

INTEGRATED FARM ASSURANCE SMART/GFS

Principles and Criteria for Aquaculture – Finfish,
Crustaceans, Molluscs, Seaweed

VERSION 6.0_SEP23

NATIONAL INTERPRETATION GUIDELINE FOR COLOMBIA

VALID FROM: 1 DECEMBER 2023

CREATED BY: AQUACULTURE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP, GMAP PROJECT IN COLOMBIA WITH PARTICIPATION OF ONUDI, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND TOURISM, COLOMBIA PRODUCTIVA AND ICONTEC

GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. What is a national technical working group?

THINK GLOBAL, ACT LOCAL

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

This is why [GLOBALG.A.P. Community Members](#) set up [national technical working groups \(NTWGs\)](#) in several countries to help adopt GLOBALG.A.P. standards and add-ons on a national scale. NTWGs are established voluntarily by GLOBALG.A.P. Community Members in countries where there is a need for clarification in the implementation of GLOBALG.A.P. standards and add-ons.

The NTWGs identify specific local adaptation and implementation challenges and develop guidelines, known as [national interpretation guidelines \(NIGs\)](#). These NIGs provide guidance to certification bodies (CBs) and producers on how to best implement and audit against GLOBALG.A.P. principles and criteria at a national level.

The NTWGs are also a valuable source of qualified information for the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat. By tapping into national networks of experts and stakeholders, the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat 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 \(TCs\)](#), who approve the NIGs developed by this growing number of groups.

2. What is a NIG and how is it developed?

An NIG is a document that provides guidance on the implementation and on auditing the compliance of a country's interpretation of the GLOBALG.A.P. criteria at a national level. The GLOBALG.A.P. criteria are the basis on which a country's interpretation is developed. The GLOBALG.A.P. principles are fixed and shall not be changed or interpreted.

A country's interpretation in a NIG always exists in conjunction with the GLOBALG.A.P. principles and criteria and cannot stand alone. Where there is **no country-specific addition** to the criteria that aids better understanding and implementation, the **original criteria are valid** and shall not be repeated in the country interpretation column.

Once approved, a country's interpretation of the criteria shall be audited together with the GLOBALG.A.P. principles and criteria. The country's interpretation **does not replace** the original criteria, but it is **a clarification** of them and exists in addition to the GLOBALG.A.P. principles and criteria.

The NIG is developed by a NTWG and goes through a transparent approval procedure and a peer review by relevant stakeholders in the country. After approval, the NIG becomes a GLOBALG.A.P. normative document. **This implies that all CBs that are working in the respective country shall include this NIG in their certification procedures.** It will also be indicated on the GLOBALG.A.P. certificate that an NIG has been implemented and that the CB audit took that into account.

The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat can withdraw or revise a NIG at any time on an individual basis if the global integrity of a GLOBALG.A.P. standard is challenged.

See the GLOBALG.A.P. general regulations version 6 – Rules for individual producers/Rules for producer groups and multisite producers with QMS, section 2.1 e).

SEE THE NIG [APPROVAL PROCESS FLOWCHART HERE](#).

1. **Submission:** The NTWG submits the NIG to the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat (email to: ntwg@globalgap.org) for internal technical review and approval. It is recommended to **check with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat beforehand** to find the latest template for the respective NIG that shall be used. **The principles and criteria that refer to legislation have been highlighted and NTWGs should check these and refer to the relevant local legislation in the NIG.**

2. **Internal technical review:** The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat starts the internal technical review of the submitted NIG within two weeks of receiving the NIG. The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat **checks the NIG thoroughly in a timeframe of one month.**

If any technical or formal discrepancies are detected in this review, the NIG will be returned to the NTWG, which has **one month** to propose amendments. The GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat shall **summarize all the consultation responses in an internal technical review report.** This report shall evaluate the proposed amendments, if any.

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

3. **Peer review:** Once the internal technical review requirements have been met, the NIG shall be subject to a **peer review for a period of four weeks.** The peer review shall be conducted via written consultation with the relevant GLOBALG.A.P. stakeholders, GLOBALG.A.P. Community Members, and CBs in the respective country or continent. The consulted parties shall be invited to make written technical comments in English only and shall provide justification. The comments shall be sent to ntwg@globalgap.org.

If any technical or formal discrepancies are detected in this review, the NIG will be returned to the NTWG, which has **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 proposed amendments, if any.

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

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

5. **Final approval and publication:** After the provisional approval by the TC(s), the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat finally approves the NIG. The following steps are taken by the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat in order to inform all the relevant stakeholders:

- Uploading the NIG and announcement on the GLOBALG.A.P. website
- Informing all GLOBALG.A.P. Community Members in the relevant country
- Informing all GLOBALG.A.P. approved CBs in the relevant country

- Informing all accreditation bodies in the relevant country
- Uploading information on the new NIG to CB Extranet

6. Consequences of the approval and publication of an NIG for:

CBs

- All CBs **shall confirm the receipt** of the approved NIG.
- CBs **shall inform all their clients** about the NIG.
- All CBs operating in the respective country shall include the NIG in their certification procedure **within three months of its publication.**
- After the three-month period, **CBs can be sanctioned for not applying the** approved NIG.

Producers

- There will be no major changes in the daily practice of producers. Rather, the NIG will facilitate the implementation of GLOBALG.A.P. principles and criteria, as it is adapted to the national circumstances, legal regulations, etc.
- Producers **will be informed about the NIG by their CBs.**
- Producers shall implement the GLOBALG.A.P. principles and criteria in accordance with the NIG **within three months of its publication.**

Accreditation bodies

- All accreditation bodies **shall confirm the receipt** of the approved NIG.
- **Accreditation bodies shall check whether all accredited CBs are applying** the NIG if they are certifying in the respective country within three months of its publication.
- After the three-month period, **CBs can be sanctioned for not applying the** approved NIG.

The implementation of the GLOBALG.A.P. IFA standard at a national level shall comply with the principles and criteria and the additional country-specific interpretation by the NTWG.

For certain criteria in this standard, the NTWG shall evaluate if they refer to national or regional legislation/regulations. If legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements and quote/explain the relevant parts of these legal requirements.

7. About producers implementing IFA principles and criteria in accordance with this NIG

During registration, producers may register with the CB by using their unique legal registration number for the country. This number is used for verification to avoid double registration in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems. The type of number may vary for each country (e.g., tax number, VAT number, producer number).

If required by this NIG, it is mandatory for the certificate holder (Option 1 and 3 individual producer and Option 2 and 4 producer group) and for the producer group members to share this unique legal registration number during registration with the CB.

If so decided by the NTWG, CBs shall record the type of number in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems as defined in this NIG.

For producers implementing this NIG in: Colombia

- The unique legal registration number is the (e.g., VAT number. Please enter name in the local language). It is mandatory to record individual producers and producer groups in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems using this number for unique identification in the country.
- There is no unique legal registration number, or it does not need to be recorded.

INTEGRATED FARM ASSURANCE SMART/GFS VERSION 6

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INTRODUCTION

Site management

This section is intended to ensure that the land, aquaculture sites, buildings, and other facilities which constitute the farm are properly managed to ensure the safe and sustainable production of food.

Chemical compounds

Examples of chemical compounds include, but are not limited to: fuel, detergents, pesticides, fungicides, chemical treatments, disinfectants, probiotics, immune stimulants, medicines (all medicines except medicated feeds), and other chemical compounds (paints, preservatives, anti-foulants, lubricants, battery acids, etc.) used in and around the premises. Hazardous chemical compounds: chemical compounds which, alone or in combination, may present a health or physical hazard to humans or to the environment (e.g., because they are combustible/unstable/irritants/explosive/water-reactive/corrosive/flammable/toxic) as indicated in the product and safety data sheet.

Farmed aquatic species welfare, management, and husbandry

Farmed aquatic species welfare, management, and husbandry practices are all essential to a sound performance within aquaculture. Meeting the physical, nutritional, and environmental requirements of the fish will result in reduced mortality, improved growth, and good fish health. Protection of farmed aquatic species' welfare is furthermore an important aspect of the social acceptability of aquaculture.

Medicines

Refers to any product or substance that is deliberately used to modify the physiology of the farmed aquatic species.

The key objectives in this context are:

- Ensuring legal and responsible use of medicines and vaccines
- Protecting consumer health
- Preventing the development of resistant microorganisms
- Complying with the ethical obligation and economic need to keep farmed aquatic species in good health

Treatments

The use of medicines or any other substance to prevent or cure a disease or condition in the farmed aquatic species. Any substance which comes into contact with the farmed aquatic species should be considered a potential treatment.

Aquaculture feed

Feed, including encapsulated feed, shall meet the nutritional requirements of the aquaculture species and maintain the recognized human health benefits of the aquaculture species. Captured fish, if used, should come from fisheries that adhere to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. *GLOBALG.A.P. now requires the percentage of independently certified fish meal and fish oil in the feed to be recorded. The efficient use of fish meal/oil from sustainable and responsible sources should be maximized. Refer to the GLOBALG.A.P. Compound Feed Manufacturing standard, section A 5 “Responsible sourcing of feed materials.”*

Environmental and biodiversity management

This section is intended to ensure good practices with regard to the management and protection of the direct environment and natural resources. Farms shall be built and managed in a way that both responsibly addresses environmental and ecological aspects and conserves biodiversity and existing ecosystem functions while recognizing that other land uses, people, and species depend upon these same ecosystems.

Sampling and testing techniques

Farmed aquatic species shall be sampled and tested to monitor food safety and legality for the species produced on the farm. This is a tool for the producer to demonstrate that good aquaculture practices are well implemented and that the producer is producing a safe and legal aquaculture species.

Hatcheries and nurseries

The Integrated Farm Assurance (IFA) standard for aquaculture covers finfish, crustaceans, molluscs, and seaweed as well as all stages of the specific species registered by the producer, as long as the seedlings are derived from a certified supplier. Hatcheries shall be able to demonstrate that all brood stock is obtained through a breeding program. If wild-caught brood stock is used, the producer shall demonstrate origin from an ecologically managed wild fishery. Passively collecting seedlings from the planktonic phase is allowed for molluscs' spat.

Mangroves, protected areas, and other high conservation value areas

New ponds, farms sites, and related facilities shall be built according to national planning and legal frameworks in environmentally suitable locations, make efficient use of land and water resources, and conserve biodiversity (including protected areas and Ramsar Sites), ecologically sensitive habitats (high conservation value areas) and ecosystem functions, recognizing that other land uses, people, and species depend upon these same ecosystems.

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	SPANISH
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
AQ	<p>AQUACULTURE: finfish, crustaceans, molluscs, seaweed <i>The standard applies to all stages of the aquatic species for all systems used in aquaculture.</i></p>			<p>AQUACULTURE: finfish, crustaceans, molluscs, seaweed <i>The standard applies to all stages of the aquatic species for all systems used in aquaculture.</i></p>	<p>ACUICULTURA: peces, crustáceos, moluscos, macroalgas <i>La norma se aplica a todas las etapas de las especies acuáticas para todos los sistemas utilizados en acuicultura.</i></p>
	<p><i>Presently, the term “farmed aquatic species” within the standard refers to all species mentioned in the GLOBALG.A.P. product list published on the GLOBALG.A.P. website. This product list is extended for species based on demand and under consideration of brood stock origin. The term “farmed aquatic species” refers to finfish, crustaceans, molluscs, and macro-algae (seaweed) and depending on the criteria may apply exclusively to some of the groups.</i></p>			<p><i>Presently, the term “farmed aquatic species” within the standard refers to all species mentioned in the GLOBALG.A.P. product list published on the GLOBALG.A.P. website. This product list is extended for species based on demand and under consideration of brood stock origin. The term “farmed aquatic species” refers to finfish, crustaceans, molluscs, and macro-algae (seaweed) and depending on the criteria may apply exclusively to some of the groups.</i></p>	<p><i>En esta norma, el término “especies acuáticas de cultivo” se refiere a todas las especies mencionadas actualmente en la lista de productos GLOBALG.A.P., publicada en la página web GLOBALG.A.P. Esta lista de productos se amplía con otras especies con base en la demanda y teniendo en cuenta el origen de los reproductores. El término “especies acuáticas de cultivo” hace referencia a peces, crustáceos, moluscos y macroalgas y, en función de los criterios, es posible que se aplique solamente a algunos de los grupos.</i></p>

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AQ 01	SITE HISTORY AND SITE MANAGEMENT			SITE HISTORY AND SITE MANAGEMENT	HISTORIAL Y MANEJO DEL SITIO
AQ 01.01	Site history			Site history	Historial del sitio
AQ 01.01.01	The producer has a reference system for identifying sites used in production, other areas, and facilities.	Compliance shall require visual identification in the form of: a physical sign and a farm map which also identifies the location of water sources, storage/handling facilities, production units, entry and exit points, etc., and that can be cross-referenced to the identification system. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 01.01.02	A recording system is established for each production unit to provide a record of the production activities undertaken.	Current records shall provide a history of GLOBALG.A.P. certified production at all production units. This shall be done either digitally or on paper. No "N/A."	Major Must		

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AQ 01.02	Site management			Site management	Manejo del sitio
AQ 01.02.01	A risk assessment is available for all sites registered for certification to evaluate whether the sites are suitable for continuing farming operations.	<p>A documented risk assessment to determine whether the sites (including rented land, structures, and equipment) are appropriate for production shall be available for all sites, considering aspects of food safety, the environment, and the health and welfare of farmed aquatic species. It shall be ready for the initial certification body (CB) audit and maintained, updated, and reviewed whenever new sites enter into production, when risks for existing ones have changed, or at least annually, whichever occurs first. The risk assessment may be based on a generic one but shall be customized to the farm situation.</p> <p>A list of all activities potentially affecting the aquaculture farm shall be available with regard to: potential physical, chemical (including allergens), and biological hazards. Cross-reference with AQ 20.02.16 and AQ 20.02.18.</p>	Major Must	<p>This item is understood from an environmental, productive, and sanitary perspective when applying for permits to regularize the activity, based on the zoning (maps) prepared by the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (UPRA) to identify the most suitable areas of the country for the development of productive aquaculture and fishing activities. The information of the accurate location of the premise can be indicated through a system of geographic coordinates, which for Colombia is the National Geocentric Reference Frame, MAGNA-SIRGAS, of the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute, IGAC, or by means of a blueprint or map.</p>	<p>Se interpreta este punto desde el ámbito ambiental, productivo y sanitario al solicitar los permisos de formalización de la actividad, con base en las zonificaciones elaboradas (mapas) por la UPRA para identificar las zonas del país que tienen mayor aptitud para el desarrollo de actividades acuícolas y pesqueras de carácter productivo. La información de la ubicación exacta del predio se puede indicar mediante un sistema de coordenadas geográficas que para Colombia es el Marco Geocéntrico Nacional de Referencia (MAGNA) – SIRGAS del Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (IGAC) o mediante un plano, mapa. Se puede consultar el Sistema de Información para la Planificación Rural Agropecuaria (Sipra) que dispone de los productos y análisis de información que genera la UPRA, como soporte a la planificación rural agropecuaria. Por otra parte, como requisito de la autoridad sanitaria, según la</p>

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				<p>The Information System for Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (SIPRA) is available for consultation and provides products and information analysis generated by UPRA to support rural agricultural planning.</p> <p>On the other hand, as a requirement of the sanitary authority, according to ICA RESOLUTION 90464/2021, which establishes the Livestock Farm Sanitary Registry (RSPP), the person responsible for the livestock activity on the farm shall allow the georeferencing of each farm where the activity is carried out as established in the RSPP, an official sanitary document that contains the information of the facility and the person responsible for</p>	<p>RESOLUCIÓN ICA 90464 DE 2021, Por medio de la cual se establece el Registro Sanitario de Predio Pecuario, (RSPP), se debe cumplir que el responsable de la actividad pecuaria en el predio debe permitir la georeferenciación de cada predio donde se realiza la actividad establecida en el Registro Sanitario de Predio Pecuario, documento oficial sanitario que contiene la información del predio y el responsable de la actividad pecuaria que se desarrolla.</p>

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				<p>the livestock activity being developed.</p> <p>Also available for consultation: Land assessment: UPRA zoning that intends to identify the areas of the country which are the most suitable for the development of productive aquaculture and fisheries activities, among others.</p>	<p>También se puede consultar: Evaluación de tierras: zonificación del UPRA que tiene como finalidad identificar las zonas del país que tienen mayor aptitud para el desarrollo de actividades acuícolas y pesqueras de carácter productivo, entre otras.</p>
AQ 01.02.02	A management plan that establishes strategies for minimizing the risks identified in the risk assessment for operation suitability has been developed and implemented and is reviewed regularly.	A management plan shall address the risks identified in AQ 01.02.01 and describe the hazard control procedures that justify that the site in question is suitable for production, ensuring sustainability and effectiveness. This plan shall be appropriate to farm operations, and there shall be evidence of its implementation. The plan shall address maintenance of grounds and areas within the site to prevent contamination. The plan shall be reviewed annually, or whenever changes occur that may impact the safety of food production and impact the food safety plan, whichever occurs first.	Major Must		
AQ 01.02.03	All structures are located, designed, and constructed	Where appropriate, the design and layout shall permit compliance with good hygiene practices,	Major Must		

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	to facilitate proper cleaning and pest control.	<p>including protection against cross contamination between and during operations. This requirement shall include all adjoining rooms, equipment, facilities, and feeding systems.</p> <p>A program of self-assessments/internal audits shall be established, implemented, and maintained to ensure the sites and equipment are routinely maintained in a suitable condition to ensure food safety, as applicable to the activity of the site. Self-assessments/Internal audits can be at an interval determined by the producer in accordance with the assessed risk.</p>			

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AQ 01.03	Legislative framework			Legislative framework	Marco legislativo
AQ 01.03.01	Farm management is able to demonstrate awareness at interview of compliance with legislation.	In the interview, farm management shall be able to demonstrate how it fulfills its legal obligations with respect to the food safety, farmed aquatic species health and welfare, feed formulation, environment, biodiversity, and workers' health and safety legislation applicable to its enterprise. No "N/A."	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
AQ 01.03.02	Aquaculture farms are registered as such with the relevant competent authority as required by national legislation for the specific farmed aquatic species.	Registration and license documents shall be available. Examples include: seabed leases and consents for discharge of effluent and licenses/concessions from authority to grow a set biomass of aquaculture products or allocation of feed quota. No "N/A."	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Decree 4181/2011 of the National Authority of Aquaculture and Fisheries (AUNAP):</p> <p>- Article 17 Paragraph 5: AUNAP grants permits to carry out aquaculture and fisheries activities (permits are defined in</p>	<p>Decreto 4181 de 2011 de la Autoridad Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca – AUNAP:</p> <p>- Artículo 17 numeral 5 Decreto 4181 de 2011, la AUNAP refiere el mecanismo para otorgar los permisos para ejercer la actividad pesquera y la actividad de la</p>

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				<p>Law 13/1990, the Fishing Statute).</p> <p>Permits are regulated in Decree 1071/2015 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Rural Development Administrative Sector (which compiled Decree 2256/1991), modified in some of its articles by Decree 1835/2021 of the Presidency of the Republic which in Article 9 modifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 2.16.5.2.1 Fisheries and Aquaculture Permit Application “All Colombian natural persons and legal entities shall obtain a permit to carry out fisheries and aquaculture activities by submitting an application containing data and requirements established 	<p>acuicultura que define la Ley 13 de 1990 "Estatuto Pesquero).</p> <p>Los permisos están reglamentados en el Decreto 1071 de 2015 de MinAgricultura. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Agropecuario, Pesquero y de Desarrollo Rural (que recopiló el Decreto 2256 de 1991), modificado en algunos de sus artículos por el Decreto 1835 de 2021 de la Presidencia de la República, que en el artículo 9 Modifica:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - El artículo 2.16.5.2.1 Solicitud de Permiso de pesca y de acuicultura. “Toda persona natural y las jurídicas colombianas, deberán obtener permiso para ejercer la actividad pesquera y de la acuicultura, mediante la presentación de solicitud que contenga los datos y requisitos que, para cada caso, establezca la AUNAP, o quien haga sus veces;

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				<p>for each case by the AUNAP, or whoever takes its place;</p> <p>- and Article 2.16.5.2.2, which establishes that the AUNAP shall grant permits to carry out fisheries and aquaculture activities.</p> <p>On the other hand, Article 14 modifies Article 2.16.5.2.10.2 referring to the content of the cultivation permit, indicating that the AUNAP shall grant the permit, for up to ten (10) years as per administrative act and through paragraphs it establishes the content of the permit: Paragraph 3 refers to the name of the source, stream or water reservoir that shall support the stocking and identification of the permit or concession for its use,</p>	<p>- y el artículo 2.16.5.2.2., que establece que la AUNAP otorgará los permisos para ejercer la actividad pesquera y la actividad de la acuicultura.</p> <p>Por otra parte, el artículo 14. Modifica el artículo 2.16.5.2.10.2 referido al contenido del permiso de cultivo, indica que la AUNAP otorgará el permiso, hasta por diez (10) años, mediante acto administrativo, y mediante numerales establece el contenido del permiso; el numeral 3. Hace referencia al Nombre de la fuente, corriente o depósito de aguas que soportará el cultivo e identificación del permiso o concesión para su utilización, cuando fuere de uso público, cuando se requiera.</p>

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				<p>when it is for public use, when required.</p> <p>The aforementioned decrees were regulated by:</p> <p>AUNAP Resolution 1485/2022 which establishes the requirements and procedures for the processing of permits and in Article 6 it establishes the SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF PERMIT: Subparagraph 6.10 develops matters related to the Cultivation Permit. – Concessions.</p> <p>Furthermore, Decree 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, the Sole Decree of the Environment and</p>	<p>Los decretos anteriormente enunciados fueron reglamentados por:</p> <p>Resolución AUNAP 1485 de 2022, que establece los requisitos y el procedimiento para el trámite de permisos y en el artículo 6°: establece los REQUISITOS ESPECÍFICOS DE ACUERDO CON EL TIPO DE PERMISO: Numeral 6.10 desarrolla lo relacionado con el Permiso de Cultivo. - Concesiones.</p> <p>Por otra parte, el Decreto 1076 de 2015 de MinAmbiente, Decreto Único del Sector Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible: En el CAPÍTULO 2 Permisos para ejercer la actividad pesquera:</p>

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				<p>Sustainable Development Sector: In CHAPTER 2, Permits to engage in fisheries activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARTICLE 2.16.5.2.1. Fisheries and Aquaculture Permit Application - ARTICLE 2.16.5.2.2 Granting of permit, the AUNAP shall grant the permits. <p>In SECTION 7 – CONCESSIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 2.2.3.2.7.1. Common provisions: Any natural or legal person, whether public or private, requires a concession to obtain the right to use water for the following purposes: aquaculture and fisheries, among others. - ARTICLE 2.2.3.3.2.4. Use for fisheries, mariculture and aquaculture. Use for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARTÍCULO 2.16.5.2.1. Solicitud de Permiso de pesca y de acuicultura. - ARTÍCULO 2.16.5.2.2. Otorgamiento de permiso, la AUNAP otorgará los permisos. <p>En la SECCIÓN 7 – CONCESSIONES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Artículo 2.2.3.2.7.1. Disposiciones comunes: Toda persona natural o jurídica, pública o privado requiere concesión para obtener el derecho al aprovechamiento de las aguas para los siguientes fines: acuicultura y pesca, entre otros. - ARTÍCULO 2.2.3.3.2.4. Uso para pesca, maricultura y acuicultura. Se entiende por uso para pesca, maricultura y acuicultura su utilización en actividades de reproducción, supervivencia, crecimiento, extracción y

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				<p>fisheries, mariculture and aquaculture is understood as the use for reproduction, survival, growth, extraction and exploitation of hydrobiological species in any of their forms, without causing alterations in the ecosystems in which these activities are carried out. (Decree 3930/2010 of the Ministry of Environment. Article 12. USE FOR FISHERIES; MARICULTURE AND AQUACULTURE.)</p> <p>Producers of shrimp and fish for human consumption shall hold the ICA Export Register with a sanitary and biosecurity approach, including export percentage by species, based on ICA Resolution 1414/2006.</p>	<p>aprovechamiento de especies hidrobiológicas en cualquiera de sus formas, sin causar alteraciones en los ecosistemas en los que se desarrollan estas actividades. (Decreto 3930 de 2010 de MinAmbiente, Artículo. 12 USO PARA PESCA, MARICULTURA Y ACUICULTURA).</p> <p>Los productores de camarón y de peces para consumo humano deben tener el Registro de exportación del ICA con enfoque sanitario y de bioseguridad, que incluya porcentaje de exportación por especie, con base en la Resolución ICA 1414 de 2006.</p>

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				<p>The Livestock Farm Sanitary Registry (RSPP) shall comply with the provisions of ICA Resolution 90464/2021.</p> <p>In Colombia, farms shall also be certified as Biosecure Aquaculture Establishments, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 20186/2016, or the one that modifies or replaces it.</p>	<p>El Registro Sanitario de Predio Pecuario (RSPP) debe cumplir lo establecido en la Resolución ICA 90464 DE 2021.</p> <p>En Colombia, también los predios deben contar con la Certificación como Establecimiento de Acuicultura Bioseguro, de acuerdo con lo establecido en la Resolución 20186 de 2016, o aquella que la modifique o sustituya.</p>
AQ 02	INTERNAL DOCUMENTATION			INTERNAL DOCUMENTATION	DOCUMENTOS INTERNOS
AQ 02.01	In the initial phase (initial certification body (CB) audit) of application of the standard, site records demonstrate compliance with the standard for the last three months.	Records shall be in place for the last three months demonstrating compliance sufficient to achieve GLOBALG.A.P. certification. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 02.02	A documented system with procedures and work	Documented procedures and work instructions shall be available on the site demonstrating compliance	Major Must		

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	instructions covering all processes is available and implemented.	with food safety, legal, and standard requirements, including supplier approval procedures. No "N/A."			
AQ 02.03	The aquaculture farm and the production units have an organizational structure with defined responsibilities.	A clear organizational structure identifying the job functions and responsibilities shall be established, implemented, and maintained. Workers whose activities have a potential impact on food safety shall be identified. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 02.04	Geographical coordinates identify all operations of the farm.	Geographical coordinates shall identify all sites where the actual aquatic operation takes place. The coordinates shall refer to the center of the production site (smaller sites; <1 ha) or the corners of the contours of the production sites (larger sites; >1 ha). The coordinates (degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude) shall be within an accuracy of two decimals in the geographical minutes (e.g., 15°22.65' N; 22°43.78' E) using the WGS-84 coordinate system. No "N/A."	Major Must	In Colombia, all aquaculture operations shall be identified by geographic coordinates, using the national reference system, MAGNA-SIRGAS (extension of the American OTRF, compatible with the international WGS 84.) The adoption of the MAGNA-SIRGAS was established by Resolution 068 of January 28/2005 of the IGAC and its modification through Resolution 715/2018 issued by the	En Colombia se deben identificar todas las operaciones acuícolas mediante coordenadas geográficas, utilizando el sistema de referencia nacional Marco Geocéntrico Nacional de Referencia, MAGNA-SIRGAS (extensión del OTRF en América, compatible con el WGS 84 internacional). La adopción del Marco Geocéntrico Nacional de Referencia, MAGNA-SIRGAS está establecido mediante la Resolución 068 del 28 de enero de 2005 del Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (IGAC) y su modificación a través de la Resolución 715 de 2018, expedida por el Instituto Geográfico

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				<p>IGAC, which defined and adopted the MAGNA-SIRGAS as the only official datum of Colombia Resolution 370/2021 of the IGAC, which establishes the “Transverse Mercator” cartographic projection as the official system of plane coordinates for Colombia, with a single origin called “National Origin”, referring to the so called MAGNA-SIRGAS shall also be considered.</p> <p>Resolution No. 370 of 2021 of the Agustín Codazzi IGAC Geographic Institute should also be considered, which establishes the “Transverse Mercator” cartographic projection as the official plane coordinate system for Colombia, with a single origin called “National</p>	<p>Agustín Codazzi (IGAC), quien definió y adoptó como único datum oficial de Colombia el Marco Geocéntrico Nacional de Referencia también denominado MAGNA-SIRGAS.</p> <p>También se debe considerar la Resolución No. 370 de 2021 del Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi IGAC, que establece la proyección cartográfica “Transverse Mercator” como sistema oficial de coordenadas planas para Colombia, con un único origen denominado “Origen Nacional”, referido al Marco Geocéntrico Nacional de Referencia, también denominado MAGNA-SIRGAS.</p>

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				Origin", referring to the Geocentric Framework National Reference, also called MAGNA-SIRGAS.	

