and/or packed products are cleaned and maintained so as to prevent produce contamination (e.g. soil, dirt, animal manure, spills, etc.).	Major Must	Farm vehicles used for loading and transporting the harvested product within the farm are cleaned and maintained to prevent product contamination (e.g. soil, dust, animal manure, spills, etc). Record the audits and cleanings of the vehicles used to load and transport.	Los vehículos de la granja usados para la carga y el transporte del producto cosechado dentro de la granja se limpian y mantienen para prevenir la contaminación del producto (por ejemplo, suelo, polvo, estiércol animal, derrames, etc.). Registrar las revisiones y limpieza de los vehículos que se utilizan para la carga y transporte.
FV 5.3	Water Quality				
FV 5.3.1	If ice (or water) is used during any operations relating to harvest or cooling, does it meet the microbial standards for drinking water, and is it	Any ice or water used in relation to harvest or cooling shall meet microbial standards for drinking water and shall be handled under sanitary conditions to	Major Must		



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	handled under sanitary conditions to prevent produce contamination?	prevent produce contamination. The only exception is in the case of cranberry fields that are harvested by flooding, where producers shall at a minimum guarantee that the water is not a source of microbiological contamination.			

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FV 5.4	Packing and Storage Areas (N/A When There is no Product Packing and/or Storing)				
FV 5.4.1	Is harvested produce protected from contamination?	All harvested produce (regardless stored bulk or packed) shall be protected from contamination. In the case of produce packed and handled directly in the field, it shall all be removed from the field during the day (not stored on the field overnight in open-air conditions), in accordance with the harvest hygiene risk assessment results. Food safety requirements shall be complied with if produce is stored on a short time basis at the farm.	Major Must		
FV 5.4.2	Are all collection/storage/distribution points of packed produce, also those in the field, maintained in clean and hygienic conditions?	To prevent contamination, all on- and off-farm storage and produce handling facilities and equipment (i.e. process lines and machinery, walls, floors, storage areas, etc.) shall be cleaned and/or maintained according to a documented cleaning and maintenance	Major Must		

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		schedule that includes defined minimum frequency. Records of cleaning and maintenance shall be kept.			
FV 5.4.3	Are packing materials appropriate for use, and are they used and stored in clean and hygienic conditions so as to prevent them from becoming a source of contamination?	Packaging material used shall be appropriate for the food safety of the products packed. To prevent product contamination, packing materials (including re-useable crates) shall be stored in a clean and hygienic area.	Major Must		
FV 5.4.4	Are bits of packaging material and other non-produce waste removed from the field?	Bits of packaging material and non-produce waste shall be removed from the field.	Minor Must		
FV 5.4.5	Are cleaning agents, lubricants, etc. stored to prevent chemical contamination of produce?	To avoid chemical contamination of produce, cleaning agents, lubricants, etc. shall be kept in a designated secure area, away from produce.	Minor Must		
FV 5.4.6	Are cleaning agents, lubricants, etc. that may come into contact with produce approved for application in the	Documented evidence exists (i.e. specific label mention or technical data sheet) authorizing use for the food	Minor Must		

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	food industry? Are label instructions followed correctly?	industry of cleaning agents, lubricants, etc. that may come into contact with produce.			
FV 5.4.7	Are all forklifts and other driven transport trolleys clean and well maintained and of a suitable type to avoid contamination through emissions?	Internal transport should be maintained in a manner to avoid produce contamination, with special attention to fume emissions. Forklifts and other driven transport trolleys should be electric or gas-driven.	Recom.		
FV 5.4.8	Is rejected and contaminated produce not introduced in the supply chain and is waste material effectively controlled in a way that it does not pose a risk of contamination?	Produce that poses a microbial food safety hazard is not harvested or is culled. Culled produce and waste materials are stored in clearly designated and segregated areas designed to avoid contamination of products. These areas are routinely cleaned and/or disinfected according to the cleaning schedule. Only daily accumulations of rejected produce and waste materials are acceptable.	Major Must		