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AQ 02.05	Records for auditing purposes are up-to-date. Records are kept for a minimum period of two years, unless a longer period is required.	The producer shall keep up-to-date records, including those relating to food safety, for a minimum of two years, or a longer period depending on customer or legal requirements. If the shelf life of the product exceeds two years, records shall be retained for a period that exceeds the shelf life. Electronic records shall be valid and if they are used, the producer shall be responsible for maintaining back-ups of the information. Documents shall be securely stored, effectively controlled, and readily accessible. For the initial certification body (CB) audit, the producer shall keep records from at least three months prior to the date of the CB audit or from the day of registration, whichever is longer. New applicants shall have full records for each area covered by the registration with all of the activities related to GLOBALG.A.P. documentation required for this area. These records shall be available for the current cycle before the initial CB audit. No "N/A."	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
AQ 02.06	A procedure is in place to manage and control documents and records.	A procedure describing the management of documented information shall be implemented and maintained. A method of tracking document changes shall be established to ensure workers are accessing the most recent version.	Major Must		

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AQ 02.07	The producer completes a minimum of one self-assessment/internal audit annually to the standard.	<p>There shall be documented evidence that, in Option 1 individual producers, a self-assessment has been completed under the responsibility of the producer (this may be carried out by a person different from the producer).</p> <p>Self-assessments shall include all applicable principles and criteria, even when a subcontracted company carries them out.</p> <p>A documented self-assessment for individual producers shall contain comments regarding the evidence observed for all not applicable and non-compliant Major Must and Minor Must principles and criteria. For internal farm and quality management system (QMS) audits, comments shall follow “GLOBALG.A.P. general regulations – Rules for producer groups and multisite producers with QMS.”</p> <p>The self-assessment shall be completed before the certification body (CB) audit (see “GLOBALG.A.P. general regulations – Rules for individual producers”).</p> <p>No “N/A,” except for multisite producers with QMS and producer groups, which are covered by the internal QMS audit.</p>	Major Must		
AQ 02.08	Effective corrective actions are taken to address non-conformances detected during the self-	<p>Corrective actions shall be documented. Any necessary changes shall be implemented.</p> <p>Compliance with all applicable Major Musts and at least 95% of applicable Minor Musts is required.</p> <p>“N/A” only if no non-conformances are detected during self-assessments/internal audits.</p>	Major Must		

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	assessments/internal audits.				
AQ 02.09	A continuous improvement plan is documented.	A continuous improvement plan based on self-assessments/internal audits and certification body (CB) audits shall be documented. Continuous improvements can be shown as a reduction in overall non-conformances during self-assessments/internal audits, evaluation of a root cause analysis, documented actions, or other applicable activities.	Major Must		
AQ 02.10	There is evidence that a continuous improvement plan is implemented.	A continuous improvement plan based on self-assessments/internal audits and certification body (CB) audits shall be implemented. Continuous improvements can be shown as a reduction in overall non-conformances during self-assessments/internal audits, resource management plans documenting improvements, or other applicable activities.	Major Must		

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AQ 03	HYGIENE			HYGIENE	HIGIENE
AQ 03.01	The farm has a documented hygiene risk assessment.	The documented hygiene risk assessment shall be appropriate to the activities taking place on the farm and shall be reviewed annually and updated when changes (e.g., other activities) occur. No "N/A."	Major Must	The Risk Assessment shall be carried out on a case-by-case basis, taking into account criteria and instruments in accordance with the available technical and scientific advances in the field in order to: 1. Identify risks and their extent, estimate the probability of their occurrence and categorize or classify them; 2. Identify and assess the potential direct and indirect effects on human health, (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - Decree 4525 of 2005, art. 3), ARTICLE 2.13.7.3.15. Object of risk assessment - GMO; Mintrabajo -Resolution 2400 of 1979, art. 2, 3, 17-45 and 60-62].	La Evaluación del Riesgo se realizará caso por caso, teniendo en cuenta criterios e instrumentos de acuerdo con los avances técnicos y científicos disponibles que se presenten en la materia, con el objeto de: 1. Identificar los riesgos y su magnitud, estimar la probabilidad de su ocurrencia y categorizarlos o clasificarlos; 2. Identificar y valorar los potenciales efectos directos e indirectos sobre la salud humana (Minagricultura - Decreto 4525 de 2005, art. 3), ARTÍCULO 2.13.7.3.15. Objeto de la evaluación del riesgo - OGM; Mintrabajo -Resolución 2400 de 1979, art. 2, 3, 17-45 y del 60-62].

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				<p>[Decree 1071/2015 of the Ministry of Agriculture), Sole Regulatory Decree of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Rural Development Administrative Sector or (Decree 4525/2005, Article 3), ARTICLE 2.13.7.3.15. Purpose of the Risk Assessment.]</p> <p>In addition, according to Decree 1071/2015 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Rural Development Administrative Sector, ARTICLE 2.16.11.12. SANITATION OF PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM FISHERIES ACTIVITY. The AUNAP shall coordinate with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection aspects related to the sanitation of the products derived</p>	<p>Además, según el Decreto 1071 de 2015 de MinAgricultura. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Administrativo Agropecuario, Pesquero y de Desarrollo Rural, ARTÍCULO 2.16.11.12. SANIDAD DE PRODUCTOS DERIVADOS DE LA ACTIVIDAD PESQUERA. La AUNAP coordinará con el Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social los aspectos relacionados con la sanidad de los productos derivados de la actividad pesquera. La respectiva autoridad sanitaria expedirá los certificados de salud del personal que manipule productos pesqueros destinados al consumo humano directo y</p>

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				from fishery activity. The corresponding sanitary authority shall issue health certificates for personnel handling fishery products intended for direct human consumption and shall apply hygiene provisions to be observed by establishments and facilities involved in the processing of such products.	aplicará las disposiciones de higiene que deban observar los establecimientos e instalaciones dedicados al procesamiento de tales productos.
AQ 03.02	Documented hygiene procedures are in place to minimize food safety risks.	The farm shall have hygiene procedures addressing the risks identified in the risk assessment in AQ 03.01. The procedures shall include instructions visibly displayed for workers, visitors, and subcontractors. The instructions shall also be based on the results of the hygiene risk assessment in AQ 03.01 and shall include at a minimum: - The requirement to wash hands - The requirement to cover skin cuts - Limitation on smoking, eating, and drinking to designated areas - Immediate notification to management or supervisor of any relevant infections or conditions, including any signs of illness (fever, vomiting, jaundice, diarrhea, etc.), at which point these	Major Must		

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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"> - Back-to-work procedure in the case of absence due to illness - Notification of product contamination with bodily fluids <p>- The use of provided suitable protective clothing wherever the individuals' activities might pose a risk of contamination to the product</p> <p>No "N/A."</p>			
AQ 03.03	The farm's hygiene procedures are implemented, including visibly displayed hygiene instructions for all workers and visitors.	<p>Workers with tasks identified in the hygiene procedures shall demonstrate competence during interview, and there shall be visual evidence that the hygiene procedures are implemented, by way of clear signs (pictures) and/or in the relevant language(s) of the workforce. The effectiveness of the hygiene procedures in eliminating food safety risks shall be measured, based on the hygiene risk assessment in AQ 03.01. Cross-reference with AQ 20.02.09.</p> <p>No "N/A."</p>	Major Must		

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AQ 04	WORKERS' WELL-BEING: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE			WORKERS' WELL-BEING: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE	BIENESTAR INTEGRAL DE LOS TRABAJADORES: SALUD, SEGURIDAD Y BIENESTAR OCUPACIONAL DE LOS TRABAJADORES
AQ 04.01	Workers' occupational health and safety			Workers' occupational health and safety	Salud y seguridad ocupacional de los trabajadores
AQ 04.01.01	There is a documented risk assessment for workers' health and safety.	The documented risk assessment 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 occur that impact workers' health and safety. Examples may include but are not limited to: risk of zoonosis (animal-to-human transmission of diseases), diving operations, new machinery, new buildings, exposure to chemical substances including medicines and vaccines, modified farming practices, moving machine parts, power take-off, electricity, farm machinery and vehicle traffic, fires in farm buildings (including identifying any site hazardous, including with regard to fire, to any type of worker accommodation or resting area), excessive noise, dust, vibrations, extreme weather conditions, ladders, fuel storage, slurry tanks, etc. No "N/A."	Major Must	In Colombia, according to the Sole Regulatory Decree of the Labor Sector, Decree 1072/2015 of the Ministry of Labor. CHAPTER 6. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, Article 2.2.4.6.15., the following shall be done: - Hazard identification, risk assessment and evaluation through a systematic methodology applied to all processes and routine and non-routine internal or external activities, machines and	En Colombia, según el Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Trabajo, Decreto 1072 de 2015 del MinTrabajo. CAPÍTULO 6. SISTEMA DE GESTIÓN DE LA SEGURIDAD Y SALUD EN EL TRABAJO, Artículo 2.2.4.6.15, se debe hacer: - Identificación de peligros, evaluación y valoración de los riesgos para lo cual se debe aplicar una metodología que sea sistemática sobre todos los procesos y actividades rutinarias y no rutinarias internas o externas, máquinas y equipos, todos los centros de trabajo y todos los

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				equipment, all work centers and all workers regardless of their form of hiring and relationship. This allows to identify hazards and assess risks in order to prioritize hazards and risks, establish the necessary controls, conducting environmental measurements when required.	trabajadores independientemente de su forma de contratación y vinculación, que le permita identificar los peligros y evaluar los riesgos en seguridad y salud en el trabajo, con el fin que pueda priorizarlos y establecer los controles necesarios, realizando mediciones ambientales cuando se requiera.
AQ 04.01.02	The farm has health and safety procedures.	<p>The health and safety procedures shall address the points identified in the risk assessment for workers' health and safety in AQ 04.01.01 and shall be appropriate to the farming operations. They shall also include accident and emergency procedures, including for workers' accommodation or resting areas, as well as contingency plans that deal with any identified risks in the working situation, etc. The procedures shall be reviewed annually and updated when the risk assessment changes.</p> <p>The farm infrastructure, facilities, and equipment shall be constructed and maintained to minimize health and safety risks for the workers. Procedures shall comply with local health and safety regulations and ensure that only workers with</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, the National Maritime Authority, DIMAR, issues medical fitness certifications for seafarers, including divers.</p>	<p>En Colombia la DIMAR, Autoridad Marítima Nacional expide las Certificaciones Médicas de Aptitud Física para la Gente de Mar, incluido el buceo.</p>

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		<p>at least minimum training operate equipment and enter confined spaces or enclosed areas with limited natural ventilation and/or where access and exit points are limited.</p> <p>The farm shall have a procedure explaining how the workers, with reasonable justification, can remove themselves from unsafe work without fear of facing retaliation.</p> <p>Whenever accidents occur, the root cause shall be identified and included in the risk assessment, and management shall define procedures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.</p>		<p>The OSHMS shall also be implemented: who is involved; what does it consist of; obligations of the employer, the occupational accident insurer (ARL) and the worker; required training; documentation and communication of the system; initial assessment; planning, and elements to be included. It also determines the need to establish an occupational health and safety policy, requirements, objectives, as well as the obligation to apply the Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Evaluation, the implementation of preventive measures for findings, emergency response, and corrective actions. It regulates the training of whoever is in</p>	<p>También se debe implementar el SG-SST, a quiénes aplica, en qué consiste, las obligaciones del empleador, de las ARL y del trabajador, la capacitación necesaria, la documentación y comunicación del sistema, la evaluación inicial, planificación y los elementos que debe contener. A su vez, determina el deber de establecer una política en seguridad y salud en el trabajo, requisitos, objetivos, así como también el deber de aplicar la Identificación de Peligros, Evaluación y Valoración de los Riesgos, la adopción de medidas de prevención para lo hallado y respuesta ante emergencias y acciones correctivas. Reglamenta la capacitación de quien esté encargado de la ejecución del Sistema. A través del cumplimiento de lo establecido en el Decreto Único Reglamentario, DUR 1072 de 2015 del Mintrabajo para la Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (SST) y el Sistema de Gestión de la Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (SG-SST) (Artículos 1.1.3.1.; 1.2.3.2.; 2.2.1.4.1, - 2.2.1.4.4.; 2.2.4.2.2.18.;</p>

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				charge of system implementation. Through compliance with the provisions of the Sole Regulatory Decree, DUR 1072/2015 of the Ministry of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and the Occupational Safety and Health Management System (OSHMS) (Articles 1.1.3.1.; 1.2.3.2.; 2.2.1.4.1, - 2.2.1.4.4.; 2.2.4.2.2.18.; 2.2.4.2.2.20.; 2.2.4.6.3, - 2.2.4.6.37.; 2.2.4.7.1, - 2.2.4.7.13.; 2.2.6.2.1.1, - 2.2.6.2.1.8) and Decree 1443/2014 by which provisions are issued for the implementation of the OSHMS.) July 31, 2014, compiled in Decree 1072/2015 (Articles 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 35).	2.2.4.2.2.20.; 2.2.4.6.3, - 2.2.4.6.37.; 2.2.4.7.1, - 2.2.4.7.13.; 2.2.6.2.1.1, - 2.2.6.2.1.8) y también el Decreto 1443 DE 2014 Por el cual se dictan disposiciones para la implementación del Sistema de Gestión en la Seguridad y salud en el trabajo (SG-SST). Julio 31 de 2014 Compilado en el Decreto 1072 de 2015 (artículos 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 35).

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AQ 04.01.03	Diving operations are carried out in accordance with relevant legislation and in accordance with generally accepted principles for safe commercial diving practices.	<p>The producer shall demonstrate, via a documented risk assessment, that diving operations comply with the law and reflect best safe practices. At minimum, the operation shall comply with the requirements below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commercial diving operations shall be authorized by the appropriate authority, e.g., by a department of government (health and safety authority, maritime authority, labor authority, or harbor master). The compressors to fill the air tanks and facilities for tank testing shall likewise be authorized by an appropriate authority. 2. The testing and maintenance of the air tanks, breathing apparatus, compressors, and individual diving (decompression) computers shall be set out according to documented schedules. 3. Records of equipment maintenance, repair/replacement and individual diver logs shall be maintained and made available during the certification body (CB) audit. 4. Relevant worker responsibilities, training, and diving operations requirements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1. One person is identified by name as the contractor's or producer diving representative. 4.2. An appropriate number of diving supervisors are assigned to each diving project. 4.3. Responsibilities for ensuring safe diving have been clearly set and agreed with the farm, the diving representative, the diving 	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, Resolution 0704/2012 (December 27/2012). MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. GENERAL MARITIME DIRECTORATE (DIMAR). Whereby the technical specifications for aquaculture projects in maritime waters under the jurisdiction of the General Maritime Directorate are set forth, in ARTICLE 6 establishes:</p> <p>- Each aquaculture project shall have a contingency plan that covers aspects related to risks to human life at sea and maritime safety due</p>	<p>En Colombia, la RESOLUCIÓN NÚMERO 0704 DE 2012 (27 de diciembre de 2012). MINISTERIO DE DEFENSA NACIONAL. DIRECCIÓN GENERAL MARÍTIMA (DIMAR). Por la cual se establecen las especificaciones técnicas de los proyectos de acuicultura en aguas marítimas en jurisdicción de la Dirección General Marítima" establece en el ARTÍCULO 6º.</p> <p>- En cada proyecto de acuicultura debe existir un plan de contingencia, que cubra los aspectos relacionados a los riesgos de la vida humana en el mar y seguridad marítima por motivo de fuerte oleaje, hombre al agua,</p>

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		<p>supervisor(s), and the diver(s) and dive support team (e.g., boat crew).</p> <p>4.4. Before the start of each dive project, the following shall be checked and recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The diver's experience, the status of their certified medical fitness and their certified dive qualifications b. A risk assessment of the dive site and dive plan c. Diving depth in relation to the breathing gases used d. Expected dive duration e. Water temperature (thermal stress risk) f. Agreed methods of communication g. Stand-by diver availability h. Entrance and exit of the water; hazards on the surface i. Safety of underwater tools j. The location of the nearest decompression/hyperbaric facilities k. Emergency procedures equipment, including oxygen supplies l. First aid materials <p>4.5. After each project, a post-dive evaluation and diver feedback shall be recorded. The evaluation shall also consider whether changes in future practice can improve diver safety.</p>		<p>to strong waves, man overboard, diving, etc., which shall be approved by the General Maritime Directorate.</p>	<p>buceo, etc., el cual será aprobado por la Dirección General Marítima.</p>

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AQ 04.01.04	Workers have access to clean toilets, food storage areas, designated eating and rest areas, handwashing facilities, and drinking water.	Toilets, handwashing facilities, potable drinking water, a place to store food, and a designated place to eat and rest shall be provided to the workers. Workers shall be able to use resting areas when needed and shall not be subject to restrictions except if a crisis arises. No "N/A."	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Provisions on housing, hygiene and safety shall take into account the provisions of Resolution 2400/1979, Ministry of Labor and Social Security. Whereby some provisions on housing, hygiene and safety in work facilities are established. Hygiene services shall comply with CHAPTER II. HYGIENE SERVICES. ARTICLE 17, regarding having or installing toilets, handwashing facilities, urinals and showers, in the proportion of one (1) for every fifteen (15) workers, separated by</p>	<p>Las disposiciones sobre vivienda, higiene y seguridad deben tener en cuenta lo establecido en la RESOLUCIÓN 2400 DE 1979 del MINISTERIO DE TRABAJO Y SEGURIDAD SOCIAL. Por la cual se establecen algunas disposiciones sobre vivienda, higiene y seguridad en los establecimientos de trabajo. Los servicios de higiene deben cumplir el CAPITULO II. SERVICIOS DE HIGIENE. ARTÍCULO 17 en cuanto a tener o instalar un inodoro un lavamanos, un orinal y una ducha, en proporción de uno {1} por cada quince (15) trabajadores, separados por sexos, y dotados de todos los elementos indispensables para su servicio, consistentes en papel higiénico, recipientes de recolección, toallas de papel, jabón, desinfectantes y desodorantes.</p>

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				gender and equipped with all the indispensable elements for their service consisting of toilet paper, bins, paper towels, soap, disinfectants and deodorants. They shall also comply with CHAPTER IV. HYGIENE IN WORKPLACES, ORDER AND CLEANLINESS CHAPTER V. WASTE DISPOSAL CHAPTER VI. ABOUT WORKERS' CAMPS.	También deben cumplir el CAPÍTULO IV. DE LA HIGIENE EN LOS LUGARES DE TRABAJO ORDEN Y LIMPIEZA. CAPÍTULO V. EVACUACIÓN DE RESIDUOS O DESECHOS. CAPITULO VI. DE LOS CAMPAMENTOS DE LOS TRABAJADORES.
AQ 04.01.05	Human waste from toilets is collected.	Human waste shall be disposed of through sanitary sewage disposal systems that prevent contamination of the operational area and prevent direct release into open water systems as raw untreated sewage. The method of disposal shall be known and records of waste removal and collection shall be in place (refer to AQ 06.01.01).	Major Must	In Colombia, any discharge of domestic waste into a body of water shall comply, at least, with the standards of TRANSITORY ARTICLE 2.2.3.3.9.1. Discharge into water and minimum requirements of DECREE 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Regulatory Decree of the	En Colombia, todo vertimiento de desechos domésticos a un cuerpo de agua debe cumplir, por lo menos, con las normas del ARTÍCULO 2.2.3.3.9.1 TRANSITORIO. Vertimiento al agua y exigencias mínimas del DECRETO 1076 DE 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Ambiental y Desarrollo Sostenible. DECRETO 2811 DE 1974 de MinAmbiente. Por el cual se dicta el Código Nacional de Recursos

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				<p>Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. DEGREE 2811/1974 of the Ministry of Environment. By which the National Code of Renewable Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is issued. December 18, 1974. TITLE III. ABOUT RESIDUES, GARBAGE, WASTE AND RUBBISH Article 34. RESOLUTION 2400/1979 shall also be taken into account. By this Resolution some provisions on housing, hygiene and safety in work facilities are established: ARTICLE 42. The supply of water for human use and food, the processing of industrial water, disposal of sewage, excreta, garbage, waste and residues in workplaces shall be carried out in a</p>	<p>Naturales Renovables y de Protección al Medio Ambiente. Diciembre 18 de 1974. TITULO III DE LOS RESIDUOS, BASURAS, DESECHOS Y DESPERDICIOS. Artículo 34. También se debe tener en cuenta la RESOLUCIÓN 2400 DE 1979. Por la cual se establecen algunas disposiciones sobre vivienda, higiene y seguridad en los establecimientos de trabajo, el ARTÍCULO 42. El suministro de aguas para uso humano y de alimentos, el procesamiento de aguas industriales, la disposición de aguas negras, excretas, basuras, desperdicios y residuos en los lugares de trabajo, deben efectuarse en forma que garantice la salud y el bienestar de los trabajadores y de la población en general.</p>

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				manner that ensures health and welfare of workers and the population at large.	
AQ 04.01.06	All vessels have licenses and are fitted with safety equipment.	The valid licenses and appropriate safety equipment shall be present as required by legislation in the country of operation.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, vessels shall comply with the current national regulations of the Ministry of Transportation, RESOLUTION 4824/2013 regarding the regulation of crews and equipment of river vessels and other provisions.</p> <p>They shall also comply with RESOLUTION 2773/2016 of the Ministry of Transportation regarding the</p>	<p>En Colombia, las embarcaciones deben cumplir la reglamentación nacional vigente del Ministerio de Transporte, la RESOLUCIÓN 4824 de 2013 sobre el reglamento de las tripulaciones y dotaciones de embarcaciones fluviales y otras disposiciones.</p> <p>También deben cumplir la RESOLUCIÓN 2773 DE 2016 del Ministerio de Transporte sobre los requisitos para obtener las licencias de conmaestre, timonel,</p>

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				<p>requirements to obtain licenses of boatswain, helmsman, machinist, pilot and captain as well as the requirements to grant the permit for river helper or motorman. Competency certifications are offered by the National Apprenticeship Service (SENA.)</p> <p>In Colombia, all operating vessels shall be registered with the DIMAR, and they shall have a fishing permit, and they shall also be identified by: Name and characteristics of vessels to be registered duly recorded at DIMAR; when such record is not available, a copy of the registration shall be requested. If foreign, attach a copy of the registration.</p>	<p>maquinista, piloto y capitán y de igual forma, los requisitos para otorgar el permiso para ayudante fluvial o motorista. Las certificaciones de competencias son ofertadas por el SENA.</p> <p>En Colombia todas las embarcaciones que operen deben encontrarse registradas en la DIMAR y tener el permiso de pesca, además, estar identificadas con: Nombre y características de la (s) embarcación (es) por vincular debidamente registrada (s) en la DIMAR; si fuere el caso, de no encontrarse dicho registro, se solicitará la copia de la matrícula. Cuando sea extranjera anexar copia de la matrícula.</p>

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				Also, according to the AUNAP Resolution 1485/2022, vessels shall have permits and authorizations for the activity , which shall be in the General Fishing and Aquaculture Registry .	También, según la Resolución AUNAP 1485 de 2022 las embarcaciones deben tener los permisos y autorizaciones de la actividad los cuales deben estar en el Registro General de Pesca y Acuicultura .

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AQ 04.02	Training and assigned responsibilities			Training and assigned responsibilities	Formación y responsabilidades asignadas
AQ 04.02.01	Workers have received health and safety training according to the risk assessment.	Workers, including subcontractors, shall demonstrate competence in responsibilities and tasks through visual observation (if possible, on the day of the certification body (CB) audit). There shall be evidence of instruction given in the appropriate language and training records. A suitably qualified person may conduct the health and safety training if training records and/or training material are available (i.e., the trainer need not be an outside individual). Training shall, where relevant, include at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chemical handling - Machinery operation and failure emergency procedures - Boat handling - First aid, including training in CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) - Emergency procedures - Personal hygiene - Safety in water and diving - Confined spaces (enclosed areas requiring worker entry where there is limited natural ventilation and/or where access and exit points are restricted) - Mortalities handling (refer to AQ 04.01.01) - Informing workers, that with reasonable justification, they shall remove themselves from unsafe work without fear of facing retaliation 	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, according to DECREE 1072/2015, version updated as of March 2022, of the Ministry of Labor, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Labor Sector within the OSHMS, a training plan on occupational safety and health shall be developed and implemented. As per ARTICLE 2.2.4.12.9., the Safety Management System for the Prevention of Major Accidents shall be implemented and linked to the OSHMS. The</p>	<p>En Colombia, según el DECRETO 1072 de 2015 versión actualizada a marzo de 2022 del MinTrabajo. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Trabajo dentro del sistema de gestión de la seguridad y salud en el trabajo SG-SST, se debe elaborar y ejecutar el plan de capacitación en seguridad y salud en el trabajo. En el ARTÍCULO 2.2.4.12.9. Sistema de gestión de la seguridad para la prevención de accidentes mayores se debe implementar el Sistema de Gestión de Seguridad para la Prevención de Accidentes Mayores y articularlo con el Sistema de Gestión de la Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (SG-SST). El sistema de gestión de la seguridad para la</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on or education about emergency and training in fire safety procedures - Any other risk identified in the risk assessment <p>Evidence shall be available that all the above points were covered.</p> <p>Cross-reference with AQ 04.01.01 and AQ 04.02.06.</p> <p>Health and safety training shall be provided on a timely basis and repeated regularly. Training shall also be repeated for new or reassigned workers and whenever there are changes in machinery, products, or procedures that may present new risks.</p> <p>No "N/A."</p>		<p>Safety Management System for the Prevention of Major Accidents shall have at least the following elements: hazard identification, risk analysis and assessment, and training.</p> <p>Also, it shall comply with the provisions of the Methodology for the Evaluation of Animal Welfare of Aquatic Animals developed by the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), in compliance with the provisions of Article 4 of Resolution 253/2020 (see article 3- Personnel training) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. For more information about this methodology click on the following link:</p>	<p>prevención de accidentes mayores debe contar como mínimo con los siguientes elementos: la identificación de peligros, análisis y evaluación de riesgos y entrenamiento.</p> <p>También se debe dar cumplimiento con lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación del bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en cumplimiento con lo establecido en el artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 (véase el artículo 3- Capacitación de personal) expedida por el MinAgricultura. Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link:</p>

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				https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?la	https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?la
AQ 04.02.02	All persons on the farm have received hygiene training.	An introductory training course for hygiene shall be given in both written and verbal form. New workers shall receive this training and confirm their participation. This training shall be appropriate to their activities and cover all instructions defined in AQ 03.02. All persons, including the owners and managers, shall annually participate in the farm's basic hygiene training.	Major Must		
AQ 04.02.03	The hygiene training outlines the outcome of the risk assessment for hygiene, to be adopted by workers and visitors.	Workers and visitors shall have annually read, reviewed, and signed for the farm's hygiene procedure (based on the risk assessment for hygiene in AQ 03.01), which shall cover the requirements listed in the standard. Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview. The training shall include at least the following: the requirement for handwashing; the covering of skin cuts with waterproof adhesive bandage; confinement of smoking, eating, and drinking to the appropriate areas; notification of any relevant infections or conditions; the use of suitable	Major Must	Food handlers, people who manufacture, process, prepare, package, transport, distribute, export, import and market raw materials, food ingredients and food shall comply with the sanitary requirements for sanitary notification, permit or license. Specific	El personal manipulador de alimentos, las personas que fabriquen, procesen, preparen, envasen, transporten, distribuyan, exporten, importen y comercialicen materias primas, insumos para alimentos, alimentos deben cumplir los requisitos sanitarios para la notificación, permiso o registro sanitario. También se deben cumplir las condiciones específicas de las áreas de elaboración y así mismo

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		protective clothing. Cross-reference with AQ 03.01. No "N/A."		conditions shall also be fulfilled for processing areas and, likewise, for equipment and utensils used in the processes, personnel in terms of training, health, hygienic practices, manufacturing conditions, quality control systems and sanitation plans according to Resolution 2400/1979, MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY. TITLE LV. ABOUT WORK CLOTHING, EQUIPMENT AND PROTECTIVE GEAR. CHAPTER I. ABOUT WORK CLOTHING Furthermore, Article 12 indicates that there shall be a minimum of 10 hours of education and training per year according to the continuous and permanent training plan for food handlers.	para los equipos y utensilios empleados en los procesos, el personal en cuanto a capacitación, salud, prácticas higiénicas, condiciones de fabricación, sistemas de control de calidad y planes de saneamiento, según la Resolución 2400 DE 1979, MINISTERIO DE TRABAJO Y SEGURIDAD SOCIAL. TITULO LV. DE LA ROPA DE TRABAJO EQUIPOS Y ELEMENTOS DE PROTECCIÓN. CAPÍTULO I. DE LA ROPA DE TRABAJO. También, el artículo 12 indica que la educación y capacitación debe ser mínimo de 10 h anuales según el plan de capacitación continuo y permanente para el personal manipulador de alimentos.

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				According to Resolution 2674 of 2013 of the Ministry of Health and social Protection, visitors to plants or facilities shall strictly comply with all the hygiene practices outlined in this resolution and wear the appropriate clothing and gear, which shall be supplied by the company. (Paragraph 14 of Article 14. Hygienic practices and protective measures).	Según la Resolución 2674 de 2013 de MinSalud, los visitantes a los establecimientos o plantas deben cumplir estrictamente todas las prácticas de higiene establecidas en esta resolución y portar la vestimenta y dotación adecuada, la cual debe ser suministrada por la empresa. (Numeral 14 del Artículo 14. Prácticas higiénicas y medidas de protección.)
AQ 04.02.04	Workers directly responsible for handling farmed aquatic species receive species-specific training in health, welfare, and handling techniques.	Workers shall be able to demonstrate competence at interview. Training records and certificates for each worker (including their allocated functions or jobs) shall be in place and available for the certification body (CB) audit. Workers shall be able to demonstrate appropriate handling techniques and identify indicators of poor welfare, including but not limited to: signs of diseases, parasites, physical damage, behavioral abnormalities, morphological abnormalities, visual indicators of poor water quality, altered production parameters. As a minimum, training shall take place every five years.	Major Must	In Colombia, RESOLUTION 0253/2020 of the MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, which lays down the manual of animal welfare conditions for each of the production species of the agricultural sector, including aquatic animals, shall be applied; in addition, Article 3 states that the training of personnel in animal	En Colombia, se debe aplicar la RESOLUCIÓN 0253 DE 2020 del MinAgricultura Por la cual se adopta el manual de condiciones de bienestar animal propias de cada una de las especies, de producción del sector agropecuario, incluidos los animales acuáticos, además se indica en el Artículo 3 que la capacitación del personal en bienestar animal es obligatoria.

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				welfare is mandatory. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the ICA defined the training plan that shall be followed by all people who handle animals on their farms or who have direct contact during the productive life of aquatic animals, which includes topics such as: definition of animal welfare and animal protection; the five freedoms/five domains; mutual benefit (One Health One Welfare), animal welfare approach in productivity under the general regulatory framework: Decree 2113/2017, the WOHA Strategy (OIE 2021) and Resolution 0253/2020 of the Ministry of Agriculture.	El Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MinAgricultura) y el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA) definieron el plan de capacitación que deben seguir todas las personas que manejen animales en sus predios, o que tengan contacto directo durante la vida productiva de los animales acuáticos que incluye temas como: definición de bienestar animal y protección animal; las cinco libertades / los cinco dominios; beneficio mutuo (Una sola salud un solo bienestar); enfoque de bienestar animal en la productividad, bajo el marco normativo general: Decreto 2113 de 2017, estrategia mundial OMSA (anteriormente OIE) 2021 y la Resolución 0253 de 2020 del MinAgricultura
AQ 04.02.05	Records of all training activities are kept.	A record shall be kept for training activities, including the topic covered, the trainer, the date,	Major Must		

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		and a list of the attendees, including evidence of attendance. No "N/A."			
AQ 04.02.06	Where workers with special duties are identified and competence in their tasks shall be demonstrated, records are available.	Workers handling and/or administering veterinary medicines, chemicals, disinfectants, biocides, and/or other hazardous substances and all workers operating dangerous or complex equipment as defined in the risk assessment in AQ 04.01.01 shall have evidence of competence or details of other such qualifications. Records shall identify workers who carry out such tasks and can demonstrate competence (certificate of training and/or records of training with evidence of attendance). This shall include compliance with applicable legislation. Cross-reference with AQ 04.02.01. For workers administering medicines, evidence of adequate experience shall be in place. No "N/A."	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
AQ 04.03	Workers' hazards and first aid			Workers' hazards and first aid	Peligros para los trabajadores y primeros auxilios
AQ 04.03.01	Accident and emergency procedures are displayed and communicated.	Instructions based on the accident and emergency procedures shall be clearly displayed in accessible and visible location(s) for workers, visitors, and subcontractors. A named person is assigned as responsible for such procedures. These instructions shall be available in the relevant language(s) of the workforce and/or in pictograms.	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	

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		<p>The procedures shall be appropriate to the size and type of production and level of risk and take into account all applicable national legal requirements. Emergency evacuation equipment and survival gear (where required) shall be accessible and of sufficient quantity and quality.</p> <p>The procedures shall identify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The farm address, map, or other location information (e.g., GPS coordinates) - The contact person(s) - An up-to-date list of relevant telephone numbers (police, ambulance, hospital, fire brigade, access to emergency health care on site or by means of transport, and the suppliers of electricity, water, and gas) - Emergency evacuation procedures, where applicable <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 local medical services, hospitals, and other emergency services (Questions for contact with emergency services: WHERE did it happen? WHAT happened? HOW MANY injured people? WHAT kind of injuries? WHO is calling?) - The location of fire extinguisher(s) at structures and all buildings (including worker accommodation) that are considered a potential fire risk 			

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The locations of emergency exits - Emergency cut-offs for electricity, gas, fuel, and water lines - How to record accidents and near misses and introduce preventive action - How to deal with accidents involving chemicals following safety data sheets (SDSs) 			
AQ 04.03.02	Warning signs identify all potential hazards, emergency exits, and escape routes.	<p>Permanent and legible signs shall indicate potential hazards, emergency exits, and escape routes. This shall include indicating, where applicable: ongoing treatments, waste pits, fuel tanks, workshops, warning signs in all buildings or permanent structures showing emergency exits, escape routes, safety equipment (fire extinguisher, washing facilities, etc.) and safety alarms (fire, CO₂, evacuation, tornado, etc.) and access doors of the storage facilities for chemicals. Fire exits and escape routes shall be kept open, accessible, and clear of obstacles to permit safe evacuation in case of an emergency. Warning signs shall be present and in the predominant language(s) of the workforce and/or in pictograms.</p> <p>No "N/A."</p>	Minor Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, all work facilities shall take into account considerations regarding escape or emergency exits, according to Resolution 2400/1979 MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY, whereby some provisions on housing, hygiene and safety in work facilities are</p>	<p>En Colombia, en todos los establecimientos de trabajo se tendrán en cuenta consideraciones respecto a las salidas de escape o de emergencia, según la Resolución 2400 de 1979. Por la cual se establecen algunas disposiciones sobre vivienda, higiene y seguridad en los establecimientos de trabajo, ARTÍCULO 234.</p>

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				established: ARTICLE 234.	
AQ 04.03.03	Safety advice for substances hazardous to workers' health and safety is immediately available and accessible.	Emergency information (website, telephone number, safety data sheet, etc.) on each hazardous substance shall be available and accessible in the appropriate locations. Cross-reference with AQ 19.01.02.	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
AQ 04.03.04	First aid kits are accessible at all permanent sites and fields near the work.	Complete and maintained first aid kits (i.e., complete and maintained according to local recommendations and appropriate to the activities being carried out) shall be available and accessible at all permanent sites and present in selected transport means (vessel, vehicle, etc.) where required by the risk assessment in AQ 04.01.01.	Minor Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, in those camps that due to the nature of work have a maximum permanence of 30 days, there shall be a first aid kit, a stretcher and two blankets for every 15 workers or less, according to RESOLUTION</p>	<p>En Colombia, en aquellos campamentos que por la naturaleza del trabajo tengan una permanencia máxima de treinta (30) días, debe existir un botiquín de primeros auxilios, una camilla y dos frazadas por cada quince (15) trabajadores o menos, según la RESOLUCIÓN 2400 DE 1979 MINISTERIO DE TRABAJO Y SEGURIDAD SOCIAL</p>

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				2400/1979 OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION, which establishes some provisions on housing, hygiene and safety in work facilities (May 22, 1979), ARTICLE 61.	establece algunas disposiciones sobre vivienda, higiene y seguridad en los establecimientos de trabajo (Mayo 22 de 1979), ARTÍCULO 61.
AQ 04.03.05	There is always at least one person trained in first aid present on the farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out.	There shall always be at least one person trained in first aid (with valid training certificate) present on the farm whenever on-farm activities are being carried out.	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
AQ 04.04	Personal protective equipment			Personal protective equipment	Equipos de protección individual
AQ 04.04.01	Workers, visitors, and subcontractors are equipped with suitable personal protective equipment (PPE).	Complete sets of suitable PPE, enabling compliance with label instructions and/or legal requirements and/or requirements as authorized by a competent authority, shall be available on the farm, utilized, and in a good state of repair. Complying with label requirements and/or requirements in the risk assessment for on-farm operations may include use of some of the	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	

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		<p>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. There shall be evidence that the provided PPE is used by the workers. No "N/A."</p>		<p>In Colombia, the use of personal protective equipment, PPE, shall be based on Decree 1072/2015 of the Ministry of Labor, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Labor Sector, regulated by DECREE 1443/2014, by which provisions are issued for the implementation of the OHSMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Record of the supply of PPE that complies with legal current provisions - PPE shall be used as a complement to other control measures, but never in isolation, following the identification of hazards and risk assessment and evaluation. 	<p>En Colombia, el uso de elementos de protección personal, EPP, se debe basar en el Decreto 1072 de 2015 MinTrabajo, Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Trabajo, reglamentado por el DECRETO 1443 DE 2014. Por el cual se dictan disposiciones para la implementación del Sistema de Gestión en la Seguridad y salud en el trabajo (SG-SST):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registro del suministro de elementos y equipos de protección personal (EPP) que cumplan con las disposiciones legales vigentes. - Los EPP deben usarse de manera complementaria a otras medidas de control y nunca de manera aislada, y de acuerdo con la identificación de peligros y evaluación y valoración de los riesgos.
AQ 04.04.02	Personal protective equipment (PPE) is	PPE shall be kept clean according to the type of use and degree of potential contamination and stored in	Major Must		

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	maintained in clean conditions and stored appropriately so as not to pose any contamination risk to personal items.	a ventilated place. Protective clothing shall be laundered separately from personal clothing. Reusable gloves shall be washed before removal. Dirty and damaged PPE and expired filter cartridges shall be disposed of appropriately. Single-use items (gloves, overalls, etc.) shall be disposed of after one use. PPE shall be stored in a manner that prevents cross contamination with chemicals. No "N/A."			

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AQ 04.05	Workers' welfare			Workers' welfare	Bienestar de los trabajadores
AQ 04.05.01	A member of the management is clearly identifiable as responsible for the workers' health, safety, and welfare.	Documentation shall be 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	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, the top management is understood as the person or group of persons that direct and control a company engaged in organizing the Occupational Health and Safety Policy, formally stated, with a defined scope that commits the entire organization. Resolution 2013 of 198, article 11 functions of COPASST and article 2.2.4.6.31, paragraph COPASST-Decree 1072/2015 of the Ministry of Labor, Sole Regulatory Decree of the</p>	<p>En Colombia se interpreta la alta dirección como la Persona o grupo de personas que dirigen y controlan una empresa con el compromiso de organizar la Política de seguridad y salud en el trabajo, expresada formalmente, con un alcance definido y que compromete a toda la organización. Se debe tener en cuenta: Resolución 2013 de 198, artículo 11 funciones del COPASST y el artículo 2.2.4.6.31, parágrafo COPASST del Decreto 1072 de 2015 de Mintrabajo. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Trabajo. Artículo 2.2.4.6.8. Obligaciones de los empleadores. El empleador debe implementar y desarrollar actividades de prevención de accidentes de trabajo y</p>

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				Labor Sector, Article 2.2.4.6.8. Employers' obligations, shall be taken into account: The employer shall implement and undertake activities for the prevention of occupational accidents and occupational diseases as well as for health promotion to the OSHMS, complying with current regulations. Identify the applicable national regulations of the General System of <i>Occupational Risks</i> , which shall be reflected in a legal matrix.	enfermedades laborales, así como de promoción de la salud en el Sistema de Gestión de la Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (SG-SST), de conformidad con la normatividad vigente. Identificar la normatividad nacional aplicable del Sistema General de Riesgos Laborales, la cual debe quedar plasmada en una matriz legal.
AQ 04.05.02	There is communication between management and workers on issues related to their health, safety, and welfare.	Records shall show that communication between management and workers about health, safety, and welfare issues can take place openly (i.e., without fear of intimidation or retaliation) and at least once a year. - It shall be emphasized to workers that, with reasonable justification, they shall remove themselves from unsafe work. The use of this right in good faith shall eliminate any retaliation or	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	

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		<p>consequence to the workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If accidents, near misses, or other dangerous incidents occur, they shall be reported and the cause determined and discussed with the workers. - Management shall define corrective actions to prevent recurrence of similar incidents and clearly explain the corrective actions to the workers. - Workers shall explain to management situations where they feel exposed to risk. - Management shall explain procedures for eliminating or reducing risk detected by workers. <p>The certification body (CB) auditor is not required to make judgments about the content, accuracy, or outcome of such communications. There shall be evidence that the concerns of the workers about health, safety, and welfare are being addressed.</p>		<p>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</p> <p>Emergency prevention, preparedness and response and the Plan for prevention and emergency response in the organization shall be based on Decree 1072/2015, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Labor Sector issued by the Ministry of Labor. Article 2.2.4.6.25.</p> <p>The workplace incident and accident investigation shall be based on Resolution 1401/2007 issued by the Ministry of Social Protection that regulates it, and includes the preparation of an investigation report</p>	<p>La prevención, preparación y respuesta ante emergencias y el Plan para prevención y atención de emergencias en la organización se deben basar en el Decreto 1072 del 2015 Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Trabajo del MinTrabajo. Artículo 2.2.4.6.25.</p> <p>La investigación de incidentes y accidentes de trabajo se debe basar en la Resolución 1401 de 2007 del Min. Protección Social que lo reglamenta, incluye la elaboración de un informe de investigación que contenga el resultado de la investigación de un incidente o accidente con todas las variables y códigos del informe de accidente de</p>

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				<p>containing the result of the investigation of an incident or accident with the variables and codes of the work accident report established in Resolution 156/2005, or the standard that modifies, replaces or supplements it.</p> <p>In Colombia, under the OSHMS of the company, the employer shall assign, document and communicate specific responsibilities in OHS to all levels of the organization, including the Top Management as per Decree 1072/2015 of the Ministry of Labor, the Sole Regulatory Decree of the Labor Sector, Article 2.2.4.6.8. Employers' obligations.</p> <p>Decree 1072 of 2015 establishes new functions of COPASST</p>	<p>trabajo, establecidos en la Resolución 156 de 2005 o la norma que la sustituya, modifique o adicione.</p> <p>En Colombia, dentro del Sistema de Gestión de la Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (SG-SST) en la empresa, el empleador debe asignar, documentar y comunicar las responsabilidades específicas en Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (SST) a todos los niveles de la organización, incluida la alta dirección, según el Decreto 1072 de 2015 de MinTrabajo, Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Trabajo Artículo 2.2.4.6.8. Obligaciones de</p> <p>Los empleadores y en el artículo .; Mintrabajo - Resolución 2013 de</p>

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				<p>when compiling from Decree 1443 of 2014. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive communication of the occupational health and safety policy from senior management (article 2.2.4.6.5). • Receive from the employer information on the development of all stages of the Occupational Health Safety Management System (SG-SST) (article 2.2.4.6.8). • Be accountable internally in relation to their performance (article 2.2.4.6.8). • Give recommendations for the improvement of the SG-SST (article 2.2.4.6.8). • Participate in the training carried out by the Occupational Risk Administrator (article 2.2.4.6.9). 	<p>1986, artículo 11 Funciones del COPASST.</p> <p>El Decreto 1072 de 2015 establece nuevas funciones del COPASST al compilar del Decreto 1443 de 2014. Estas son:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recibir por parte de la alta dirección la comunicación de la política de seguridad y salud en el trabajo (<i>artículo 2.2.4.6.5</i>). • Recibir por parte del empleador información sobre el desarrollo de todas las etapas del Sistema de Gestión de Seguridad de la Salud en el Trabajo (SG-SST) (<i>artículo 2.2.4.6.8</i>). • Rendir cuentas internamente en relación con su desempeño (<i>artículo 2.2.4.6.8</i>). • Dar recomendaciones para el mejoramiento del SG-SST (<i>artículo 2.2.4.6.8</i>). • Participar en las capacitaciones que realice la Administradora de

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the Occupational Health and Safety training program (article 2.2.4.6.11). • Receive the results of the evaluations of the work environments and issue recommendations (article 2.2.4.6.15). • Support the adoption of prevention and control measures derived from change management (article 2.2.4.6.26). • Participate in the planning of audits (article 2.2.4.6.29). • Be aware of the results of the senior management review (article 2.2.4.6.31). • Be part of the investigation team for incidents, work accidents and work-related illnesses (articles 2.2.4.1.6 and 2.2.4.6.32). 	<p>Riesgos Laborales (<i>artículo 2.2.4.6.9</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revisión del programa de capacitación en Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (<i>artículo 2.2.4.6.11</i>). • Recibir los resultados de las evaluaciones de los ambientes de trabajo y emitir recomendaciones (<i>artículo 2.2.4.6.15</i>). • Apoyar la adopción de las medidas de prevención y control derivadas de la gestión del cambio (<i>artículo 2.2.4.6.26</i>). • Participar en la planificación de las auditorías (<i>artículo 2.2.4.6.29</i>). • Tener conocimiento de los resultados de la revisión de la alta dirección (<i>artículo 2.2.4.6.31</i>). • Formar parte del equipo investigador de incidentes, accidentes de trabajo y enfermedades laborales

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				Law 1562 of 2012 and Resolution 312 of 2019 (Ministry of Labor), chapter 3, article 16, the minimum standards for companies with more than 50 workers classified as risk I, II, III, IV and V must comply with the formation and operation of the COPASST.	(<i>artículos 2.2.4.1.6 y 2.2.4.6.32</i>). Ley 1562 de 2012 y la Resolución 312 de 2019 (Mintrabajo), capítulo 3, artículo 16 los estándares mínimos para las empresas de más de 50 trabajadores clasificados con riesgo I, II, III, IV y V deben cumplir con la conformación y funcionamiento del COPASST.
AQ 04.05.03	On-site living quarters are compliant with applicable local regulations, habitable, and equipped with basic services and facilities.	<p>The on-site living quarters for the workers shall be habitable and have a sound roof, windows, and doors, as well as the basic services of potable water, hygienic toilets, cooking facilities, and drains. At a minimum, the quarters shall comply with the local health and safety regulations.</p> <p>Living quarters shall be away from any chemical hazards (including fire hazards, inflammable substances or hazards, etc.), biological hazards (mold, sewage, etc.), and physical hazards (noise, radiation, poor ventilation, extreme temperatures, etc.) identified in the risk assessment.</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, consideration shall be given to the provisions on housing, hygiene and safety in workplaces of</p>	<p>En Colombia, se deben tener en cuenta las disposiciones sobre vivienda, higiene y seguridad en los establecimientos de trabajo de la Resolución 2400 de 1979 del</p>

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		If there are no drains, septic pits may be acceptable if compliant with local regulations.		<p>Resolution 2400/1979 of the Ministry of Housing. CHAPTER I. BUILDINGS AND PREMISES. Article 52 and Article 53. CHAPTER II. HYGIENE SERVICES. CHAPTER V. WASTE DISPOSAL TITLE III. GENERAL RULES ON PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS IN WORKPLACES.</p> <p>The construction of a septic pit shall be filed with the competent environmental authority, such as the corresponding Regional Autonomous Corporation, it shall have a discharge permit and having been requested through the National Single Form available on the website of the competent environmental</p>	<p>Ministerio de Vivienda. CAPÍTULO I. EDIFICIOS Y LOCALES. Artículo 52 y artículo 53. CAPITULO II. SERVICIOS DE HIGIENE. CAPÍTULO V. EVACUACIÓN DE RESIDUOS O DESECHOS. TÍTULO III. NORMAS GENERALES SOBRE RIESGOS FÍSICOS, QUÍMICOS Y BIOLÓGICOS EN LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE TRABAJO.</p> <p>La construcción de un pozo séptico debe ser tramitado ante la autoridad ambiental competente, como la respectiva Corporación Autónoma Regional, y debe tener permiso de vertimiento, ser solicitado mediante el Formulario Único Nacional disponible en la página web de la autoridad ambiental competente y se deben anexar los documentos que exige el cumplimiento del Decreto 3930 de</p>

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				authorities. The documents required by Decree 3930/2010 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development shall be attached.	2010 expedido por el Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible.