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FV 5.4.9	Are breakage safe lamps and/or lamps with a protective cap used above the sorting, weighing, and storage area?	In case of breakage, light bulbs, and fixtures suspended above produce or material used for produce handling are of a safety type or are protected/shielded so as to prevent food contamination.	Major Must		
FV 5.4.10	Are there written procedures for handling glass and clear hard plastic in place?	Written procedures exist for handling glass and/or clear hard plastic breakages, which could be a source of physical contamination and/or damage the product (e.g. in greenhouses, produce handling, preparation, and storage areas).	Minor Must		
FV 5.5	Temperature and Humidity Control				
FV 5.5.1	Are temperature and humidity controls (where applicable) maintained and documented?	If produce is stored either on-farm or in a packinghouse, temperature and humidity controls (where necessary to comply with quality requirements and also for controlled atmosphere storage) shall be maintained and documented.	Minor Must		
FV 5.6	Pest Control				

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FV 5.6.1	Is there a system for monitoring and correcting pest populations in the packing and storing areas?	Producers shall implement measures to control pest populations in the packing and storing areas appropriate to the farm condition. No N/A.	Major Must		
FV 5.6.2	Is there visual evidence that the pest monitoring and correcting process are effective?	A visual assessment shows that the pest monitoring and correcting process are effective. No N/A.	Major Must		
FV 5.6.3.	Are detailed records kept of pest control inspections and necessary actions taken?	Monitoring is scheduled and there are records of pest control inspections and follow-up action plan(s).	Minor Must		

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FV 5.7	Post-Harvest Washing (N/A When no Post-Harvest Washing)				
FV 5.7.1	Is the source of water used for final product washing potable or declared suitable by the competent authorities?	The water has been declared suitable by the competent authorities and/or a water analysis has been carried out at the point of entry into the washing machinery within the last 12 months. The levels of the parameters analyzed are within accepted WHO thresholds or are accepted as safe for the food industry by the competent authorities.	Major Must		
FV 5.7.2	If water is re-circulated for final product washing, has this water been filtered and are pH, concentration and exposure levels to disinfectant routinely monitored?	Where water is re-circulated for final produce washing (i.e. no further washing done by the producer before the product is sold), it is filtered and disinfected, and pH, concentration, and exposure levels to disinfectant are routinely monitored. Records are maintained. Filtering shall be done using an effective system for solids and suspensions that have a documented routine cleaning schedule according to usage rates and water volume. Where	Major Must		

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		recording of automatic filter backwash events and changes in dosage rates by automated sanitizer injectors may be impossible, a written procedure/policy shall explain the process.			
FV 5.7.3	Is the laboratory carrying out the water analysis a suitable one?	The water analysis for the product washing is undertaken by a laboratory currently accredited to ISO 17025 or its national equivalent or one that can demonstrate via documentation that it is in the process of gaining accreditation.	Minor Must		
FV 5.8	Post-Harvest Treatments (N/A When no Post-Harvest Treatments)				
FV 5.8.1	Are all label instructions observed?	There are clear procedures and documentation available, (e.g. application records for post-harvest biocides, waxes, and plant protection products) that demonstrate compliance with the label instructions for chemicals applied.	Major Must	There are clear procedures and available documentation, (e.g. application records for post-harvest biocides, waxes and plant protection products) that demonstrate compliance with the label instructions for chemicals applied to the	Existen procedimientos claros y documentación disponible (por ejemplo, registros de aplicación de biocidas en postcosecha, ceras, fitosanitarios) que demuestran que se cumplen las instrucciones de la etiqueta de los productos químicos aplicados al producto, especialmente

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				product, especially in the safety handling measures and in the dosage recommended by the manufacturer.	en las medidas de seguridad para su manipulación y en la dosificación recomendada por el fabricante.
FV 5.8.2	Are all the biocides, waxes, and plant protection products used for post-harvest protection of the harvested crop officially registered in the country of use?	All the post-harvest biocides, waxes, and plant protection products used on harvested crop are officially registered or permitted by the appropriate governmental organization in the country of application. They are approved for use in the country of application and are approved for use on the harvested crop to which they are applied as indicated on the labels of the biocides, waxes and crop protection products. Where no official registration scheme exists, refer to 'Annex CB 3 GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline: Plant Protection Product Use in Countries that Allow Extrapolation' on this subject and the 'FAO International Code of	Major Must		