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AQ 04.05.04	Transportation provided to workers is safe.	Transportation shall be safe for workers and take into account applicable safety requirements and regulations.	Minor Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
AQ 04.05.05	The producer is compliant with the GRASP v2 add-on (assessed by the same certification body (CB) conducting the audit for the Integrated Farm Assurance (IFA) standard for aquaculture).	<p>The producer shall be compliant with the GRASP v2 add-on, covering all stages of production included under the certification: hatchery, grow-out, and any post-harvest handling done by the same legal entity as the farm.</p> <p>Regarding subcontractors, refer to the GRASP v2 general rules.</p> <p>A compliant GRASP v2 result shall be required in order to be in compliance with AQ 04.05.05 and to receive GLOBALG.A.P. certification for the IFA standard for aquaculture. This applies for all farmed aquatic species, regardless of whether destined to be labeled or only having valid GLOBALG.A.P. certification. No "N/A."</p>	Major Must	Valid GRASP, GLOBALG.A.P. Risk Assessment on Social Practice (GRASP add-on). PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA SPANISH VERSION 2.0_SEP22 (In case of doubt, please refer to the English version.) VALID FROM: OCTOBER 01, 2022. MANDATORY FROM: January 01, 2024. English version is: GLOBALG.A.P. Risk Assessment on Social Practice (GRASP). Control Points and Compliance Criteria/Principles and	El GRASP vigente, Evaluación de Riesgos GLOBALG.A.P. en las Prácticas Sociales (add-on GRASP). PRINCIPIOS Y CRITERIOS. VERSIÓN EN ESPAÑOL 2.0_SEP22 (En caso de duda, consulte la versión en inglés). VÁLIDO DESDE: 1 DE OCTUBRE DE 2022. OBLIGATORIO DESDE: 1 DE ENERO DE 2024. La versión en inglés es: GLOBALG.A.P. Risk Assessment on Social Practice (GRASP). Control Points and Compliance Criteria/Principles and criteria. ENGLISH VERSION 2.0_SEP22. VALID FROM: 5 JANUARY 2023. OBLIGATORY FROM: 1 JANUARY 2024. Disponible en: https://www.globalgap.org/.content/ .

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				criteria. ENGLISH VERSION 2.0_SEP22. VALID FROM: JANUARY 5, 2023. MANDATORY FROM: JANUARY 1, 2024. Available at: https://www.globalgap.org/.content/galleries/documents/220929_GRASP_PCs_v2_0_Sep22_en.pdf	galleries/documents/220929_GRASP_PCs_v2_0_Sep22_en.pdf

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AQ 05	OUTSOURCED ACTIVITIES (SUBCONTRACTORS)			OUTSOURCED ACTIVITIES (SUBCONTRACTORS)	ACTIVIDADES SUBCONTRATADAS (SUBCONTRATISTAS)
	<i>Subcontracting is the practice of assigning, or outsourcing, part of the obligations and tasks under a contract to another party known as a subcontractor.</i>				
AQ 05.01	The producer ensures that outsourced activities comply with the principles and criteria of the standard which are relevant to the services provided.	<p>The producer shall verify that tasks performed by subcontractors are compliant with the relevant principles and criteria of this standard. This verification shall be recorded and made available during the certification body (CB) audit. Based on the subcontractor services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) GLOBALG.A.P. approved CB is allowed to verify compliance through a physical assessment, or ii) A GLOBALG.A.P. approved CB may assess the subcontractor directly. The subcontractor shall receive a letter of conformance from the CB with the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Date of CB assessment 2) Name of the CB 3) Auditor name 4) Details of the subcontractor 5) List of the assessed principles and criteria <p>Other certificates issued to subcontractors against standards that are not officially recognized by GLOBALG.A.P. are not valid evidence of compliance with GLOBALG.A.P. All subcontractors physically handling live farmed aquatic species shall have evidence of animal</p>	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	

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		welfare training. Any activity performed by subcontractors shall follow legislation, including when outside the farm (subcontracted companies removing waste, sludge, old equipment, etc.).			
AQ 06	ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT			ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT	GESTIÓN AMBIENTAL Y DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD
AQ 06.01	Identification of waste and pollutants			Identification of waste and pollutants	Identificación de residuos y contaminantes
AQ 06.01.01	Waste products and sources of pollution are identified and classified in all areas of the farm.	<p>Possible waste products (paper, cardboard, plastic, oil, etc.) and pollution (exhaust smoke, oil, fuel, noise, effluent, chemicals, feed waste, algae produced during net cleaning, etc.) produced by the farm processes have been listed.</p> <p>Waste products shall be identified and classified by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - type - methods of storage - disposal - recycling - reuse <p>Documented evidence shall be available.</p>	Major Must	In Colombia, the factors that deteriorate the environment as well as the identification and classification of waste and sources of contamination of garbage, waste and rubbish are established in Article 8 and TITLE III. OF RESIDUES, GARBAGE, WASTE AND RUBBISH. Article 34 of DECREE 2811 OF DECEMBER 18, 1974, Presidency of the Republic, by which the National Code of Renewable Natural	En Colombia, los factores que deterioran el ambiente, y la identificación y clasificación de los desechos y de las fuentes de contaminación de basuras, desechos y desperdicios se establecen en el Artículo 8 y el TITULO III. DE LOS RESIDUOS, BASURAS, DESECHOS Y DESPERDICIOS. Artículo 34 del DECRETO 2811 DEL 18 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1974 Presidencia de la República. Por el cual se dicta el Código Nacional de Recursos Naturales Renovables y de Protección al Medio Ambiente.

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				<p>Resources and Environmental Protection is issued.</p> <p>In addition, the rational use of plastic bags and the separation of residues at the source shall be carried out by color coding, namely green, black and white, pursuant to RESOLUTION 2184/2019 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), which amends Resolution 668/2016.</p> <p>According to DECREE 1443/2004 of the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, the management of hazardous residues or waste and chemical substances shall take into account the</p>	<p>También, el uso racional de bolsas plásticas y la separación de residuos en la fuente se debe efectuar mediante código de colores, verde, negro, blanco se debe efectuar de acuerdo con la <u>RESOLUCIÓN 2184 DE 2019</u> del Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, MADS. Por la cual se modifica la Resolución MinAmbiente 668 de 2016.</p> <p>La gestión de residuos o desechos peligrosos como de sustancias químicas deben tener en cuenta la prevención y el control de la contaminación ambiental por el manejo de plaguicidas y desechos o residuos peligrosos provenientes de los mismos, según el DECRETO 1443 DE 2004 del Ministerio de</p>

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				<p>prevention and control of environmental pollution due to the handling of pesticides and hazardous residues or waste derived from them.</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - DECREE 1076 OF 2015 of MinAmbiente. Single Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development sector.</p>	<p>Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial.</p> <p>MADS - DECRETO 1076 DE 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del sector Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible.</p>

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AQ 06.02	Waste and pollution action plan			Waste and pollution action plan	Plan de acción para residuos y contaminantes
AQ 06.02.01	A comprehensive, current, and documented waste management system is implemented.	A comprehensive, current, and documented waste management system that covers waste reduction, pollution, and waste recycling shall be available. Air, soil, and water contamination shall be considered where relevant, along with all products and sources identified (organic and inorganic). The waste management system shall include the list of the products and for each of them, the intended reuse/recycle/disposal methods, and where relevant the frequency of collection and removal. The waste management system shall be part of the environmental management plan (EMP).	Major Must	A comprehensive solid waste management plan based on the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan of the municipality or district and/or region, as the case may be of the regulation in force, (DECREE 802 OF MAY 16, 2022 OF THE HOUSING, CITY AND TERRITORY SECTOR, “whereby Chapter 7 is replaced by Title 2 of Part 3, Book 2 of the Sole Regulatory Decree of the Housing, City and Territory Sector, Decree 1077 of May 26, 2005, which partially regulates Article 88 of Law 1753/2015, regarding the incentive for the exploitation of solid waste as well as the enactment of other provisions”.)	Se debe elaborar un plan de gestión integral de residuos sólidos con base en el Plan de Gestión Integral de Residuos Sólidos del municipio o distrito y/o regional, según el caso, de la regulación vigente (DECRETO 802 DE 2022 (16 DE MAYO) del MINISTERIO DE VIVIENDA, CIUDAD Y TERRITORIO “Por el cual se sustituye el capítulo 7, al título 2, de la parte 3, del libro 2, del Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Vivienda, Ciudad y Territorio, Decreto 1077 del 26 de mayo de 2015, que reglamenta parcialmente el artículo 88 de la Ley 1753 de 2015, en lo referente al incentivo al aprovechamiento de residuos sólidos y se dictan otras disposiciones”).

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				Medium and large producers of hazardous waste shall prepare a plan of comprehensive management of hazardous waste (PGRIESPEL) according to DECREE 1076/2015 of the MADS. Sole Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development sector, which includes Decree 4741/2015.	Los medianos y grandes generadores de residuos peligrosos deben elaborar un plan de gestión integral de residuos peligrosos (PGRIESPEL) según indicaciones del MADS DECRETO 1076 DE 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del sector Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, que recoge el Decreto 4741 de 2015.
AQ 06.02.02	The site is kept in a tidy and orderly condition.	Visual assessment shall show that waste and litter are stored in the designated locations (tanks, bins, others). Incidental waste is acceptable as well as waste from the current day's work.	Major Must		
AQ 06.02.03	Holding areas for diesel and other fuel oil tanks are environmentally safe.	Holding areas shall be maintained in manner that mitigates risks to the environment. The minimum requirement is a bunded area, which shall be impervious and be able to contain at least 150% of the largest tank stored within it. There shall be no-smoking signs displayed and appropriate fire emergency provisions made nearby.	Minor Must		

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AQ 06.03	Environmental impact and management			Environmental impact and management	Impacto y gestión ambiental
AQ 06.03.01	An environmental impact assessment (EIA) and an environmental risk assessment (ERA), both including biodiversity, are in place.	<p>An EIA and an ERA, both including biodiversity, shall be reviewed and shall be updated following relevant changes in the farm operations with respect to environmental threats. Legal compliance on all issues shall be demonstrated. Please refer to guideline AQ I, "Examples of environmental impact assessment (EIA), environmental risk assessment (ERA), and respective environmental management plans (EMPs)" and to guideline AQ II, "Biodiversity in environmental impact assessment" and guideline AQ III, "Environmental parameters of relevance based on the aquaculture system used." Qualified persons who can show documented evidence of their competence shall prepare the ERA. Minimum requirements for an EIA shall include the evaluation of the following. If there is no monitoring of some of these parameters, the farm shall properly justify why is not applicable.</p> <p>Effluent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effluent dissolved oxygen (DO) - Effluent ratio BOD₅/COD (biochemical oxygen demand/chemical oxygen demand) - Effluent Kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrate, and nitrite load - Effluent phosphorus load: feed and fertilizers - Effluent suspended solids load - Salinity 	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Facilities of inland fish farming primary production shall take environmental management measures in farm construction and operation to prevent, mitigate and compensate for the environmental impacts caused by the activity.</p> <p>The environmental impact assessment, EIA, of discharges and the environmental risk assessment related to the discharge management system</p>	<p>Las instalaciones de producción primaria piscícola continental deben tomar medidas de manejo ambiental en la construcción y operación del cultivo, para prevenir, mitigar y compensar los impactos ambientales generados por la actividad.</p> <p>La evaluación del impacto ambiental, EIA de los vertimientos y la valoración de riesgos ambientales relacionados en el sistema de gestión del vertimiento deben elaborarse según la Resolución MinAmbiente 1514 de 2012.</p>

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		<p>- pH</p> <p>Other waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disposal of solid wastes and litter - Use and legal disposal of all chemical compounds (refer to AQ 19.02), including pharmaceuticals - Emission of light, sound, and vibrations - Emission of exhaust gases <p>Requirements for an ERA may be, but are not restricted to, the following processes that do not normally occur, but may happen accidentally during the course of operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accidental spill during storage and handling of chemical compounds and fuels - Emissions resulting from fire and fire extinguishing - Escapes of farmed aquatic species, including seedlings (eggs, larvae, others) and their parasites - Release of pathogens and/or disinfectants - Salinization of groundwater and freshwater bodies - Temporary exceeding of water discharge limits - Disposal of water used for washing and cleaning purposes <p>No "N/A."</p>		<p>shall be prepared according to Resolution 1514/2012 of the MADS.</p> <p>According to Decree 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector, it is necessary to have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanitation and Discharge Management (MV, abbreviation in Spanish) Plan; Permit for Discharge in force; Plan for Reconversion to Clean Technology in Discharge Management, pursuant to provisions of Chapter 3, Title 3, Part 2, Book 2 of Decree 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. 	<p>De acuerdo con el Decreto 1076 de 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único del Sector Ambiente Y Desarrollo Sostenible se debe tener:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan de Saneamiento y Manejo Vertimientos - MV, Permiso de Vertimientos vigente, Plan de Reconversión a Tecnología Limpia en Gestión Vertimientos, de conformidad con lo dispuesto con el capítulo 3 del título 3 parte 2, libro 2 del Decreto 1076 de 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único del Sector Ambiente Y Desarrollo Sostenible- - Y un Plan de gestión del riesgo para el manejo de vertimientos según el ARTÍCULO 2.2.3.3.5.4. Plan de gestión del riesgo para el manejo de vertimientos.

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				<p>-And a Risk Management Plan for Discharge Handling pursuant to ARTICLE 2.2.3.3.5.4. Risk Management Plan for Discharge Handling.</p> <p>The application for discharge permits usually requires an environmental impact assessment, EIA, centered on the discharge handling system, therefore, there shall be an extension and/or complement of the impact assessment requested by the environmental regulations, more focused on considerations regarding aquaculture.</p> <p>Producers of shrimp and fish for human consumption for export shall have a documented</p>	<p>La solicitud de permisos de vertimientos por lo general pide una evaluación de impacto ambiental. EIA, enfocada al sistema de gestión del vertimiento, por tanto, se debe contar con una ampliación y/o complemento de las valoraciones de impacto solicitadas por la normatividad ambiental, más enfocada a las consideraciones para acuicultura.</p> <p>Los productores de camarón y de peces para consumo humano para exportación deben disponer de un programa documentado de manejo</p>

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				<p>solid and liquid waste management program and comply with the wastewater treatment requirements of the competent environmental authority (ICA RESOLUTION 1414/2006, Article 4, Paragraph 6).</p> <p>According to AUNAP Resolution 1485, Subparagraph 7.9.19., the description of the environmental management measures implemented to prevent the escape of specimens of species declared adapted to the natural habitat pursuant to provisions of Decree 1780/2015 and AUNAP Resolution 2287/2015 and standards that complement or replace it, addressing at least the following aspects:</p>	<p>de desechos sólidos y líquidos, y cumplir con los requerimientos de tratamiento de aguas residuales exigidos por la autoridad ambiental competente (RESOLUCIÓN ICA 1414 de 2006, Artículo 4, numeral 6).</p> <p>Según la Resolución 1485 de AUNAP, numeral 7.9.19, la descripción de las medidas de manejo ambiental implementadas para evitar el escape de ejemplares de las especies declaradas domesticadas al medio natural, de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Decreto No. 1780 de 2015 y en la Resolución AUNAP No. 2287 de 2015 y las normas que la adición o sustituyan, relacionando como mínimo los siguientes aspectos:</p>

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				<p>(a) Risk assessment and analysis: The risks of the probability of harmful effects or negative impacts to the environment resulting from the development of the activity or as a consequence of a natural or artificial phenomenon shall be estimated.</p> <p>(b) Risk management plan: The set of measures and activities aimed at preventing, mitigating and correcting the duly identified harmful effects caused by the development of the activity shall be defined.</p> <p>(c) Contingency measures: The preparation and execution of the response to the occurrence of emergencies and the subsequent recovery of</p>	<p>a) Evaluación y análisis de riesgos: Debe dimensionar los riesgos o la probabilidad de efectos nocivos o impactos negativos para el ambiente producto del desarrollo de la actividad o como consecuencia de un fenómeno natural o artificial.</p> <p>b) Plan de manejo de riesgos: Debe formular el conjunto de medidas y actividades que están orientadas a prevenir, mitigar y corregir los efectos nocivos debidamente identificados que se causen por el desarrollo de la actividad.</p> <p>c) Medidas de contingencia: Debe describir la preparación y ejecución de la respuesta ante la ocurrencia de emergencias y de la posterior recuperación de los elementos afectados.</p>

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				the affected elements shall be described.	
AQ 06.03.02	A biodiversity-inclusive environmental management plan (EMP) has been developed, setting out strategies to minimize all effects on the environment.	<p>An EMP, including biodiversity and based on the environmental impact assessment (EIA) in AQ 06.03.01 and the risk assessment in AQ 01.02.01, shall have been developed, setting out strategies to minimize all effects on the environment.</p> <p>It shall incorporate a regular environmental monitoring program, including the frequency of the parameters established to be measured.</p> <p>The records of disposal and emission shall demonstrate both legal compliance and accordance with the biosecurity plan (refer to AQ 20.08.01).</p> <p>Refer to guideline AQ III, “Environmental parameters of relevance based on the aquaculture system used,” where detailed guidance based on farming systems is provided.</p> <p>No “N/A.”</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>The environmental management plan shall include the information presented in the environmental assessment of discharge mandated by current national regulations, Decree 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector, to structure an environmental management plan in relation to the discharge management system, yet</p>	<p>El plan de gestión ambiental debe incluir la información presentada en la evaluación ambiental del vertimiento exigida por la reglamentación nacional vigente, Decreto 1076 de 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único del Sector Ambiente Y Desarrollo Sostenible, para estructurar un plan de gestión ambiental con relación al sistema de gestión del vertimiento, pero sin contemplar otros asuntos ambientales de importancia piscícola, por lo que se recomienda complementar el plan de gestión ambiental con la información presentada en la evaluación ambiental del vertimiento exigida por la normatividad.</p>

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				<p>not including other environmental issues of importance to fish farming; therefore, it is recommended that the environmental management plan be complemented with the information presented in the environmental assessment of the discharge mandated by regulations.</p> <p>Producers of shrimp and fish for human consumption for export shall have a waste management program, pursuant to ICA RESOLUTION 1414/2006, Article 4, Paragraph 6.</p>	<p>Los productores de camarón y de peces para consumo humano para exportación deben tener un Programa de manejo de desechos, según la RESOLUCIÓN ICA 1414 de 2006 Artículo 4, numeral 6.</p>
AQ 06.03.03	There is no significant negative impact on the biodiversity of the benthic fauna and/or recipient water body sediment/water column.	For all farming systems, monitoring of benthic biodiversity, chemical indicators, and possible accumulation of chemical residues or organic waste in the recipient water body sediment shall take place. Type of analysis and monitoring frequency shall be determined based on the risks identified in	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make</i>	

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		<p>the environmental impact assessment (EIA) (refer to AQ 06.03.01) and applicable legislation. Analysis results shall be available for the certification body (CB) audit, and the evidence provided shall show that there is no significant negative impact on the biodiversity of the benthic fauna and/or recipient water body sediment/water column.</p> <p>If a farmer considers that they may be exempted from benthic monitoring (e.g., due to the type of seabed substrate or water depth), they shall present evidence to support this position.</p>		<p><i>reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>The analysis and monitoring frequency of the results of the biodiversity impact assessment shall be assessed by an environmental laboratory accredited by the Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales (IDEAM) -- IDEAM RESOLUTION 0104 of January 28, 2022 "Whereby the requirements and procedures for the Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories in Colombia are established and other decisions are made".</p> <p>At this point, it is suggested that elfuentes take into account what the Normogram indicates</p>	<p>Los análisis y frecuencia de monitoreo de los resultados de la evaluación del impacto sobre la biodiversidad deben ser evaluados por un laboratorio ambiental acreditado por el IDEAM (RESOLUCIÓN IDEAM Nro. 0104 de 28 de enero de 2022 "Por medio de la cual se establecen los requisitos y el procedimiento para la Acreditación de Laboratorios Ambientales en Colombia y se toman otras determinaciones").</p> <p>En este punto se sugiere tener en cuenta de elfuentes lo que indica el Normograma con los siguientes actos administrativos:</p>

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				<p>with the following administrative acts: Resolution 1514 of 2012, by which the terms of reference are adopted for the preparation of the risk management plan for the management of discharges. Resolution 631 of 2015, which establishes the parameters and maximum permissible limit values in potential discharges to its body of surface water and other public sewage systems. Resolution 883 of 2018, which establishes the parameters and maximum permissible limit values in specific discharges to bodies of marine waters and dictates other provisions. Resolution 1207 of 2014 by which provisions related to the use of treated wastewater are adopted.</p>	<p>Resolución 1514 de 2012, por la cual se adoptan los terminos de referencia para la elaboración del plan de gestión del riesgo para el manejo de vertimientos Resolución 631 de 2015 por la cual se establece los parámetros y los valores límites máximos permisibles en los vertimientos puntuales a su cuerpo de aguas superficiales y a otros sistemas de alcantarillado público. Resolución 883 de 2018 por la cual se establecen los parámetros y los valores límites máximos permisibles en los vertimientos puntuales a cuerpos de aguas marinas y se dictan otras disposiciones. Resolución 1207 de 2014 por la cual se adoptan disposiciones relacionadas con el uso de aguas residuales tratadas. Decreto 2667 de 2012 por el cual se reglamente la tasa retributiva por la utilización directa e indirecta del agua como receptor de los vertimientos puntuales y se toman otras determinaciones... Se sugiere tener en cuenta el Normograma Sectorial.</p>

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				<p>Decree 2667 of 2012 by which the remuneration rate for the direct and indirect use of water as a recipient of specific discharges is regulated and other determinations are made... It is suggested to take into account the Sectoral Normogram.</p> <p>Assessment of the composition, abundance and other biological indicators is recommended to determine the status of phytoplankton upstream and downstream of the discharge in the area above the mixing zone. Pursuant to Article 2.2.8.9.1.7, Decree 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector, the</p>	<p>Se recomienda evaluar la composición, abundancia y otros indicadores biológicos para determinar el estado del fitoplancton aguas arriba y aguas abajo del vertimiento, en zona superior a la zona de mezcla. De conformidad con el artículo 2.2.8.9.1.7. del Decreto 1076 de 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único del Sector Ambiente Y Desarrollo Sostenible, el IDEAM publicará y actualizará, permanentemente en su página web, la información de los laboratorios ambientales acreditados y en proceso de acreditación, para conocimiento de las autoridades ambientales competentes y demás</p>

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				<p>IDEAM shall publish and update permanently on its website the information of environmental laboratories accredited and in the process of accreditation, for the awareness of competent environmental authorities and other persons interested in accessing their services. https://www.datos.gov.co/Ambiente-y-Desarrollo-Sostenible/Listado-de-laboratorios-ambientales-acreditados-ID/2waz-aaaa</p> <p>The BANK OF INDICATORS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSING PROCESS can be taken into account: https://www.minambiente.gov.co/wp-content/uploads/2022/04</p>	<p>personas interesadas en acceder a sus servicios. https://www.datos.gov.co/Ambiente-y-Desarrollo-Sostenible/Listado-de-laboratorios-ambientales-acreditados-ID/2waz-aaaa</p> <p>La entidad ambiental en Colombia recomienda revisar el BANCO DE INDICADORES PARA EL PROCESO DE LICENCIAMIENTO AMBIENTAL https://www.minambiente.gov.co/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Listado-de-Indicadores-para-la-evaluacion-</p>

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				/Listado-de-Indicadores-para-la-evaluacion-y-seguimiento-de-impactos-ambientales.pdf	y-seguimiento-de-impactos-ambientales.pdf
AQ 06.03.04	There is further evaluation to show that there is no significant negative impact on the biodiversity of the benthic fauna and/or recipient water body sediment/water column.	A biological quality evaluation based on macro fauna should provide insight on the potential impact. As a precautionary rule, effluents shall be treated before discharge.	Recom.		
AQ 06.04	Water usage and disposal			Water usage and disposal	Utilización y eliminación de aguas
	<i>Cross-reference with AQ 06.03.02</i>			<i>Cross-reference with AQ 06.03.02</i>	<i>Referencia cruzada con AQ 06.03.02</i>
AQ 06.04.01	Water abstraction and discharge meet the requirements set by the competent authority and do not pose a risk to local communities and natural biodiversity.	The records of discharge licenses and abstraction rights for each site, plus records of abstraction amounts taken over 12 months, shall be available. The producer shall show evidence that the farming activities do not pose a risk to desiccation-sensitive biodiversity and do not limit access to household water for the local community.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, the use of inland water resources requires a concession,</p>	<p>En Colombia, el uso del recurso hídrico continental es a través de la figura de la concesión, según el</p>

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				<p>pursuant to Article 36 of DECREE 1541/1978 of the MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. This article declares that all natural or legal persons, public or private, require a concession to obtain the right to use water for the purposes established therein. Item (m) Aquaculture and fisheries [Article compiled in Article 2.2.3.2.7.1 of the Sole Regulatory Decree 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector.</p> <p>In addition, the criteria and procedures for the processing of maritime concessions in waters, beaches, low tide lands in premises of public use for marine, mariculture and/or aquaculture</p>	<p>DECRETO 1541 DE 1978 del MinAgricultura, Artículo 36 que establece que toda persona natural o jurídica, pública o privada, requiere concesión para obtener el derecho al aprovechamiento de las aguas para los fines allí establecidos: literal (m) Acuicultura y pesca <Artículo compilado en el Artículo 2.2.3.2.7.1 del Decreto Único Reglamentario 1076 de 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único del Sector Ambiente Y Desarrollo Sostenible.</p> <p>También, se deben cumplir los criterios y el procedimiento para el trámite de concesiones marítimas en las aguas, playas, terrenos de bajamar en bienes de uso público para proyectos de marinas, maricultura y/o acuicultura otorgadas por las Capitanías de Puerto de</p>

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				<p>projects granted by the Main Port Authorities according to the provisions of Article 3.1.1, Decree 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment. Sole Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector shall be complied with.</p> <p>According to DIMAR RESOLUTION 378/2019, for approval of the water concession application, the water resource users shall submit the Program for Efficient Use and Saving of Water to the Regional Autonomous Corporations and other environmental authorities. The Regional Autonomous Corporations and other competent environmental authorities</p>	<p>Primera Categoría según lo dispuesto en el Artículo 3.1.1 del Decreto 1076 de 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único del Sector Ambiente Y Desarrollo Sostenible >.</p> <p>Según la RESOLUCIÓN 378 DE 2019 de la Dirección General Marítima - DIMAR Los usuarios del recurso hídrico deben presentar para aprobación de la solicitud de concesión de aguas a las Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales y demás autoridades ambientales, el Programa de Uso Eficiente y Ahorro de Agua. Las Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales y demás autoridades ambientales competentes fijarán los indicadores y metas del uso eficiente y ahorro del agua para los demás usuarios en su área de jurisdicción</p>

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				<p>shall set indicators and goals for the efficient use and saving of water for other users in their area of jurisdiction (Law 373/1997 and Decree 1090/2018 of the Ministry of Environment).</p> <p>Catchment and discharges shall comply with the provisions of the current national legislation, as per DECREE 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. CHAPTER 2. USE AND EXPLOITATION OF WATER, with respect to the determination of rates for water use, retributive rates for punctual discharges to water and use of water for fishing, mariculture and</p>	<p>(Ley 373 de 1997 y Decreto 1090 de 2018 de MinAmbiente).</p> <p>La captación y los vertimientos deben cumplir lo establecido en la legislación nacional vigente, DECRETO 1076 DE 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Ambiental y Desarrollo Sostenible. CAPÍTULO 2. USO Y APROVECHAMIENTO DEL AGUA, respecto a la determinación de las tasas por utilización del agua, las tasas retributivas por vertimientos puntuales al agua y el uso del agua para pesca, maricultura y acuicultura. Demostrar el cumplimiento de los objetivos de calidad propuestos por la autoridad ambiental para las fuentes receptoras de los vertimientos.</p>

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				<p>aquaculture. Demonstrate compliance with the quality objectives proposed by the environmental authority for the receiving sources of discharge.</p> <p>Discharge shall comply with the provisions of the Ministry of Environment Resolutions 631/2015, 1256/2021 or 699/2022, by which the parameters and maximum permissible limit values in specific discharge points of Treated Domestic Wastewater to the ground are established and other provisions are issued.</p>	<p>El vertimiento debe cumplir lo establecido en la Resolución MinAmbiente 631 de 2015, Resolución MinAmbiente 1256 de 2021, o en la Resolución MinAmbiente 699 de 2022 Por la cual se establecen los parámetros y los valores límites máximos permisibles en los vertimientos puntuales de Aguas Residuales Domésticas Tratadas al suelo, y se dictan otras disposiciones.</p>

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AQ 06.04.02	The communities surrounding the farm have access to fishing areas, where applicable.	The producer shall show evidence by means of documents (maps, official authorizations, licenses, regulations, stakeholder consultation, etc.) that communities are allowed to fish in a well-defined area around the aquaculture infrastructures (net cages, rope cultures, inlet pumping stations, etc.).	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, the ILO Convention No. 169 Declaration of the United Nations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples has been ratified through Law 21 of 2012, by means of which the Convention number 169 of 1989 on indigenous and tribal peoples in countries is approved. Independents, adopted by the 76th. General Meeting of the O.I.T.</p> <p>Also governs Law 99 of 1993, ARTICLE 76, About Indigenous and Black Communities. The exploitation of natural resources shall be done</p>	<p>En Colombia se ha ratificado el Convenio OIT No. 169 Declaración de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas mediante la Ley 21 de 2012, Por medio de la cual se aprueba el Convenio número 169 de 1989 sobre pueblos indígenas y tribales en países independientes, adoptado por la 76a. Reunión General de la O.I.T.</p> <p>También rige la Ley 99 de 1993, ARTICULO 76. De las Comunidades Indígenas y Negras. La explotación de los recursos naturales debe hacerse sin desmedro de la integridad cultural, social y</p>

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				<p>without detriment to the cultural, social and economic integrity of the indigenous and traditional black communities in accordance with Law 70/1993 and Article 330 of the National Constitution, and decisions on the matter shall be made after consultation with the representatives of such communities.</p> <p>For the consultation, the Presidential Directive 10 of 2013. "Guide for conducting prior consultation with ethnic communities", November 7, 2013 and Decree 2163/2012. "whereby the high level consultative commission of black, <i>raizal</i> and <i>palenquero</i> communities is formed and regulated and other provisions are issued",</p>	<p>económica de las comunidades indígenas y de las negras tradicionales de acuerdo con la Ley 70 de 1993 y el artículo 330 de la Constitución Nacional, y las decisiones sobre la materia se tomarán, previa consulta a los representantes de tales comunidades.</p> <p>Para la consulta, se puede tener en Cuenta la Directiva presidencial 10 de 2013. "Guía para la realización de Consulta Previa con Comunidades Étnicas" Noviembre 7 de 2013 y el Decreto 2163 de 2012. "Por el cual se conforma y reglamenta la Comisión Consultiva de Alto Nivel de Comunidades Negras, Raizales y Palenqueras y se dictan otras disposiciones" Octubre 19 de 2012.</p>

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				<p>October 19, 2012, may be taken into account.</p> <p>The restrictions or technical conditions that the environmental authority establishes in the water concession or in the regulation of the water body, or on the production capacity, shall also be taken into account. The restrictions established by the environmental authority in the reservoir's operating regulations for the placement of primary production facilities or complementary activities.</p> <p>The review of these aspects in the Land Planning Scheme (POT) on land use in a compatible manner with livestock activity at the breeding and fattening stages. National productive planning</p>	<p>También se deben tener en cuenta las restricciones o condiciones técnicas que la autoridad ambiental establezca en la concesión de aguas o en la reglamentación del cuerpo de agua, o sobre la capacidad de producción. Las restricciones que la autoridad ambiental ha establecido dentro del reglamento operativo del embalse para la localización de las instalaciones de producción primaria o actividades complementarias.</p> <p>La revisión de estos aspectos en el Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial (POT) sobre uso del suelo compatible con la actividad pecuaria para los eslabones de semilla y engorde. Plan nacional de ordenamiento productivo del sector pesquero, Plan Nacional de Desarrollo de la Acuicultura</p>

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				scheme for the fishing sector, National Plan of Development of Sustainable Aquaculture (PlaNDAS). Plan the use of the territory for fisheries activity in coordination with the UPRA.	Sostenible - PlaNDAS. Planificar el uso del territorio para la actividad pesquera en coordinación con la Unidad de Planificación Rural Agropecuaria-UPRA.
AQ 06.04.03	Inlet/outlet water quality is in compliance with existing local regulations and requirements of the environmental impact assessment (EIA)/environmental management plan (EMP).	The sampling results, sampling plan (frequency and location of where samples are taken), and records of appropriate corrective actions following evaluation of inlet/outlet water quality shall be available for the certification body (CB) audit. Refer to guideline AQ III, "Environmental parameters of relevance based on the aquaculture system used."	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, the quality of water for human consumption shall comply with the specifications of RESOLUTION 2115/2007, which establishes the characteristics, basic instruments and frequencies of the control and surveillance system</p>	<p>En Colombia, la calidad del agua para consumo humano debe cumplir las especificaciones de la RESOLUCIÓN 2115 DE 2007, MinAmbiente y Min Salud, Por medio de la cual se señalan características, instrumentos básicos y frecuencias del sistema de control y vigilancia para la calidad del agua para consumo humano</p>

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				<p>for the quality of water for human consumption.</p> <p>Water for food supply, processing and commercialization shall be of potable quality according to RESOLUTION 2674/2013 of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.</p> <p>The protection and exploitation of water shall comply with ARTICLE 2.2.1.1.18.1 of DECREE 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. SECTION 5. STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND SECTION 18: CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES ON RURAL PREMISES.</p>	<p>La calidad del agua de abastecimiento, procesamiento y comercialización de alimentos debe ser agua potable, según la Resolución 2674 de 2013, RESOLUCIÓN 2674 DE 2013 del Ministerio de Salud y protección Social.</p> <p>La protección y aprovechamiento de las aguas debe cumplir el ARTÍCULO 2.2.1.1.18.1 del DECRETO 1076 DE 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Ambiental y Desarrollo Sostenible. SECCIÓN 5. ESTUDIO DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL y SECCIÓN 18 CONSERVACIÓN DE LOS RECURSOS NATURALES EN PREDIOS RURALES.</p>

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				<p>The verification of discharge water quality shall comply with the requirements of the parameters and maximum permissible limit values in specific discharge points to superficial water bodies and to public sewage systems as per RESOLUTION 631/2015.</p> <p>In addition, the parameters and maximum permissible limit values in specific discharge points of treated domestic wastewater to the ground shall be complied with, according to Resolution 699/2022 and Resolution 1256/2021 of the Ministry of Environment, by which the use of wastewater is regulated and others are approved, including recirculation, which is the</p>	<p>La verificación de la calidad del agua de salida debe cumplir los requisitos de los parámetros y los valores límites máximos permisibles en los vertimientos puntuales a cuerpos de agua superficiales y a los sistemas de alcantarillado público de la RESOLUCIÓN 631 DE 2015.</p> <p>Además, se deben cumplir los parámetros y los valores límites máximos permisibles en los vertimientos puntuales de aguas residuales domésticas tratadas al suelo según la Resolución 699 de 2022 de MinAmbiente y también la Resolución 1256 de 2021 de MinAmbiente, Por la cual se reglamenta el uso de las aguas residuales y se adoptan otras, incluida la recirculación que es el uso de las Aguas Residuales en operaciones y procesos unitarios dentro de la misma actividad económica que las genera y por parte del mismo Usuario Generador,</p>

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				use of wastewater in operations and unitary processes carried out within the same economic activity that originates them and by the same Producer User, avoiding contact with the ground at the time of use, except in the case where the ground is used to support infrastructure.	sin que exista contacto con el suelo al momento de su uso, salvo cuando se trate de suelo de soporte de infraestructura.
AQ 06.04.04	Fresh groundwater and/or potable water is not used to lower the salt concentration of farm water.	Well water or potable water should not be used to lower the salt concentration of farm water.	Recom.		
AQ 06.04.05	Water quality – in all storage systems – is verified as adequate for its uses.	Indoor primary production facilities and any other water storage systems shall maintain a supply of water fit for its intended purposes. The water in all storage systems shall not compromise food safety, handwashing, equipment, and post-harvest washing.	Major Must	In Colombia, verification of the quality of water suitable for use in aquaculture — in all storage systems — shall be carried out and documented by means of physical-chemical and/or bacteriological analyses of the water used in the stocking on a semi-	En Colombia, la verificación de la calidad del agua adecuada para el uso en acuicultura -en todos los sistemas de almacenamiento- se debe realizar y documentar mediante análisis físico-químicos y/o bacteriológicos al agua utilizada en el cultivo semestralmente (Para los establecimientos AREL el monitoreo será anual) y cuando se requiera, tomar las acciones correctivas de

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				<p>annual basis (for AREL facilities, monitoring shall be annual) and when required, corrective actions shall be taken according to the recommendations made by the facilities' technical assistant (definition 3.5.) In addition to monitoring water quality, the frequency of washing of storage tanks and pipes shall be considered and corrective actions shall be taken according to recommendations of the site technical assistant. The above according to ICA Resolution 20186/2016. ANNEX. BIOSECURITY AND SANITARY MEASURES FOR AQUACULTURE SITES. ANNEX 1.3. Monitoring of water quality.</p> <p>Upon arrival of the animals and during</p>	<p>acuerdo a las recomendaciones hechas por el asistente técnico del establecimiento (definición 3.5). Además de monitorear la calidad de agua, se debe tener en cuenta la frecuencia y el lavado de tanques de almacenamiento y tuberías, y tomar las acciones correctivas de acuerdo a las recomendaciones hechas por el asistente técnico del establecimiento. Lo anterior, según la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016. ANEXO. CONDICIONES SANITARIAS Y DE BIOSEGURIDAD PARA LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE ACUICULTURA. ANEXO 1.3. Monitoreo de la calidad de agua.</p> <p>A la llegada de los animales y durante la cuarentena, se deben</p>

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				quarantine, physicochemical and/or microbiological monitoring of water quality shall be carried out.	realizar monitoreos físico-químicos y/o microbiológicos de la calidad del agua.
AQ 06.04.06	Measured impacts of effluents are in accordance with legislation and with the prescriptions of the environmental impact assessment (EIA)/environmental management plan (EMP).	It is the responsibility of the producer to ensure that no process impacting the recipient water exceeds targets in the EMP. Farm management shall be able to demonstrate compliance and knowledge of legislation in the interview. The records and discharge permits, which shall be valid and operating within limits at each site, shall be in place. It shall be possible to monitor progress.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, assessed impacts of effluents or discharges produced by the activity on the body of water and its uses or on the ground shall comply with current national legislation, that is, the discharge standards issued by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, which is in charge of defining the</p>	<p>En Colombia, los impactos medidos de los efluentes o de los vertimientos generados por la actividad sobre el cuerpo de agua y sus usos o al suelo debe cumplir la legislación nacional vigente, es decir las normas de vertimientos emitidas por el Ministerio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible quien establece los parámetros y los límites máximos permisibles de los vertimientos a las aguas superficiales, marinas, a los sistemas de alcantarillado público y al suelo. También se deben cumplir</p>

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				<p>parameters and maximum permissible limits for discharges into surface and marine waters, public sewage systems and ground. The technical conditions of the discharge and the requirements of the environmental impact assessment (EIA)/environmental management plan (EMP). This shall take into account the water resources planning schemes and/or the environmental management plan of the aquifer affected by the discharge, prepared by the environmental authorities. When these do not exist, the competent environmental authority shall define the terms and conditions under which the prediction and</p>	<p>las condiciones técnicas de la descarga y las prescripciones de la evaluación de impacto ambiental (EIA)/plan de manejo ambiental (PMA). Para esto se deben tener en cuenta los Planes de Ordenamiento del Recurso Hídrico (POMCA) y/o el plan de manejo ambiental del acuífero (PMAA) asociado al vertimiento, elaborados por las autoridades ambientales. Cuando estos no existan, la autoridad ambiental competente definirá los términos y condiciones bajo los cuales se debe realizar la predicción y valoración de los impactos.</p>

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				<p>assessment of impacts shall be carried out.</p> <p>The national regulation is compiled in DECREE 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector, on aspects such as: 22. Discharge standard. Set of parameters and values that the discharge shall comply with at the time of discharge. 26. Point of discharge. Site or place where a discharge is made into a body of water, sewage system or ground. ARTICLE 2.2.3.2.20.2. Concession and discharge permit. If as a consequence of the use of water in any of the uses provided for in Article 2.2.3.2.2.7.1 of this Decree, substances or wastes are to be</p>	<p>La reglamentación nacional está compilada en el DECRETO 1076 DE 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Ambiental y Desarrollo Sostenible, sobre aspectos tales como: 22. Norma de vertimiento. Conjunto de parámetros y valores que debe cumplir el vertimiento en el momento de la descarga. 26. Punto de descarga. Sitio o lugar donde se realiza un vertimiento al cuerpo de agua, al alcantarillado o al suelo. ARTÍCULO 2.2.3.2.20.2. Concesión y permiso de vertimientos. Si como consecuencia del aprovechamiento de aguas en cualquiera de los usos previstos por el artículo 2.2.3.2.7.1 de este Decreto se han de incorporar a las aguas sustancias o desechos, se requerirá permiso de vertimiento el cual se transmitirá junto con la solicitud de concesión o permiso para el uso del agua o posteriormente a tales actividades sobrevienen al otorgamiento del permiso o concesión. Igualmente</p>

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				<p>released into the water, a discharge permit shall be required, which shall be submitted together with the application for the concession or permit for the use of water or subsequently to such activities upon the granting of the permit or concession. This permit shall also be requested by the current holders of concessions for the use of water. ARTICLE 2.2.3.3.5.1 Discharge permit requirement. Any natural or legal person whose activity or service results in discharges to surface or marine waters, or to the ground, shall request and process before the competent environment authority, the respective discharge permit.</p> <p>SECTION 3. ABOUT OBLIGATIONS AND</p>	<p>deben solicitar este permiso los actuales titulares de concesión para el uso de las aguas. ARTÍCULO 2.2.3.3.5.1. Requerimiento de permiso de vertimiento. Toda persona natural o jurídica cuya actividad o servicio genere vertimientos a las aguas superficiales, marinas, o al suelo, debe solicitar y tramitar ante la autoridad ambiental competente, el respectivo permiso de vertimientos.</p> <p>SECCIÓN 3. DE LAS OBLIGACIONES Y</p>

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				<p>RESPONSIBILITIES. ARTICLE 2.2.6.1.3.1. Obligations of the Producer. In accordance with the law provisions, within the framework of the comprehensive management of hazardous residues or waste. SECTION 18. CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN RURAL PREMISES. ARTICLE 2.2.1.1.18.1. Protection and exploitation of water. Obligations of the owners of the premises in relation to the conservation, protection and exploitation of water. IDEAM RESOLUTION 0062/2007 “whereby sampling and laboratory analysis protocols are adopted for the physicochemical characterization of</p>	<p>RESPONSABILIDADES. ARTÍCULO 2.2.6.1.3.1. Obligaciones del Generador. De conformidad con lo establecido en la ley, en el marco de la gestión integral de los residuos o desechos peligrosos. SECCIÓN 18. CONSERVACIÓN DE LOS RECURSOS NATURALES EN PREDIOS RURALES ARTÍCULO 2.2.1.1.18.1 Protección y aprovechamiento de las aguas. Obligaciones de los propietarios de los predios en relación con la conservación, protección y aprovechamiento de las aguas. RESOLUCION IDEAM No. 0062 de 2007 “Por la cual se adoptan los protocolos de muestreo y análisis de laboratorio para la caracterización fisicoquímica de los residuos o desechos peligrosos en el país”.</p>

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				hazardous residues or waste in the country”	
AQ 07	CONSERVATION			CONSERVATION	CONSERVACIÓN
AQ 07.01	Impact of farming on the environment and biodiversity			Impact of farming on the environment and biodiversity	Impacto de la producción en el medio ambiente y en la biodiversidad
AQ 07.01.01	The producer has a wildlife management and conservation plan that acknowledges the impact of farming activities (including possible escapes) on the environment.	There shall be a documented action plan that aims to enhance habitats and maintain biodiversity, aiming for zero escapes. This can be either an individual plan or a regional activity that the farm participates in or is covered by. The action plan shall pay special attention to areas of environmental interest being protected and make reference to legal requirements, where applicable.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, it is mandatory to have a Wildlife Management and Conservation Plan based on the diagnosis of protected areas and wetlands carried out by the Regional Autonomous Corporations and Sustainable Development Corporations of the</p>	<p>En Colombia se debe tener un Plan de manejo y conservación de la vida silvestre con base en el diagnóstico de las áreas protegidas y humedales que realicen las Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales y de Desarrollo Sostenible de su jurisdicción, con la participación activa de los productores se formularán e implementarán junto con las CAR's y CDS planes de manejo concertados para el área protegida (AP) y los humedales de</p>

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				<p>corresponding jurisdiction. These corporations together with the producers shall develop and implement management agreed plans for the protected areas, local wetlands according to the requirements of DECREE 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. ARTICLE 2.2.2.1.1.6. Conservation objectives for the protected areas of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP). ARTICLE 2.2.2.3.2.4. About ecosystems of particular ecological importance. SECTION 18. CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN</p>	<p>carácter local, según los requisitos del DECRETO 1076 DE 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Ambiental y Desarrollo Sostenible. ARTÍCULO 2.2.2.1.1.6. Objetivos de conservación de las áreas protegidas del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, Sinap. ARTÍCULO 2.2.2.3.2.4. De los ecosistemas de especial importancia ecológica. SECCIÓN 18. CONSERVACIÓN DE LOS RECURSOS NATURALES EN PREDIOS RURALES. ARTÍCULO 2.2.1.1.18.1 Protección y aprovechamiento de las aguas.</p>

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				RURAL PREMISES. ARTICLE 2.2.1.1.18.1 Protection and exploitation of waters.	
AQ 07.01.02	The producer considers how to enhance the environment for the benefit of the local community and flora and fauna with a policy that is compatible with sustainable commercial aquaculture production, striving to minimize environmental impact.	<p>There should be tangible actions and initiatives that can be demonstrated:</p> <p>1) By the producer on the production site, at local scale, or at regional scale</p> <p>2) By participation in a group that is active in environmental support schemes concerned with habitat quality and habitat elements.</p> <p>There should be a commitment within the conservation plan to conduct a baseline evaluation 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 should also be a clear list of priorities and actions for enhancing habitats for fauna and flora where viable and for increasing biodiversity on the farm.</p>	Recom.		
AQ 07.02	Predator exclusion plan			Predator exclusion plan	Plan de exclusión de depredadores
AQ 07.02.01	The producer performs a risk assessment to evaluate whether predator preventive nets are required.	A risk assessment shall be performed, with results determining whether predator nets may be required, which size would restrict access to the farmed stock, and how to avoid entanglement of the farmed aquatic species. Refer to AQ 20.02.14 on risk assessment for animal welfare.	Major Must		

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AQ 07.02.02	If nets are required, there is in place a regular net and predator net checking system used to reduce negative interaction with the wildlife.	The records and management system for nets shall be in place to prove that they exist and operate to reduce negative interactions with the wildlife. Interviews with workers shall be taken in account for justified records.	Major Must		
AQ 07.02.03	Implemented predator control techniques avoid any type of lethal interaction with the wildlife.	An effective predator control plan shall be in place, using exclusion measures and/or scaring devices. Documented anti-predator methods shall be in accordance with relevant legislation and codes of practice, including legislation on endangered species. If all nonlethal control options have been exhausted, lethal dispatch of predators (if workers' safety is in danger, to avoid significant suffering or mortality among farmed aquatic species, as an act of mercy, etc.) is within the constraints of legislation. The producer shall record all lethal dispatches of predators (number of animals and species). A legal permit allowing lethal dispatch shall be available. Lethal dispatch of predators shall be performed humanely.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
AQ 07.03	Escapes			Escapes	Escapes
AQ 07.03.01	The environmental management plan (EMP) includes a contingency	Procedures to avoid escapes shall be in place, paying special attention to climate change and taking into account site history.	Major Must	In Colombia, the environmental management plan,	En Colombia, el plan de manejo ambiental, según la Resolución AUNAP 1485 DE 2022 y las normas

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	<p>plan and a standard operating procedure to avoid escape of farmed aquatic species into the sea or local freshwater course.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Precautions shall be in place to prevent the erosion of dams or channels that could lead to subsequent escapes. - The infrastructure shall be calculated for high flood levels. Evidence of high flood levels in calculations shall be presented. - Additional infrastructure to prevent escapes shall be part of the preventive measures. - The EMP shall include a contingency plan. <p>The contingency plans and records of all escaped stock for the previous certification cycle shall be available, along with confirmation that all escapes have been reported to the authorities for all sites. Information reported to the authorities shall include biomass, health status, and any food safety risk associated with the escaped farmed aquatic species.</p> <p>The hatchery/farm shall have an effective and documented procedure for preventing accidental release of the farmed aquatic species into the environment.</p> <p>Where applicable, pen structures and moorings shall be inspected according to a documented schedule based on the risk assessment. Routine maintenance, and repair procedures as necessary, shall be performed and recorded.</p>		<p>according to AUNAP Resolution 1485/2022 and the standards that add or replace it shall include the description of the environmental management measures implemented to prevent the escape of specimens of species declared domesticated or adapted to the natural habitat, in accordance with the provisions of Decree 1780/2015 of the Presidency of the Republic "by which Decree 1071/2015 of the Ministry of Agriculture is added, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Rural Development Administrative Sector in relation to the adoption of measures to manage, promote and control the aquaculture activity" and in AUNAP Resolution 2287/2015.</p>	<p>que la adicionen o sustituyan, debe incluir la descripción de las medidas de manejo ambiental implementadas para evitar el escape de ejemplares de las especies declaradas domesticadas al medio natural, de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Decreto No. 1780 de 2015 de la Presidencia de la República "Por el cual se adiciona el Decreto 1071 de 2015 de MinAgricultura. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Administrativo Agropecuario, Pesquero y de Desarrollo Rural, en lo relacionado con la adopción de medidas para administrar, fomentar y controlar la actividad de la acuicultura" y en la Resolución AUNAP No. 2287 de 2015. Las especies de peces domesticadas en Colombia son:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trucha arco iris (Oncorhynchus mykiss) - Tilapia del Nilo, tilapia plateada o mojarra lora (Oreochromis niloticus) y. - Híbrido Tilapia roja (Oreochromis sp.)