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		Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides’.			
FV 5.8.3	Is an up-to-date list maintained of post-harvest plant protection products that are used, and approved for use, on crops being grown?	An up-to-date documented list that takes into account any changes in local and national legislation for biocides, waxes, and plant protection products is available for the commercial brand names (including any active ingredient composition) that are used as post-harvest plant protection products for produce grown on the farm under GLOBALG.A.P. within the last 12 months. No N/A.	Minor Must		
FV 5.8.4	Is the technically responsible person for the application of post-harvest plant protection products able to demonstrate competence and knowledge with regard to the application of biocides, waxes, and plant protection products?	The technically responsible person for the post-harvest biocides, waxes, and plant protection products applications can demonstrate a sufficient level of technical competence via nationally recognized certificates or formal training.	Major Must	The technically responsible person for the post-harvest biocides, waxes and plant protection products applications can demonstrate a sufficient level of technical competence through official titles or nationally recognized certifications, on the	La persona técnicamente responsable de las aplicaciones postcosecha de biocidas, ceras y productos fitosanitarios puede demostrar un nivel suficiente de competencia y conocimiento a través de títulos oficiales o certificados reconocidos nacionalmente, sobre el

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				responsible use and management of agrochemicals.	uso y manejo responsable de agroquímicos.
FV 5.8.5	Is the source of water used for post-harvest treatments potable or declared suitable by the competent authorities?	The water has been declared suitable by the competent authorities and/or within the last 12 months a water analysis has been carried out at the point of entry into the washing machinery. The levels of the parameters analyzed are within accepted WHO thresholds or are accepted as safe for the food industry by the competent authorities.	Major Must		
FV 5.8.6	Are the biocides, waxes and plant protection products used for post-harvest treatment stored away from produce and other materials?	To avoid the chemical contamination of the produce, biocides, waxes, and plant protection products, etc. are kept in a designated secure area, away from the produce.	Major Must		
FV 5.8.7	Are all records of post-harvest treatments maintained and do they include the minimum criteria listed below?	The following information is recorded in all records of post-harvest biocide, wax, and plant protection product applications:	Major Must		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identity of harvested crops (i.e. lot or batch of produce) Location Application dates Type of treatment Product trade name and active ingredient Product quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lot or batch of harvested crop treated The geographical area, the name or reference of the farm, or harvested crop-handling site where the treatment was undertaken The exact dates (day/month/year) of the applications The type of treatment used for product application (e.g. spraying, drenching, gassing etc.) The complete trade name (including formulation) and active ingredient or beneficial organism with scientific name. The active ingredient shall be recorded or it shall be possible to connect the trade name 			

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		<p>information to the active ingredient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of product applied in weight or volume per liter of water or other carrier medium <p>No N/A.</p>			
	Are records of all post-harvest treatments kept and do they also include the following criteria:				
FV 5.8.8	Name of the operator?	The name of the operator who has applied the plant protection product to the harvested produce is documented in all records of post-harvest biocide, wax, and plant protection product applications.	Minor Must		
FV 5.8.9	Justification for application?	The common name of the pest/disease to be treated is documented in all records of post-harvest biocide, wax, and plant protection product applications.	Minor Must	The record of biocides applications, waxes and plant protection products includes the common name of the pest or disease to be prevented or controlled, or if the application obeys to other justified	El registro de las aplicaciones de biocidas, ceras y productos fitosanitarios incluye el nombre común de la plaga o enfermedad a prevenir o controlar, o si la aplicación obedece a otros objetivos justificados como,

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				objectives such as the quality preservation by dehydration or mechanical damage of fruits and vegetables.	preservación de la calidad por deshidratación o daño mecánico de las frutas y hortalizas.
FV 5.8.10	Are all of the post-harvest plant protection product applications also considered under points CB 7.6?	There is documented evidence to demonstrate that the producer considers all post-harvest biocides and plant protection products applications under control point CB 7.6, and acts accordingly.	Major Must		

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FV 5.9	Labeling				
FV 5.9.1	Is product labeling, where final packing takes place, done according to the applicable food regulations in the country of intended sale and according to any customer specifications?	Where final packing takes place, product labeling shall follow the applicable food regulations in the country of intended sale and any customer specifications.	Major Must	Labeling and packing material specifications of the country of destination must be available.	Se deberá contar con las especificaciones de etiquetado y material de empaque del país destino.
FV 5.9.2	Where the risk assessment indicates potential food allergen cross-contamination, are the products labeled to identify them?	Where the risk assessment indicates potential cross-contamination, the product shall be labeled according to country of production and destination legislation regarding food allergens. Cross-contamination risk (potential and intentional) shall be considered where food allergens have, for example, been packed on the same line or using the same equipment. Harvesting and packing equipment and personal protective equipment shall also be considered (cross-reference with AF 1.2.1, AF 1.2.2, Annex AF 2, and FV 5.1.1).	Major Must		



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