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		Contingency plans should include plans for recapturing escaped farmed aquatic species.		<p>Domesticated fish species in Colombia are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rainbow Trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) - Nile Tilapia, Silver Tilapia or Mojarra Lora (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>), and - Hybrid Red Tilapia (<i>Oreochromis</i> sp.) <p>Environmental management measures shall include at least the following aspects:</p> <p>(a) Risk assessment and analysis: Risks of the probability of harmful effects or negative impacts to the environment resulting from the development of the activity or as a consequence of a natural or artificial phenomenon shall be estimated.</p> <p>(b) Risk management plan: The set of measures and activities aimed at preventing,</p>	<p>Las medidas de manejo ambiental deben incluir como mínimo los siguientes aspectos:</p> <p>a) Evaluación y análisis de riesgos: Debe dimensionar los riesgos o la probabilidad de efectos nocivos o impactos negativos para el ambiente producto del desarrollo de la actividad o como consecuencia de un fenómeno natural o artificial.</p> <p>b) Plan de manejo de riesgos: Debe formular el conjunto de medidas y actividades que están orientadas a prevenir, mitigar y</p>

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				<p>mitigating and correcting the duly identified harmful effects caused by the development of the activity shall be defined.</p> <p>(c) Contingency measures: The preparation and execution of the response to the occurrence of emergencies and the subsequent recovery of the affected elements shall be described.</p> <p>Environmental management measures for prevention, containment/mitigation and control and monitoring and follow-up shall be applied.</p> <p>Aquaculture management measures seek to regulate the activity and ensure its safe development in order to avoid the dispersion of the species</p>	<p>corregir los efectos nocivos debidamente identificados que se causen por el desarrollo de la actividad.</p> <p>c) Medidas de contingencia: Debe describir la preparación y ejecución de la respuesta ante la ocurrencia de emergencias y de la posterior recuperación de los elementos afectados.</p> <p>Se deben aplicar medidas de manejo ambiental de prevención, contención/mitigación y control y de monitoreo y seguimiento. Las medidas de manejo de la acuicultura buscan el ordenamiento de la actividad y la seguridad en el desarrollo de la misma, de manera que se evite la dispersión de la especie y prevenir los posibles efectos sobre los ecosistemas y otras especies.</p>

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				and prevent possible effects on ecosystems and other species.	

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AQ 07.04	High conservation value areas			High conservation value areas	Áreas de alto valor de conservación
AQ 07.04.01	The sites or related facilities have not been established within a designated national protected area (PA), in PAs with The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) categories Ia, “Strict Nature Reserve” through to IV, “Habitat/Species Management Area,” or in areas defined under international conventions (such as Ramsar or World Heritage). If farm facilities are within PA IUCN category V or VI, consent of the PA management is required.	There shall be evidence that the farm site or related facilities are not within a PA. “The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)” is the most complete compilation of protected areas data available. The datasets are available as free downloads at http://www.protectedplanet.net . Evidence shall include: geographic location provided at registration. If present within PA category V or VI, the certification body (CB) auditor shall contact PA authorities to establish if the site is in line with the management objectives of the PA. Information shall be made public. See guideline AQ IV, “The Ramsar convention on wetlands.”	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, the location, infrastructure and facilities related to the aquaculture production activity shall be built in compliance with the legal and national planning frameworks taking into account the requirements of DECREE 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector.</p> <p>TITLE 2. ENVIRONMENTAL</p>	<p>En Colombia, la ubicación, la infraestructura y las instalaciones relacionadas con la actividad de producción acuícola se deben construir cumpliendo con los marcos legales y de planificación nacional, teniendo en cuenta los requisitos del DECRETO 1076 DE 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Ambiental y Desarrollo Sostenible. TÍTULO 2. GESTION AMBIENTAL. CAPÍTULO I. ÁREAS DE MANEJO ESPECIAL. SECCIÓN 1. SISTEMA NACIONAL DE ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS, SINAP, que reglamenta el Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, las categorías de manejo que lo conforman y los</p>

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				<p>MANAGEMENT. CHAPTER I. AREAS OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT. SECTION 1. The SINAP, which regulates the national system of protected areas, the management categories that are part of it and the general procedures related to it. In addition to ARTICLE 2.2.2.3.2.4. About ecosystems of particular ecological importance, that establishes the regulation, management, administration and handling of protected areas through an instrument called Management Plan, which according to the definition contained in Article 2.2.2.1.6.5 of Decree 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Decree of the Environment and</p>	<p>procedimientos generales relacionados con este.</p> <p>Además, el ARTÍCULO 2.2.2.3.2.4. De los ecosistemas de especial importancia ecológica, que establece la regulación, gestión, administración y manejo de las áreas protegidas mediante un instrumento denominado Plan de Manejo, el cual, de conformidad con la definición contenida en el Art. 2.2.2.1.6.5., del Decreto 1076 de 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único del Sector Ambiente Y Desarrollo Sostenible, es el instrumento de planificación que orienta la gestión en un periodo de cinco años, de manera que en este tiempo se evidencien los resultados frente al logro de los objetivos específicos de</p>

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				<p>Sustainable Development Sector, is the instrument that guides management over a period of five years, so that in this period the results to the achievement of the specific conservation objectives defined for the protected area are evidenced. Other protected areas or areas with other conservation measures (Ramsar sites, AICA, Biosphere Reserves, among others), environmental planning processes (Pomca, Pomuac, Strategic Ecosystem Management Plans, etc.) and environment management plans for sectoral projects shall also be taken into account to make the protected area's specific conservation objectives more feasible and help</p>	<p>conservación definidos para el área protegida. También se deben tener en cuenta otras áreas protegidas o con otras medidas de conservación (sitios Ramsar, AICA, Reservas de Biosfera, entre otras), procesos de ordenamiento ambiental (Pomca, Pomuac, Planes de Manejo de Ecosistemas Estratégicos, etc.) y planes de manejo ambiental de proyectos sectoriales, que den mayor viabilidad al logro de los Objetivos de Conservación específicos del área protegida y ayuden a visibilizar la importancia de los servicios ecosistémicos y beneficios ambientales que genera el área a nivel regional y local.</p>

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				<p>raise awareness of the importance of the ecosystem services and the environmental benefits provided by the area at the regional and local levels.</p> <p>The Guide for Planning of the Management of Protected Areas (PA) of the SINAP, Colombia, should be taken into account. PA management is the responsibility of the environmental authorities, which shall create, adopt, implement and assess management plans for all protected areas, thus contributing to the national goal of achieving an effective management of the National System of Protected Areas.</p>	<p>Para mayor información se recomienda consultar la Guía para la Planificación del Manejo en las áreas protegidas, AP, del SINAP Colombia. El manejo de las AP está a cargo de las autoridades ambientales que deben formular, adoptar, implementar y evaluar los planes de manejo de todas sus áreas protegidas, aportando de esta manera a la meta nacional de lograr un Sinap efectivamente gestionado.</p>
AQ 07.04.02	New ponds, sites, or related facilities have <i>not</i>	If the farm facilities were built after April 2008, there shall be evidence that the area was not previously	Major Must	In Colombia, the location, and infrastructure	En Colombia, la ubicación, la infraestructura y las instalaciones

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	<p>been established (before April 2008) in areas that were previously within a mangrove ecosystem, within the natural intertidal zone, or a high conservation value area.</p>	<p>part of a mangrove ecosystem, within the natural intertidal zone, or a high conservation value area (categories I–IV) before April 2008. Evidence shall be checked within the environmental impact assessment (EIA) (including biodiversity) and shall include: record of land use/status and habitat types prior to farm building, presence/absence of IUCN red list species, remote sensing/satellite imagery. The information shall be made public.</p>		<p>facilities related to the aquaculture production activity shall be built in compliance with the legal and national planning frameworks taking into account DECRET 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. ARTICLE 2.2.2.3.2.4. About ecosystems of particular ecological importance. Where projects referred to in Articles 2.2.2.3.2.2 and 2.2.2.3.2.3 of this decree intend to intervene in wetlands included in the Ramsar List of wetlands of international importance, in Andean moorlands or mangroves, the competent environmental authority shall request a prior concept from the Ministry</p>	<p>relacionadas con la actividad de producción acuícola se deben construir cumpliendo con los marcos legales y de planificación nacional, teniendo en cuenta el DECRETO 1076 DE 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Ambiental y Desarrollo Sostenible. ARTÍCULO 2.2.2.3.2.4. De los ecosistemas de especial importancia ecológica. Cuando los proyectos a que se refieren los artículos 2.2.2.3.2.2 y 2.2.2.3.2.3. del presente decreto, pretendan intervenir humedales incluidos en la lista de humedales de importancia internacional (RAMSAR), páramos o manglares, la autoridad ambiental competente debe solicitar concepto previo al Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, sobre la conservación y el uso sostenible de dichos ecosistemas. De igual manera, las autoridades ambientales deben tener en cuenta las determinaciones que sobre la materia se hayan adoptado a través de los diferentes actos administrativos en relación con la</p>

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				<p>of Environment and Sustainable Development on the conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems. Furthermore, the environmental authorities shall take into account the determinations that have been adopted through different administrative acts regarding the conservation and sustainable use of these ecosystems.</p> <p>The restoration subject included in Decree 2372/2010 on the National System of Protected Areas shall also be considered as it obliges all protected areas integrated to the SINAP to have their corresponding Management Plan, which includes three</p>	<p>conservación y el uso sostenible de dichos ecosistemas.</p> <p>También se debe considerar el tema de restauración incluido en el Decreto 2372 de 2010 sobre el Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas que establece la obligación de que todas las áreas protegidas integradas al SINAP deben contar con su respectivo Plan de Manejo, el cual contempla tres componentes: Diagnóstico, Ordenamiento y Estratégico.</p> <p>Para mayor información se recomienda consultar las GUÍAS TÉCNICAS PARA LA RESTAURACIÓN ECOLÓGICA DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS DE COLOMBIA, disponibles en: https://archivo.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/temas-bosques-biodiversidad-y-servicios-ecosistemicos/3445-nuevas-guias-ordenacion-sinap.</p>

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				<p>components: Diagnosis, Planning, and Strategy.</p> <p>The TECHNICAL GUIDES FOR THE ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF COLOMBIA'S ECOSYSTEMS can be taken into account, available at: https://archivo.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/temas-bosques-biodiversidad-y-servicios-ecosistemicos/3445-nuevas-guias-ordenacion-sinap</p>	
AQ 07.04.03	Farms established between May 1999 and April 2008 within mangroves, the natural intertidal zone, or a high conservation value area show evidence that they are in the process of being retired, rehabilitating the area, and, if necessary,	There shall be a documented rehabilitation plan containing at least the objective(s), time frame, means, activities, expected output, and financing and compensation provisions in agreement with local communities. Evidence of recent funding of rehabilitation (plans) shall be available. The information shall be made public. Refer to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar) – Resolution VII.21, “Enhancing the conservation and wise use of intertidal wetlands” (adopted at the seventh Meeting	Major Must	The rehabilitation and the rehabilitation plan shall take into account Decree 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. ARTICLE 2.2.2.3.2.4.	La rehabilitación y el plan de rehabilitación deben tener en cuenta el DECRETO 1076 DE 2015 de Minambiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Ambiental y Desarrollo Sostenible. ARTÍCULO 2.2.2.3.2.4. De los ecosistemas de especial importancia ecológica. Cuando los proyectos a que se refieren los artículos 2.2.2.3.2.2 y

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	<p>compensating surrounding communities. From the date of first certification, a maximum of three years is allowed to complete the retirement and rehabilitation process, after which new locations (if any, outside these areas) may be considered for certification.</p>	<p>of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands, San José, Costa Rica, 10–18 May 1999), article 15, “Contracting Parties to suspend the promotion, creation of new facilities, and expansion of unsustainable aquaculture activities harmful to coastal wetlands.”</p>		<p>About ecosystems of particular ecological importance. Where projects referred to in Articles 2.2.2.3.2.2 and 2.2.2.3.2.3 of this decree intend to intervene in wetlands included in the Ramsar List of wetlands of international importance, in Andean moorlands or mangroves, the competent environmental authority shall request a prior concept from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development on the conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems.</p> <p>The restoration subject included in Decree 2372/2010 on the National System of Protected Areas shall also be considered as it obliges all protected</p>	<p>2.2.2.3.2.3. del presente decreto, pretendan intervenir humedales incluidos en la lista de humedales de importancia internacional (RAMSAR), páramos o manglares, la autoridad ambiental competente debe solicitar concepto previo al Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, sobre la conservación y el uso sostenible de dichos ecosistemas.</p> <p>También se debe considerar el tema de restauración incluido en el Decreto 2372 de 2010 sobre el Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas que establece la obligación de que todas las áreas protegidas integradas al Sinap</p>

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				<p>areas integrated to the SINAP to have their corresponding Management Plan, which includes three components: Diagnosis, Planning, and Strategy.</p> <p>The TECHNICAL GUIDES FOR THE ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF COLOMBIA'S ECOSYSTEMS can be taken into account It shall take into account the definition of restoration in Decree 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. Item j. Rehabilitation: Restoration actions aimed at bringing the degraded system to a system similar or not to the pre-disturbance</p>	<p>debían contar con su respectivo Plan de Manejo, el cual contempla tres componentes: Diagnóstico, Ordenamiento y Estratégico.</p> <p>Para mayor información se recomienda consultar las GUÍAS TÉCNICAS PARA LA RESTAURACIÓN ECOLÓGICA DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS DE COLOMBIA. Se debe tener en cuenta la definición de Rehabilitación del Decreto 1076 de 2015 MinAmbiente. Decreto Único del Sector Ambiente Y Desarrollo Sostenible. Literal j. Rehabilitación: son las acciones de restauración que están orientadas a llevar el sistema degradado a un sistema similar o no al sistema predisturbio, éste debe ser autosostenible, preservar algunas especies y prestar algunos servicios ecosistémicos.</p>

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				system, which shall be self-sustainable, preserve some species and provide some ecosystem services.	

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AQ 07.04.04	Farms within the intertidal zone, mangrove, or high conservation value areas improve the environment through management and restoration, retiring non-compliant ponds, and increasing productivity of remaining farm areas above the intertidal zone.	There shall be in place a documented restoration plan containing at least the objective(s), means, activities, expected output, and financing and compensation provisions in agreement with local communities. Evidence of recent funding of restoration (plans) shall be available if operations are in mangroves or intertidal zones.	Major Must	Management and restoration activities shall comply with DECREE 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. ARTICLE 2.2.2.3.2.4. Of ecosystems of particular ecological importance. Where projects referred to in Articles 2.2.2.3.2.2 and 2.2.2.3.2.3 of this decree intend to intervene in wetlands included in the Ramsar List of wetlands of international importance, in Andean moorlands or mangroves, the competent environmental authority shall request prior concept from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development on the	Las actividades de gestión y restauración deben cumplir el DECRETO 1076 DE 2015, MinAmbiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Ambiental y Desarrollo Sostenible. ARTÍCULO 2.2.2.3.2.4. De los ecosistemas de especial importancia ecológica. Cuando los proyectos a que se refieren los artículos 2.2.2.3.2.2 y 2.2.2.3.2.3. del presente decreto, pretendan intervenir humedales incluidos en la lista de humedales de importancia internacional (RAMSAR), páramos o manglares, la autoridad ambiental competente debe solicitar concepto previo al Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, sobre la conservación y el uso sostenible de dichos ecosistemas. También se debe considerar el tema de restauración incluido en el Decreto 2372 de 2010 sobre el Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas que establece la obligación de que todas las áreas protegidas integradas al Sinap debían contar con su respectivo Plan de Manejo, el cual contempla tres componentes: Diagnóstico,

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				<p>conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems. The restoration subject included in Decree 2372/2010 on the National System of Protected Areas shall also be considered as it obliges all protected areas integrated to the SINAP to have their corresponding Management Plan, which includes three components: Diagnosis, Planning, and Strategy. The Guide for Planning of the Management of Protected Areas (PA) of the SINAP, Colombia, should be taken into account. The TECHNICAL GUIDES FOR THE ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF COLOMBIA'S ECOSYSTEMS can be considered.</p>	<p>Ordenamiento y Estratégico. Se debería tener en cuenta la Guía para la Planificación del Manejo en las áreas protegidas del Sinap Colombia. Para mayor información se recomienda consultar las GUÍAS TÉCNICAS PARA LA RESTAURACIÓN ECOLÓGICA DE LOS ECOSISTEMAS DE COLOMBIA.</p>

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				<p>It shall take into account the following definitions included in Decree 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector: k. Restoration: Actions aimed at partially or totally reestablishing the composition, structure and function of biodiversity that has been disturbed or degraded. These actions can be: ecological restoration and ecological rehabilitation. l. Ecological Restoration: Actions aimed at restoring the degraded ecosystem to a condition similar to the pre-disturbance ecosystem with respect to its composition, structure and functioning. The</p>	<p>Se deben tener en cuenta las siguientes definiciones del Decreto 1076 de 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único del Sector Ambiente Y Desarrollo Sostenible: k. Restauración: son las acciones orientadas a restablecer parcial o totalmente la composición, estructura y función de la biodiversidad, que haya sido alterada o degradada. Estas acciones pueden ser: restauración ecológica y rehabilitación ecológica. l. Restauración Ecológica: son las acciones de restauración que están orientadas a restablecer el ecosistema degradado a una condición similar al ecosistema pre-disturbio respecto a su composición, estructura y funcionamiento. Además, el ecosistema resultante debe ser un sistema auto-sostenible y debe garantizar la conservación de especies, del ecosistema en general así como de la mayoría de sus bienes y servicios. Se puede tener en cuenta: Plan Nacional de Restauración: restauración ecológica, rehabilitación y</p>

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				resulting ecosystem shall also be a self-sustaining system and shall guarantee the conservation of the species as well as the ecosystem in general and most of its assets and services. It can address the following: National Restoration Plan: ecological restoration, rehabilitation and recovery of disturbed areas. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2015.	recuperación de áreas disturbadas. Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, 2015.
AQ 07.04.05	Mangroves are removed under prescribed purposes only.	The removal of mangrove vegetation shall be allowed only for channels or piping that service sites above the intertidal zones, and when official permits of the public sector have been granted and a rehabilitation plan is part of the permit. Restoration of removed mangroves shall be equal to or exceed the area removed and shall replicate the diversity of species removed.	Major Must	The Decree 1076/2015 of the Ministry of Labor, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. ARTICLE 2.2.2.3.2.4. About ecosystems of particular ecological importance shall be considered. Where	Se debe tener en cuenta el DECRETO 1076 DE 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Ambiental y Desarrollo Sostenible. ARTÍCULO 2.2.2.3.2.4. De los ecosistemas de especial importancia ecológica. Cuando los proyectos a que se refieren los artículos 2.2.2.3.2.2 y 2.2.2.3.2.3. del presente decreto, pretendan intervenir humedales

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				<p>projects referred to in Articles 2.2.2.3.2.2 and 2.2.2.3.2.3 of this decree intend to intervene in wetlands included in the Ramsar List of wetlands of international importance, in Andean moorlands or mangroves, the competent environmental authority shall request a prior concept from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development on the conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems.</p> <p>For instance, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, RESOLUTION 1602 OF DECEMBER 21, 1995. "Whereby measures are dictated to guarantee the sustainability of mangroves in Colombia". ZONING OF MANGROVE AREAS</p>	<p>incluidos en la lista de humedales de importancia internacional (RAMSAR), páramos o manglares, la autoridad ambiental competente debe solicitar concepto previo al Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, sobre la conservación y el uso sostenible de dichos ecosistemas.</p> <p>Por ejemplo, MINISTERIO DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE. RESOLUCION 1602 DEL 21 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1995. "Por medio de la cual se dictan medidas para garantizar la sostenibilidad de los manglares en Colombia". Tener en cuenta: ZONIFICACIÓN DE AREAS DE MANGLAR. Disponible en: https://archivo.minambiente.gov.co/i</p>

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				shall be taken into account. Available at: https://archivo.minambiente.gov.co/images/BosquesBiodiversidadyserviciosEcosistemicos/pdf/Manglares/080811_zonificaci%C3%B3n_manglares.pdf	images/BosquesBiodiversidadyserviciosEcosistemicos/pdf/Manglares/080811_zonificaci%C3%B3n_manglares.pdf
AQ 07.04.06	There is a rehabilitation plan in place for when a site operation within mangroves or other sensitive ecosystems is retired.	There shall be in place a documented rehabilitation plan for when operations in mangroves or other sensitive ecosystems are retired. The plan shall contain at least objective(s), means, activities, expected output and financing. Restoration of removed mangroves shall be equal to or exceed the area removed and shall replicate the diversity of species removed.	Major Must		
AQ 07.05	Ecological upgrading of unproductive sites			Ecological upgrading of unproductive sites	Mejoramiento ecológico de las áreas improductivas
AQ 07.05.01	Consideration has been given to the conversion of unproductive sites.	There should be a plan to convert unproductive sites and identified ecologically prioritized areas (low-lying wetlands, woodlands, headland strips, or areas of impoverished soil, etc.) into conservation areas, where viable, or into ecological focus areas for the encouragement of natural flora and fauna.	Recom.		
AQ 07.06	Energy efficiency			Energy efficiency	Eficiencia energética

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	<i>Farming equipment shall be selected and maintained for optimum energy efficiency. The use of renewable energy sources should be encouraged.</i>				
AQ 07.06.01	On-farm energy use is monitored.	There shall be records of on-farm energy use (e.g., invoices detailing energy consumption). The producer shall be aware of where and how energy is consumed on the farm and through farming practices. Trend analysis of energy use shall be available (listed per cycle and per biomass).	Minor Must		
AQ 07.06.02	Based on the results of the monitoring, there is a plan to improve energy efficiency on the farm.	A documented plan identifying opportunities to improve energy efficiency shall be available (implementing insulation where needed, revising transport planning to optimize use of energy, etc.).	Minor Must		
AQ 07.06.03	The plan to improve energy efficiency considers minimizing the use of nonrenewable energy where possible.	The producer shall consider reducing the use of nonrenewable energy to the lowest possible and using renewable energy instead. Identification of renewable energy sourcing possibilities shall be available. The use of wood chips shall be taken with caution, as no forests shall be cut to produce them.	Minor Must		
AQ 08	COMPLAINTS			COMPLAINTS	RECLAMACIONES
AQ 08.01	A complaint procedure relating to both internal and external issues covered by the standard is available and implemented.	A documented complaint procedure shall be available to facilitate the recording and follow-up of all received complaints relating to issues covered by the standard and to record actions taken with respect to such complaints. In the case of producer groups, the producer group	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	

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		<p>members do not need the complete complaint procedure, but only the parts that are relevant to them. If the producer is informed by a competent and or local authority that they are under investigation and/or has received a sanction within the scope of the certification, the complaint procedure shall require the producer to notify the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat via the certification body (CB).</p> <p>In the case of complaints related to the standard (food safety, workers' well-being, environmental protection, animal welfare, etc.) that can endanger the reputation and credibility of the GLOBALG.A.P. brand, the certificate holder shall inform the CB immediately.</p> <p>No "N/A."</p>			
AQ 09	RECALL AND WITHDRAWAL PROCEDURE			RECALL AND WITHDRAWAL PROCEDURE	PROCEDIMIENTO DE RECUPERACIÓN Y RETIRADA
AQ 09.01	Documented procedures are in place to manage the recall and withdrawal of products originating from certified production processes from the marketplace, and such procedures are tested annually.	<p>The producer shall have a documented procedure that identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The types of events that may result in a recall and withdrawal - The persons responsible for making decisions on the possible recall and withdrawal - The mechanism for notifying the next step in the supply chain - The notification of relevant authorities when required 	Major Must		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steps taken to contact the certification body (CB), which in turn may contact the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat - The methods for reconciling stock <p>The procedure shall be tested annually for effectiveness and the results of the mock recall shall be recorded (e.g., selecting a lot and demonstrating that it can be effectively traced forward to the customer).</p> <p>Actual communications of the mock recall to the clients are not necessary. An up-to-date list of telephone numbers and email addresses is sufficient.</p> <p>If an actual recall and withdrawal occurred during the past year, documentation of these shall be provided for compliance.</p>			
AQ 10	FOOD DEFENSE			FOOD DEFENSE	PROTECCIÓN DE LOS ALIMENTOS
AQ 10.01	A food defense system is in place to address risks associated with malicious attack or contamination.	<p>The system shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A risk assessment to identify potential threats to the safety of products, taking into account risks from deliberate attempt to inflict contamination or damage - A documented food defense plan to specify the measures to control any risks identified in the risk assessment - Consideration of identification of tampering to the premises and products, monitoring of external 	Major Must		

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		<p>storage and intake points, controlled access where relevant, receiving inputs from safe sources, and having available information for all employees and subcontractors</p> <p>- Worker, visitor, and subcontractor awareness of the need to support food defense measures, ensured through training, signs, pictograms, etc.</p>			
AQ 11	GLOBALG.A.P. STATUS			GLOBALG.A.P. STATUS	ESTADO GLOBALG.A.P.
AQ 11.01	Transaction documentation includes reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. status and the GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN).	<p>Delivery notes, sales invoices, and, where appropriate, other documentation related to sales of products originating from certified production processes shall include the GGN of the certificate holder and a reference to the GLOBALG.A.P. certification status. This is not obligatory in internal documentation.</p> <p>Positive identification of the certification status is sufficient on transaction documentation (e.g., "GLOBALG.A.P. certified [product name]"). Products from noncertified production processes do not to be identified as "noncertified." Indication of the certification status is obligatory regardless of whether the product from a certified production process was sold as such or not. This cannot be checked during the initial (first ever) certification body (CB) audit because the producer does not yet have certification and the producer</p>	Major Must		

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		<p>cannot reference the GLOBALG.A.P. certification status before the first positive certification decision.</p> <p>“N/A” only if there is an up-to-date and documented bilateral agreement available between the certificate holder and their direct buyer that all shipments contain only products originating from certified production processes.</p>			

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AQ 12	LOGO USE			LOGO USE	USO DEL LOGOTIPO
AQ 12.01	The GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, and QR code or logo, as well as the GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) are used according to “GLOBALG.A.P. trademarks use: Policy and guidelines.”	<p>The producer shall use the GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, and QR code or logo, as well as the GGN, Global Location Number (GLN), or sub-GLN according to “GLOBALG.A.P. trademarks use: Policy and guidelines.” 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. “N/A” for compound feed or GLOBALG.A.P. aquaculture ova or seedlings when not intended for sale to final consumers and definitely not appearing at any point of sale to final consumers.</p> <p>The GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademark, or logo cannot be in use during the initial (first ever) certification body (CB) audit because the producer does not yet have certification, and the producer cannot refer to the GLOBALG.A.P. certification status before the first positive certification decision.</p>	Major Must		

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AQ 13	PARALLEL OWNERSHIP			PARALLEL OWNERSHIP	PROPIEDAD PARALELA
	<i>This section applies to all producers who need to register for parallel ownership (where products originating from certified and noncertified production processes are produced and/or owned by one legal entity). It does not apply to producers who want to achieve certification for 100% of the production processes of all products in their GLOBALG.A.P. scope and buy none of those products from other producers (with certification or not).</i>				
AQ 13.01	An effective system is in place to identify all products originating from GLOBALG.A.P. certified processes and segregate them from products originating from noncertified processes.	A system shall be in place to avoid mixing products originating from certified and noncertified production processes. This can be done via physical identification or product handling procedures, including the relevant records.	Major Must		
AQ 13.02	The GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) is indicated on all final products originating from certified production processes when registered for parallel ownership.	For producers registered for parallel ownership (where products originating from certified and noncertified production processes are produced and/or owned by one legal entity), there shall be a system to ensure that all final products from a certified production process are correctly identified. Products originating from a certified production process, including those packed in final consumer packaging (either from farm level or after product handling) shall be identified with the GGN. It can be the GGN of the Option 2 producer group,	Major Must		

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		the GGN of the producer group member, both GGNs, or the GGN of the Option 1 individual producer. The GGN shall not be used to label products originating from noncertified production processes. “N/A” only if the producer owns only products from GLOBALG.A.P. certified production processes, or if there is a documented agreement available between the producer and the client not to use the GGN, Global Location Number (GLN), or sub-GLN on the sale-ready product. This can also be the client’s own label specifications where the GGN is not included.			
AQ 13.03	A final verification step is in place to ensure correct dispatch of products originating from certified and noncertified production processes.	The check shall be documented to show that the products are correctly identified and dispatched according to certified or noncertified status of their production processes.	Major Must		
AQ 13.04	Products that are purchased from different sources are identified.	Procedures shall be established, documented, and maintained, appropriate to the scale of the operation, for identifying quantities of products originating from certified and, where applicable, noncertified production processes purchased from different sources (i.e., other producers or traders) for all registered products. Records shall include: - Product description	Major Must		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GLOBALG.A.P. certification 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 and/or invoices received - List of approved suppliers 			
AQ 13.05	A documented test of the traceability system is conducted annually.	A documented test of the traceability system shall be conducted annually. This exercise may be included with the test of recall and withdrawal procedures, or may be carried out separately, depending on the type of production.	Major Must		
AQ 14	FARM MASS BALANCE			FARM MASS BALANCE	BALANCE DE MASAS EN LA FINCA
AQ 14.01	Sales records are available for all quantities sold for all registered products.	Sales details of the quantities of products originating from certified and, where applicable, noncertified production processes 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 input and the output of products originating from certified and noncertified production processes. No "N/A."	Major Must		

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AQ 14.02	Quantities (produced, stored, and/or purchased) are recorded and summarized for all products.	Quantities (including information on volumes or weight) of incoming (including purchased products), outgoing (including mortalities), and stored products (both from certified and, where applicable, from noncertified production processes) shall be recorded and a summary maintained for all registered products, so as to facilitate the mass balance verification process. 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 for each product. Documents to demonstrate mass balance shall be clearly identified. This principle and the respective criteria apply to all producers applying for or maintaining GLOBALG.A.P. certification. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 15	FOOD SAFETY POLICY DECLARATION			FOOD SAFETY POLICY DECLARATION	DECLARACIÓN DE LA POLÍTICA DE INOCUIDAD ALIMENTARIA
AQ 15.01	The producer has completed and signed the food safety policy declaration.	The producer's food safety policy declaration shall: - Support the existence of a food safety culture, consisting of communication, training, feedback from workers, and measurable food safety objectives - Be annually completed and signed by the producer/manager responsible for food safety - Indicate people whose activities impact food safety - Serve as documented evidence of commitment to continuous improvement, food safety culture,	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	

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		provision of resources, and adherence to relevant prevailing regulations - Serve as documented evidence of review by management of all elements of the food safety system, on an annual basis or whenever changes occur that impact food safety - Substantiate the self-assessment checklist (Option 1 individual producers) - Be completed either by central management or on quality management system (QMS) level on behalf of Option 2 producer group members and Option 1 multisite producers with QMS No "N/A."			
AQ 16	FOOD FRAUD MITIGATION			FOOD FRAUD MITIGATION	MITIGACIÓN DEL FRAUDE ALIMENTARIO
AQ 16.01	A system is in place to address risks associated with food fraud.	A documented risk assessment to identify potential vulnerabilities to food fraud (counterfeit chemicals, non-food grade packaging material, etc.) shall be available, annually reviewed, updated when any relevant change occurs, and implemented. This procedure may be based on a generic one, but shall be customized to the scope of the production. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 16.02	The producer has a food fraud mitigation plan, and it has been implemented.	A documented food fraud mitigation plan, specifying the measures the producer has implemented to address the food fraud threats identified, shall be	Major Must		

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		available and implemented. No "N/A."			
AQ 17	SPECIFICATIONS, NON-CONFORMING PRODUCTS, AND PRODUCT RELEASE AT THE FARM			SPECIFICATIONS, NON-CONFORMING PRODUCTS, AND PRODUCT RELEASE AT THE FARM	ESPECIFICACIONES, PRODUCTOS NO CONFORMES Y LIBERACIÓN DEL PRODUCTO EN LA FINCA
AQ 17.01	Specifications for materials and services that are relevant to food safety are in place and readily available.	<p>A procedure shall be implemented and maintained for the control of suppliers of inputs and services that may introduce a food safety risk. The procedure shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation, approval, and continued monitoring of suppliers - Procurement in emergency situations to ensure materials and services still conform to specifications - Availability of records of evaluations, investigations, and follow-up actions <p>Specifications supporting the implementation of the standard and customer compliance shall be available.</p> <p>Specifications shall be reviewed annually or when changes occur, whichever is sooner.</p> <p>These changes may include the following, where relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supplier specifications for packaging (where applicable) - Allowable and acceptable licenses or qualifications for service providers (pest control contractors, laboratory services, etc.) 	Major Must		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptions of customer requirements - Defined specifications for raw materials <p>Descriptions of how alternate suppliers will be evaluated in the event of emergency or supply chain disruptions shall also be available.</p>			
AQ 17.02	Procedures are in place to manage and handle non-conforming products.	Documented procedures shall be in place specifying that all non-conforming products 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		
AQ 17.03	The producer has a system in place to ensure that the farmed aquatic species are ready to harvest from a food safety point of view.	The producer shall have in place a system to ensure that the farmed aquatic species are ready to harvest from a food safety point of view (maximum residue limit (MRL) compliance, conforming criteria, workers responsible for releasing products, etc.).	Major Must		
AQ 18	<p>REPRODUCTION</p> <p><i>This section provides the additional principles and criteria specifically to hatcheries, when covered under the certificate.</i></p>			<p>REPRODUCTION</p> <p><i>This section provides the additional principles and criteria specifically to hatcheries, when covered under the certificate.</i></p>	<p>REPRODUCCIÓN</p> <p><i>En esta sección se encuentran los principios y criterios adicionales específicos para estaciones de reproducción y crianza, cuando están cubiertas por el certificado.</i></p>
AQ 18.01	Brood stock and seedlings			Brood stock and seedlings	Reproductores y semillas

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	<i>Depending on species: ova, smolt, fry, fingerling, larvae, alevin, spat, nauplii and post-larvae, others</i>			<i>Depending on species: ova, smolt, fry, fingerling, larvae, alevin, spat, nauplii and post-larvae, others</i>	<i>Según las especies: huevos fertilizados, smolt, crías, crías desarrolladas, larvas, alevines, larvas de moluscos, nauplios y postlarvas, otros</i>
AQ 18.01.01	Brood stock is obtained from a breeding program.	<p>Hatcheries shall be able to demonstrate that brood stock is obtained through a breeding program.</p> <p>If wild-caught brood stock are used to supplement the breeding program, the following shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The brood stock shall be legally caught. - There shall be evidence to demonstrate that supplementation is beneficial for farmed aquatic species improvement. - There shall be evidence that wild individuals originate from known sources of healthy populations. <p>Passively collecting seedlings (natural spat settlement for shellfish, entrance of nauplii through inlet water, etc.) from the planktonic phase is allowed. Active collection methods (e.g., using nets) are not allowed.</p> <p>No "N/A."</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, the extraction of the brood stock from the natural environment shall be authorized by AUNAP according to Article 14 of AUNAP Decree 1835 of 2021 which modifies Article 2.16.5.5.2.10.2 of the Ministry of Agriculture Decree 1071 of 2015, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Rural Development Administrative Sector.</p>	<p>En Colombia, la extracción de la población parental del medio natural será autorizada por la AUNAP según el Artículo 14 del Decreto 1835 de 2021 de AUNAP que modifica el Artículo 2.16.5.2.10.2 del Decreto 1071 de 2015 de MinAgricultura, Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Administrativo Agropecuario, Pesquero y de Desarrollo Rural.</p>

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				<p>In Paragraph 6 of AUNAP Decree 1835 of 2021, this entity shall authorize the collection of the brood stock from the natural environment, when requested, defining the number required, the area where they shall be obtained, the supplier (if any), the transport methods and the handling that shall be given to the specimens.</p> <p>In Colombia there is no reproduction of trout spawn because it is imported according to the current functionality scheme.</p> <p>AUNAP Resolution 1485 of 2022, Article 6, Subparagraph 6.8, Item 3, establishes that natural or legal persons interested in importing live specimens of species</p>	<p>En el numeral 6 del Decreto 1835 de 2021 de AUNAP, esta entidad autorizará la obtención del medio natural la población parental, cuando así se solicite definiendo el número requerido, el área donde se van a obtener, el proveedor (si lo hay), los métodos de transporte y el manejo que se dará a los ejemplares.</p> <p>En Colombia no se hace reproducción de semilla de trucha porque esta se importa de acuerdo al actual esquema de funcionalidad.</p> <p>La Resolución 1485 de 2022 de AUNAP, artículo 6, numeral 6.8, Parágrafo 3, establece que las personas naturales o jurídicas interesadas en importar ejemplares vivos de especies declaradas domesticadas (Trucha y Tilapias)</p>

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				<p>declared domesticated (Trout and Tilapia) shall comply with the provisions of AUNAP Resolution No. 2287 of 2015 and other standards that modify, add or replace it.</p> <p>The second article, Paragraph one of this Resolution 2287 of 2015 of AUNAP, establishes, among other management requirements, that it shall have a stocking permit from AUNAP and other permits that may be required by other entities and have adequate infrastructure to carry out quarantines for the arrival of specimens to the country and be registered with ICA.</p> <p>For importing embryonated trout eggs, a marketing permit</p>	<p>deben dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Resolución No. 2287 de 2015 de AUNAP y demás normas que la modifiquen, adicionen o sustituyan.</p> <p>El artículo segundo, párrafo primero de esta Resolución 2287 de 2015 de AUNAP, establece entre otros requisitos de manejo, que se debe contar con el permiso de cultivo de la AUNAP y los demás que se llegaren a requerir por parte de otras entidades y contar con la infraestructura adecuada para realizar las cuarentenas para la llegada de ejemplares al país y estar registrado ante el ICA.</p> <p>Para la importación de ovas embrionadas de trucha se debe tramitar el permiso de</p>

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				<p>issued by AUNAP shall be processed, which shall include the importation of the genetic material, submitting, in addition to the marketing permit requirements (AUNAP Resolution 1485 of 2022, article 6), the certificate of origin written in Spanish, duly signed by the supplier of the material, dated within 60 days.</p> <p>Trout spawn, in addition to the import authorization from AUNAP, must have the environmental authorizations for the use, exploitation and/or affectation of renewable natural resources in accordance with the terms of Decree-Law 2811 of 1974 and its regulatory standards.</p>	<p>comercialización expedido por la AUNAP, el cual debe incluir la importación del material genético presentando adicional a los requisitos de permiso de comercialización (Resolución 1485 de 2022 de AUNAP, artículo 6) el certificado de origen escrito en castellano debidamente firmado por el proveedor del mismo, con fecha menor a 60 días.</p> <p>La semilla de trucha, además de la autorización de importación de AUNAP, debe tener las autorizaciones ambientales para el uso, aprovechamiento y/o afectación de los recursos naturales renovables en los términos señalados en el Decreto – Ley 2811 de 1974 y sus normas reglamentarias.</p>

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				Additionally, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution ICA 20186 of 2016, Article 10 Subparagraph 10.4 and Subparagraph 2.2.1 of the Annex, aquaculture premises shall only receive aquatic animals from establishments certified as Biosecure by ICA and in the case of imports, from premises that are enabled by ICA.	Adicionalmente, de acuerdo con lo establecido en la Resolución ICA 20186 del 2016, Artículo 10 Numeral 10.4 y numeral 2.2.1 del Anexo, a los predios acuícolas únicamente deben ingresar animales acuáticos provenientes de establecimientos certificados como Bioseguros por el ICA y en caso de importaciones, de predios que estén habilitados por el ICA.
AQ 18.01.02	Animals that have been used for brood stock are risk-assessed before entering the human food chain.	There shall be documented evidence of identification, risk assessment, and, as necessary, disposal of brood stock for purposes other than human food.	Major Must	No interpretation is required for tilapia and shrimp. In the case of trout, brood stock is not evaluated directly and the certification of the importer of spawns shall be reviewed	En tilapia y camarón no se requiere interpretación. En el caso de trucha, los reproductores no se evalúan directamente y se debe revisar la certificación del importador de las ovas.
AQ 18.01.03	Farming of genetically modified (GM/transgenic) farmed aquatic species is prohibited.	The producer shall be able to show traceability to brood stock that are not from a GM/transgenic origin. This includes organisms originating from CRISP-Cas.	Major Must	In Colombia, tilapia spawn (Nile tilapia, silver tilapia or mojarra lora (Oreochromis niloticus)	En Colombia, se permite la semilla de tilapia (Tilapia del Nilo, tilapia plateada o mojarra lora (Oreochromis niloticus) y el híbrido

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				<p>and the hybrid red tilapia (<i>Oreochromis</i> sp); red tilapia is modified) is allowed, according to Resolution AUNAP 2287 of 2015, Article 1.</p> <p>The use of Living Modified Organisms, LMOs for exclusively fishing purposes, approved by ICA, according to Resolution ICA 91505 of 2021 in order to evaluate the possible effects for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p> <p>According to Ministry of Agriculture Decree 1071 of 2015. Sole Regulatory Decree of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Rural Development Administrative Sector (Decree 4525 of 2005, art. 3)] ARTICLE 2.13.7.3.3.15. Purpose of</p>	<p>Tilapia roja (<i>Oreochromis</i> sp); la tilapia roja es modificada), según la Resolución AUNAP 2287 de 2015, Artículo 1.</p> <p>El uso Organismos Vivos Modificados, OVM con fines exclusivamente pesqueros, aprobados por el ICA, según la Resolución ICA 91505 de 2021 con el fin de evaluar los posibles efectos para la conservación y la utilización sostenible de la diversidad biológica.</p> <p>Según el Decreto 1071 de 2015 de MinAgricultura. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Administrativo Agropecuario, Pesquero y de Desarrollo Rural (Decreto 4525 de 2005, art. 3)] ARTÍCULO 2.13.7.3.15. Objeto de la evaluación del riesgo. La autorización de la actividad con Organismos Vivos Modificados,</p>

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				<p>the risk assessment. The authorization of the activity with Living Modified Organisms, LMOs, shall be established within the framework of Law 740 of 2002, and the measures to avoid, prevent, mitigate, correct and/or compensate the possible risks or effects shall be defined together with the mechanisms for their management, including emergency measures. Reports shall be submitted to the authority issuing the authorization.</p>	<p>OVM, se establecerá dentro del marco de la Ley 740 de 2002, las medidas para evitar, prevenir, mitigar, corregir y/o compensar los posibles riesgos o efectos y definir los mecanismos para su gestión, incluidas las de emergencia. Se deben presentar informes ante la autoridad que expide la autorización.</p>
AQ 18.01.04	Invasive marking of the farmed aquatic species is avoided, or if ultimately necessary species are anesthetized before conducting the procedure.	Records shall show the use of anesthetics (if invasive marking is unavoidable). The least invasive method shall be used according to legislation.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p>	

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AQ 18.01.05	Specific to shrimp farming: all larvae sourced either internally or externally originate only from shrimp females without eye stalk ablation.	Evidence in the shrimp supply chain shall identify larval origin with regard to eye stalk ablation. Examples of evidence can be supplier statements or photos, but preferably videos. A plan shall be in place to source only larvae originating from shrimp females without ablation (or any other type of physically invasive method for inducing breeding) not later than April 2024.	Major Must		
AQ 18.02	Hatchery management			Hatchery management	Gestión de las estaciones de reproducción y crianza
AQ 18.02.01	The hatchery keeps records of reproduction, spawning, and hatching when applicable.	Hatcheries shall be able to show procedures on spawning and hatching and the records of conditions (temperature, water properties, light, manipulation, etc.). Records shall be maintained, including farmed aquatic species health and welfare observations.	Minor Must	For tilapia and shrimp, there shall be records of reproduction, spawning and hatching and the producer shall have the farming and marketing permit as declared as domesticated, issued by the Aquaculture and Fisheries Authority - AUNAP, according to Decree 1835 of 2021 of AUNAP, Article 9 and Resolution 1485 of 2022 of AUNAP, Article 6, as well as maintain records of physicochemical, biological conditions,	Para tilapia y camarón debe haber registros de reproducción, desove y eclosión y el productor debe contar con el permiso de cultivo y comercialización según es declaradas como domesticadas, emitido por la Autoridad de Acuicultura y Pesca- AUNAP, de acuerdo con el Decreto 1835 de 2021 de AUNAP, Artículo 9 y la Resolución 1485 de 2022 de AUNAP, Artículo 6, así como llevar registros de las condiciones fisicoquímicas, biológicas, manipulación, salud animal, entre otros.

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				<p>handling, animal health, among others.</p> <p>In the case of trout, it is not applicable because there is no reproduction in Colombia, however producing organizations shall have a permit for aquaculture activities for the importation of embryonated eggs, larvae, post-larvae, fry and broodstock, issued by the Aquaculture and Fisheries Authority - AUNAP (DECREE 1780 of 2015 Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environmental and Ministry of Commerce. ARTICLE 2.16.4.2.2.3. Paragraphs 1 and 2. Permits for the development of aquaculture activities).</p>	<p>En el caso de trucha no es aplicable porque no se hace reproducción en Colombia, sin embargo las organizaciones productoras de trucha deben contar con el permiso de actividades de acuicultura de importación de ovas embrionadas, larvas, post-larvas, alevines y reproductores, emitido por la Autoridad de Acuicultura y Pesca-AUNAP (DECRETO 1780 de 2015 MINAGRICULTURA, MADS y MCIT. ARTÍCULO 2.16.4.2.3. Parágrafos 1 y 2. Permisos para el desarrollo de actividades de acuicultura).</p>
AQ 18.02.02	Documented procedures are in place to prevent	Clear, documented procedures for disinfection/biosecurity shall be available, especially	Major Must	Producers shall be certified as Biosecure	Los productores deben estar certificados como Establecimiento

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	cross contamination through all production stages, including separate equipment.	between the brood stock area and holding spaces of earlier life stages. Documents and infrastructure shall be in place.		Aquaculture Establishment, according to Resolution ICA 20186 of 2016 that requires compliance with sanitary and biosecurity conditions in the primary production of aquatic animals and elaborate and develop the biosecurity plan based on the recommendations of the Aquatic Animal Health Code (CHAPTER 4.1. BIOSECURITY FOR AQUACULTURE ESTABLISHMENTS). Producers of shrimp and fish for human consumption destined for export shall have a documented biosecurity program or adopt a sectoral biosecurity protocol developed by a center of recognized competence in this field, according to ICA Resolution 1414 of 2006. ICA registration of	de Acuicultura Bioseguro, según la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016 que exige el cumplimiento de las condiciones sanitarias y de bioseguridad en la producción primaria de animales acuáticos y elaborar y desarrollar el plan de bioseguridad con base en las recomendaciones del Código sanitario para los animales acuáticos (CAPÍTULO 4.1. BIOSEGURIDAD PARA LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE ACUICULTURA). Los productores de camarón y de peces para consumo humano con destino a la exportación, deben disponer de un programa documentado de bioseguridad o adoptar un protocolo sectorial de bioseguridad desarrollado por un centro de reconocida idoneidad en este campo, según la Resolución ICA 1414 de 2006. El Registro ICA del predio productor de camarón y de peces para consumo humano con destino a la exportación es una medida para la prevención, vigilancia y control de riesgos químicos y biológicos en la producción primaria, que puedan afectar la salud humana

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				shrimp and fish farms for human consumption destined for export is a measure for the prevention, surveillance and control of chemical and biological risks in primary production that may affect human and animal health and the competitiveness of aquaculture products in international trade.	y animal, y la competitividad de los productos de la acuicultura en el comercio internacional.
AQ 18.03	Brood fish stripping			Brood fish stripping	Masaje abdominal de reproductores
	<i>If brood fish are stripped, this shall be done with consideration for the animals' welfare.</i>			<i>If brood fish are stripped, this shall be done with consideration for the animals' welfare</i>	<i>Si se realiza masaje abdominal en los reproductores, se debe tener en cuenta el bienestar animal.</i>
AQ 18.03.01	Fish are anesthetized during stripping and sperm collection to avoid stress.	Records of anesthetic use shall be available for the certification body (CB) audit.	Major Must	According to Resolution 253 of 2020 of Ministry of Agriculture - Manual of animal welfare conditions for each of the production species of the agricultural sector, including aquatic animals, the following shall be done:	Según la Resolución 253 de 2020 del MINAGRICULTURA del Manual de condiciones de bienestar animal de cada una de las especies de producción del sector agropecuario, incluidos los animales acuáticos se deben:

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - avoid painful procedures or use available handling methods. - use the animal handling practices of subparagraph 8.6 and the animal welfare criteria of WOAAH. - use elements that facilitate and minimize pain or lasting stress on the animal. - Use good practices in the use of veterinary drugs of subparagraph 8.7. <p>In Colombia, compliance shall be given to the provisions of the Methodology for the assessment of animal welfare in aquatic animals elaborated by the Colombian Agricultural Institute ICA, in compliance with Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evitar procedimientos dolorosos o usar métodos disponibles de manejo. - usar las prácticas de manejo animal del numeral 8.6 y los criterios de bienestar animal de la OMSA. - usar elementos que faciliten y minimicen el dolor o el estrés durable en el animal. - usar buenas prácticas en el uso de medicamentos veterinarios del numeral 8.7. <p>En Colombia se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación del bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en cumplimiento con lo establecido en el Artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MINAGRICULTURA). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link:</p>

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				Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture or MINAGRICULTURA). For more information about this methodology click on the following link: https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf	https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf
AQ 18.03.02	If egg release requires incision, this is only done when the farmed aquatic species are anesthetized or dead.	A documented procedure for egg release shall be available for the certification body (CB) audit, and shall identify the specific procedure of anesthetizing or shall follow the specified mechanical or electrical stunning and killing methods.	Major Must	Not applicable to trout because in Colombia trout spawns are imported.	No es aplicable a trucha porque en Colombia las ovas de trucha son importadas.

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AQ 19	CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS			CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS	COMPUESTOS QUÍMICOS
	<i>Refer to the introduction, section "Chemical compounds."</i>			<i>Refer to the introduction, section "Chemical compounds."</i>	<i>Consulte la introducción, sección "Compuestos químicos".</i>
AQ 19.01	Chemical compound storage			Chemical compound storage	Almacenamiento de compuestos químicos
AQ 19.01.01	A product inventory is documented and readily available for all chemical compounds in store.	For all chemical compounds in store, there shall be a documented, up-to-date record of the inventory including records of movements (use and supply). No "N/A."	Major Must	In Colombia, according to Resolution 773 of 2021 of the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, actions shall be defined to be developed for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals in the workplace and follow the chemical safety provisions of CHAPTER III. OBLIGATIONS. Article 21. Obligations of employers. Subparagraph 21.2 Maintain an updated inventory of all chemicals	En Colombia, de acuerdo con la Resolución 773 de 2021 del Ministerio del Trabajo y el Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social se deben definir las acciones que deben desarrollar para la aplicación del Sistema Globalmente Armonizado (SGA) de Clasificación y Etiquetado de Productos Químicos en los lugares de trabajo y seguir las disposiciones en materia de seguridad química del CAPÍTULO III. OBLIGACIONES. Artículo 21. Obligaciones de los empleadores. Numeral 21.2 Mantener un inventario actualizado de todos los productos químicos utilizados y sus peligros de acuerdo con el SGA .

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				used and their hazards in accordance with the GHS.	
AQ 19.01.02	Technical data sheets (TDSs; manufacturer product specifications) and safety data sheets (SDSs) are available for all chemical compounds.	For all chemical compounds, TDSs and SDSs shall be available and at a minimum describe the compound's application, composition/active ingredients, toxicity information, dosing and application method, required personal protective equipment (PPE) for handling and emergency information, and actions in case of operator contamination. The use of chemical compounds shall follow the TDS and SDS. No "N/A."	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, the GHS for labeling and classification of chemical products was adopted by Decree 1496 of 2018 of the Presidency of the Republic and must be complied with: ARTICLE 8. Safety Data Sheets - SDS. ARTICLE 16. Responsibilities of the marketer and users of chemical products. ARTICLE 17. Responsibilities of the employer. The provisions of Articles 10 to 16 of ILO Convention 170 and Recommendation 177 on</p>	<p>En Colombia, se adoptó el SGA para el etiquetado y clasificación de productos químicos mediante el Decreto 1496 de 2018 de la Presidencia de la república y se debe cumplir: ARTÍCULO 8. Fichas de Datos de Seguridad - FDS. ARTÍCULO 16. Responsabilidades del comercializador y usuarios de productos químicos. ARTÍCULO 17. Responsabilidades del empleador. También se debe cumplir lo establecido en los artículos del 10 al 16 del Convenio 170 de la OIT y de la Recomendación 177 sobre la Seguridad en la Utilización de los Productos Químicos en el Trabajo, aprobados por la Ley 55 de 1993</p>

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				<p>Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work, approved by Law 55 of 1993 (adopted by the 77th Session of the General Conference of the International Labor Organization, ILO) shall also be complied with, which requires the authorities to establish appropriate specific systems and criteria to classify chemicals according to the type and degree of physical and health risks they represent.</p> <p>Resolution 773 of 2021 of the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, in article 16 establishes all the requirements of the Safety Sheets in the workplace.</p> <p>In addition, Decree 1072 of 2015, Sole Regulatory</p>	<p>(adoptados por la 77ª Reunión de la Conferencia General de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo, OIT) que radica en las autoridades la obligación de establecer sistemas y criterios específicos apropiados para clasificar los productos químicos en función del tipo y grado de riesgos físicos y para la salud que estos representan.</p> <p>Resolución 773 de 2021 del Ministerio del Trabajo y el Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social, en el artículo 16 establece todas los requisitos de las Hojas de seguridad en los lugares de trabajo.</p> <p>Además, se debe cumplir el Decreto 1072 de 2015, Decreto Único</p>

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				<p>Decree of the Labor Sector, shall be complied with. ARTICLE 2.2.4.12.19. Obligations of the person in charge of the classified facility. The person in charge of the classified facility shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the chemical substances present in the facility. 2. Register the classified facility before the Ministry of Labor, in accordance with the guidelines issued for such purpose. 3. Implement the Safety Management System for the prevention of major accidents and articulate it with the Occupational Safety and Health Management System (OSHMS), according to the guidelines issued for such purpose by the Ministry of Labor in Chapter 12 MAJOR ACCIDENT 	<p>Reglamentario del Sector Trabajo. ARTÍCULO 2.2.4.12.19. Obligaciones del responsable de la instalación clasificada. El responsable de la instalación clasificada debe:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identificar las sustancias químicas presentes en la instalación. 2. Registrar la instalación clasificada ante el Ministerio del Trabajo, de acuerdo con los lineamientos que se expidan para tal fin. 3. Implementar el Sistema de gestión de la seguridad para la prevención de accidentes mayores y articularlo con el Sistema de Gestión de la Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (SGSST), de acuerdo con los lineamientos que para tal fin expida el Ministerio del Trabajo en el Capítulo 12 PROGRAMA DE PREVENCIÓN DE ACCIDENTES MAYORES.

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				PREVENTION PROGRAM.	
AQ 19.01.03	All chemical compounds are demonstrably approved for aquaculture production processes.	All chemical compounds shall be demonstrably approved for the use in aquaculture production processes in the country of production and destination. There shall be evidence of a risk assessment by a competent person where there is no legislation on specific chemical substances/active ingredients.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, according to Resolution ICA 20186 of 2016 subparagraph 10.2, only livestock inputs with ICA registration shall be used, intended for aquaculture use and complying with the conditions approved therein. ANNEX 1. Sanitation plan. 1.2 Cleaning and disinfection. Include information on the product used with its technical data sheet, concentration, use mode and frequency, rotation</p>	<p>En Colombia, según la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016 numeral 10.2, se deben utilizar únicamente insumos pecuarios con registro ICA, destinados al uso acuícola y cumplir las condiciones aprobadas en el mismo. ANEXO 1. Plan de saneamiento. 1.2 Limpieza y desinfección. Incluir lo referente al producto utilizado con su ficha técnica, concentración, modo y frecuencia de uso, rotación de los productos utilizados y registro ICA. Los productos de limpieza y desinfección deben ser usados en instalaciones, incluyendo fondos y taludes de los estanques, tanques, jaulas y/o piscinas, bodegas, equipos, utensilios y artes de pesca</p>

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				of the products used and ICA registration. Cleaning and disinfection products shall be used in facilities, including bottoms and slopes of ponds, tanks, cages and/or pools, holds, equipment, utensils and fishing gear shall have technical data sheet and ICA registry.	deben tener ficha técnica y registros del ICA.
AQ 19.01.04	Chemical compounds are stored in accordance with manufacturer instructions and legislation.	Chemical compounds shall be stored in a secure lockable storage and in accordance with manufacturer instructions, legislation, and, where appropriate, be physically separated. Compliance shall require a visual assessment of the chemical store. No "N/A."	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, the GHS for labeling and classification of chemicals was adopted by Decree 1496 of 2018 of the Presidency of the republic and shall be complied with in product storage. The safety data</p>	<p>En Colombia, se adoptó el SGA para el etiquetado y clasificación de productos químicos mediante el Decreto 1496 de 2018 de la Presidencia de la república y se debe cumplir en el almacenamiento. Las fichas de datos de seguridad de los compuestos químicos deben tener</p>

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				sheets of chemical compounds shall have information on handling and storage.	información sobre manipulación y almacenamiento.
AQ 19.01.05	The chemical compound storage is kept locked and with access limited to workers with training.	The chemical compound storage shall be kept locked at all times when not in use. Workers with access rights shall show evidence of training according to AQ 04.02.01. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 19.01.06	Chemical compounds are stored in their original packaging or dedicated suitable containers, to allow label instructions to be clearly identified.	Chemical compounds shall be stored in well maintained original packaging or dedicated suitable containers with readable labels. Small quantities for daily use may be put in suitable containers labeled with the chemical compound name.	Major Must	In Colombia, the GHS for labeling and classification of chemical products was adopted by Decree 1496 of 2018 of the Presidency of the Republic. ARTICLE 7. Labels. The label of chemical products shall include the elements defined in the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals. The products shall be labeled even if they are intended for exclusive use in workplaces. PARAGRAPH 1: When chemicals are	En Colombia, se adoptó el SGA para el etiquetado y clasificación de productos químicos mediante el Decreto 1496 de 2018 de la Presidencia de la República. ARTÍCULO 7. Etiquetas. La etiqueta de los productos químicos debe contener los elementos definidos en el Sistema Globalmente Armonizado de Clasificación y Etiquetado de Productos Químicos. Los productos deben estar etiquetados incluso si están destinados para uso exclusivo en lugares de trabajo. PARÁGRAFO 1: Cuando se realice el trasvase de productos químicos, el recipiente de destino debe ser etiquetado conforme al envase del producto original. Se prohíbe el trasvase de productos químicos en envases que

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				transferred, the destination container shall be labeled according to the original product container. The transfer of chemical products in containers with food labeling or forms that represent or indicate food is prohibited. The use of hazardous chemical containers for food storage is prohibited.	cuenten con etiquetado de alimentos o formas que representan o indiquen alimentos. Se prohíbe el uso de envases de productos químicos peligrosos para almacenar alimentos.
AQ 19.01.07	The chemical compound storage is well ventilated, able to retain spillage, and equipped with emergency facilities to deal with accidental spillage.	The chemical compound storage shall be visually assessed to prove that it is well ventilated and have retaining tanks or a bund of at least 110% of the largest liquid container to ensure that there cannot be any leakage or contamination to the exterior of the store. The chemical compound storage facilities and all mixing areas shall be equipped with a container of absorbent inert material (e.g., sand), a floor brush, a dustpan, and plastic bags in a fixed location with a sign giving instructions in case of accidental spillage of concentrated chemical compounds. For diesel and other fuel oil refer to AQ 06.02.03. No "N/A."	Major Must		

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AQ 19.01.08	Facilities and equipment are suitable for measuring and/or mixing chemical compounds to ensure safe and accurate dosage.	The chemical compound measuring/mixing areas shall have suitable equipment for accurate measuring and dosing of all chemical compounds in store, including measuring cups, jars, and scales. Dosing equipment shall be identified and where relevant, shall be regularly calibrated or verified with documentary evidence and justified frequency. The equipment shall not be used for other purposes. Calibration shall be traceable to a national or international standard or method. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 19.01.09	Suitable equipment is available to prevent and to deal with operator contamination.	The chemical compound storage and measuring/mixing areas shall be visually assessed to prove they are sufficiently equipped to prevent and deal with operator contamination for all chemical compounds in store. Personal protective equipment (PPE) shall include protective gloves, eye-protectors, face masks (where required), eye wash capabilities, a source of water, a first aid kit and a clear accident emergency procedure. Procedures shall clearly warn that workers at greater risk (such as pregnant or lactating women) shall not handle hazardous substances. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 19.02	Empty containers and unused chemicals			Empty containers and unused chemicals	Recipientes vacíos y productos químicos no usados
AQ 19.02.01	Empty chemical compound containers	There shall be evidence that empty chemical compound containers are <i>not</i> reused in any form	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal</i>	

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	<p>have records in place for reuse, recycling, and/or disposal. Reuse is possible only when risk-assessed by a competent person.</p>	<p>unless risk-assessed as safe by a competent person. There are records that chemical compound containers have been disposed of by a legally licensed chemical compound waste subcontractor or returned to the supplying company for recycling. No "N/A."</p>		<p><i>requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, packaging, containers and wrappings that were in contact with residues or wastes that due to their corrosive, reactive, explosive, toxic, flammable, infectious or radioactive characteristics may cause risks, damages or undesired effects, direct or indirect, to human health and the environment are considered as hazardous waste. The management of empty containers shall take into account DECREE 4741 OF 2005 of Ministry of Environment that partially regulates the</p>	<p>En Colombia, se consideran residuos peligrosos los empaques, envases y embalajes que estuvieron en contacto con residuos o desechos que por sus características corrosivas, reactivas, explosivas, tóxicas, inflamables, infecciosas o radiactivas que pueden causar riesgos, daños o efectos no deseados, directos e indirectos, a la salud humana y el ambiente. El manejo de envases vacíos debe tener en cuenta el DECRETO 4741 DE 2005 de MinAmbiente que reglamenta parcialmente la prevención y el manejo de los residuos o desechos peligrosos generados en el marco de la gestión integral, el cual está compilado en el Decreto 1076 de 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible. Sección 4. DE LA GESTIÓN Y MANEJO DE</p>

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				<p>prevention and management of waste or hazardous waste generated, in the framework of integrated management, which is compiled in Decree 1076 of 2015 of Ministry of Environment. Sole Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. Section 4. Management and handling of packages, containers, packaging and waste of chemical products or substances with hazardous properties or characteristics. ARTICLE 2.2.6.1.4.1. About hazardous wastes or residues from the consumption of hazardous products or substances. Hazardous wastes or residues or those products used, expired or recalled, listed</p>	<p>LOS EMPAQUES, ENVASES, EMBALAJES Y RESIDUOS DE PRODUCTOS O SUSTANCIAS QUÍMICAS CON PROPIEDAD O CARACTERÍSTICA PELIGROSA. ARTÍCULO 2.2.6.1.4.1. De los residuos o desechos peligrosos provenientes del consumo de productos o sustancias peligrosas. Estarán sujetos a un Plan de Gestión de Devolución de Productos Posconsumo para su retorno a la cadena de producción-importación-distribución-comercialización, los residuos o desechos peligrosos o los productos usados, caducos o retirados del comercio, que se listan en la Tabla 1 Fármacos o medicamentos vencidos, entre otros.</p>

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				in Table 1 Expired drugs or medicines, among others, shall be subject to a Post-consumption Product Return Management Plan for their return to the production-import-distribution-commercialization chain.	
AQ 19.02.02	The storage and disposal of empty containers and unused chemical compounds is carried out in such a way as to avoid spills or rinses that may expose products, humans, and/or animals.	The system used for storage and disposal of empty chemical compound containers and unused chemical compounds shall ensure that products, persons, or animals cannot come into contact with the empty containers or chemical compounds and that spills or rinses are avoided. There shall be records that document that chemical compounds have been disposed of by officially authorized channels. No "N/A."	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, packaging, wrappings that were in contact with residues or wastes that due to their corrosive, reactive, explosive, toxic, flammable, infectious or radioactive characteristics, may cause risks, damages or</p>	<p>En Colombia, se consideran residuos peligrosos los empaques, envases y embalajes que estuvieron en contacto con residuos o desechos que por sus características corrosivas, reactivas, explosivas, tóxicas, inflamables, infecciosas o radiactivas, pueden causar riesgos, daños o efectos no deseados, directos e indirectos, a la salud humana y al ambiente.</p>

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				<p>undesired effects, direct or indirect, to human health and the environment are considered hazardous waste.</p> <p>Handling of empty containers shall take into account the DECREE 4741 OF 2005 of the Ministry of Environment that partially regulates the prevention and management of waste or hazardous waste generated in the framework of integrated management, which is compiled in Decree 1076 of 2015 of Ministry of Environment. Sole Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector. Section 4 ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT AND HANDLING OF PACKING, CONTAINERS,</p>	<p>El manejo de envases vacíos debe tener en cuenta el DECRETO 4741 DE 2005 de MinAmbiente que reglamenta parcialmente la prevención y el manejo de los residuos o desechos peligrosos generados en el marco de la gestión integral, el cual está compilado en el Decreto 1076 de 2015 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible. Sección 4 DE LA GESTIÓN Y MANEJO DE LOS EMPAQUES, ENVASES, EMBALAJES Y RESIDUOS DE PRODUCTOS O SUSTANCIAS QUÍMICAS CON PROPIEDAD O CARACTERÍSTICA PELIGROSA. ARTÍCULO 2.2.6.1.4.1. De los residuos o desechos peligrosos provenientes del consumo de productos o sustancias peligrosas. Estarán sujetos a un Plan de Gestión de Devolución de Productos Posconsumo para su retorno a la cadena de producción-importación-distribución-comercialización, los residuos o desechos peligrosos o los productos usados, caducos o</p>

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				PACKAGING AND WASTE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS OR SUBSTANCES WITH HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES OR CHARACTERISTICS. ARTICLE 2.2.6.1.4.1. Hazardous wastes or residues from the consumption of hazardous products or substances. The hazardous wastes or residues or used, expired or recalled products, listed in Table 1, shall be subject to a Post-consumption Product Return Management Plan for their return to the production-import-distribution-commercialization chain.	retirados del comercio, que se listan en la Tabla 1.
AQ 19.03	Transport of chemical compounds			Transport of chemical compounds	Transporte de compuestos químicos

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AQ 19.03.01	Chemical compounds are transported according to documented procedures.	A documented procedure for chemical compounds transport shall be available and consider food safety, health, safety, and environmental risks.	Minor Must	In Colombia, the procedure for the transport of chemicals products shall be based on the applicable of the Globally Harmonized System of the Decree 1496 of 2018 of the Presidency of the Republic, ARTICLE 13. About the Automotive Land Transportation of Chemical Substances and the provisions of national regulation in force for the transportation of hazardous goods by road in Section 8 Automotive Land Transportation of Hazardous Goods by Road of Chapter 7 of Title 1 of Part 2 of Decree 1079 of 2015 Sole Regulatory Decree of the Transportation Sector.	En Colombia, el procedimiento para el transporte de productos químicos debe basarse en lo aplicable del Sistema Globalmente Armonizado (SGH) del Decreto 1496 de 2018 de la Presidencia de la república (aplica unicamente para el transporte terrestre por carretera). ARTÍCULO 13. Del Transporte terrestre automotor de sustancias químicas y en lo establecido en la regulación nacional vigente de transporte de mercancías peligrosas por carretera en la Sección 8 Transporte terrestre automotor de mercancías peligrosas por carretera del Capítulo 7 del Título 1 de la Parte 2 del Decreto 1079 de 2015 Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Transporte.
AQ 20	FARMED AQUATIC SPECIES WELFARE, MANAGEMENT, AND HUSBANDRY (AT ALL POINTS OF THE PRODUCTION CHAIN)			FARMED AQUATIC SPECIES WELFARE, MANAGEMENT, AND	BIENESTAR, GESTIÓN Y CRÍA DE ESPECIES ACUÁTICAS DE CULTIVO (EN TODOS LOS

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				HUSBANDRY (AT ALL POINTS OF THE PRODUCTION CHAIN)	PUNTOS DE LA CADENA DE PRODUCCIÓN)
	<i>Any farmed aquatic species welfare problems seen during the self-assessment/internal audit performed by the producer shall be dealt appropriately and without delay.</i>			<i>Any farmed aquatic species welfare problems seen during the self-assessment/internal audit performed by the producer shall be dealt appropriately and without delay.</i>	<i>Cualquier problema relacionado con el bienestar de las especies acuáticas de cultivo que se detecte durante la autoevaluación/auditoría interna realizada por el productor se debe abordar de manera apropiada y sin demora.</i>
AQ 20.01	Traceability and stock origin			Traceability and stock origin	Trazabilidad y origen de la población
AQ 20.01.01	Farmed aquatic species are traceable to the previous farm(s) and back to their origins, including identification of corresponding batch(es) of seedlings and parents.	Farmed aquatic species shall be traceable to the previous farm(s) and back to their origins, including identification of corresponding batch(es) of seedlings and parents. Traceability records shall be on site. No "N/A."	Major Must	In Colombia, Resolution ICA 20186 of 2016, Article 10, subparagraph 10.14 and in Paragraph 4 of the Annex shall be complied with. It establishes that each farm shall have a traceability system that guarantees, at least the identification for each batch of aquatic animals that are in the premises and that the origin of the aquatic animals that	En Colombia se debe dar cumplimiento a la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016, Artículo 10, Numeral 10.14 y en el numeral 4 del Anexo, en la cual se establece que cada predio debe contar con un sistema de trazabilidad que garantice, como mínimo la identificación por lote de los animales acuáticos que se encuentran en el establecimiento y que se debe encontrar documentado el origen de los animales acuáticos que ingresan al establecimiento (especie, número de individuos y lugar de producción).

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				enter the premises shall be documented (species, number of individuals and production site).	
AQ 20.01.02	Farmed aquatic species movements, at any life stage within, to, and from the farm, are recorded and traceable.	Traceability records shall be on site. Records of all stock movements for all stages in the aquatic specie(s)'s life cycle shall include, where applicable: seedling/stock origin, species, numbers, biomass, and production unit ID.	Major Must	<p>It is interpreted based on ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016, Annex. Paragraph 3. ANIMAL HEALTH that includes a sanitary program and a monitoring plan of the sanitary conditions of the animals in the hatchery and Paragraph 4. Traceability.</p> <p>Also ICA Resolution 90464 of 2021, subparagraph 12.5 Report and keep updated the actual inventory of animals on the livestock farm(s). subparagraph 12.11 For aquaculture, send the inventory of species harvested on the registered farm(s) to the local ICA office every six months.</p>	<p>Se interpreta con base en la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016, Anexo. Numeral 3. SANIDAD ANIMAL que incluye un programa sanitario y un plan de monitoreo de las condiciones sanitarias de los animales del cultivo y Numeral 4. Trazabilidad.</p> <p>También la Resolución ICA 90464 de 2021, Numeral 12.5 Reportar y mantener actualizado el inventario real de animales en el o los predios pecuarios. Numeral 12.11 Para el caso de Acuicultura, enviar semestralmente a la oficina local del ICA el inventario de especies cultivadas en el predio registrado.</p>

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AQ 20.01.03	Farmed aquatic species are identified (on a batch level) to specific batch(es) or input throughout the growing period.	At each stage of the growth cycle, it shall be possible to identify the composition of a batch from its inputs. No "N/A."	Major Must	<p>In Colombia, all aquaculture facilities shall implement a traceability system that guarantees at least the identification for each batch of animals in the facility, according to ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016. Annex. Paragraph 4. Traceability.</p> <p>Also, facilities shall comply with paragraph 12.5 Report and keep updated the actual inventory of animals in the livestock farm(s) and paragraph 12.11 For aquaculture, send to the local ICA office every six months the inventory of farmed species in the registered farm, according to ICA Resolution 90464 of 2021.</p>	<p>En Colombia, todos los establecimientos acuícolas deben implementar un sistema de trazabilidad que garantice como mínimo la identificación por lote de los animales que se encuentran en el establecimiento, según la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016. Anexo. Numeral 4. Trazabilidad.</p> <p>También, los establecimientos deben cumplir el numeral 12.5 Reportar y mantener actualizado el inventario real de animales en el o los predios pecuarios y el numeral 12.11 Para el caso de Acuicultura, enviar semestralmente a la oficina local del ICA el inventario de especies cultivadas en el predio registrado, según la Resolución ICA 90464 de 2021.</p>
AQ 20.01.04	Farmed brood stock is purchased from a source	The records of purchase and certificates should be available for the certification body (CB) audit.	Recom.		

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	with GLOBALG.A.P. certification for the Integrated Farm Assurance (IFA) standard for aquaculture.	Management should be able to demonstrate awareness at interview.			
AQ 20.01.05	Seedlings originate from a supplier (internal or external) with GLOBALG.A.P. certification for the Integrated Farm Assurance (IFA) standard for aquaculture.	<p>The records and certificates shall be available for the certification body (CB) audit. Management shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview.</p> <p>- Certification audit: For initial compliance purposes, it is required that seedlings suppliers are registered with a GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems (as “GLOBALG.A.P. aquaculture seedlings (ova/juvenile)”) at the time of the producer’s initial CB audit. The supplier shall be able to show evidence of a self-assessment and provide a letter of commitment to certification by next CB audit.</p> <p>- Subsequent audit (second CB audit): Suppliers shall have GLOBALG.A.P. certification or certification to a GLOBALG.A.P. benchmarked scheme. Ongoing compliance at subsequent audits of the seedling supplier(s) (whether internal or external suppliers), is required.</p> <p>- After this first year, any additional seedling suppliers that start supplying the farm with GLOBALG.A.P. certification, shall be registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems from the moment</p>	Major Must		

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		seedlings are purchased and shall demonstrate their GLOBALG.A.P. certification status at their first CB audit after they started supplying. No "N/A."			
AQ 20.01.06	Following certification, all stocked farmed aquatic species have spent their entire life on GLOBALG.A.P. registered farm(s).	Movement traceability records shall be in place to prove that all stocked farmed aquatic species since certification come only from GLOBALG.A.P. registered farms.	Major Must		
AQ 20.02	Farmed aquatic species health and welfare			Farmed aquatic species health and welfare	Salud y bienestar de las especies acuáticas de cultivo
AQ 20.02.01	An aquaculture health plan (AHP) is available, updated during the last 12 months, for the last production cycle, or whenever new medicines or treatments not previously used have been added.	An AHP shall be available on the site. A certified veterinarian/aquatic animal health professional recognized by a competent authority shall approve the AHP. Name, affiliation, and dated signature shall be included in the AHP. A certified veterinarian/aquatic animal health professional is the professional responsible for health management on the farm who has the legal authority to diagnose disease and prescribe medication. This definition applies to all references to a veterinarian throughout the standard documents. The AHP shall be updated either: a) Annually b) For each production cycle, if farmed aquatic	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> In Colombia, the MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE RESOLUTION 0253 OF 2020, which adopts the manual of animal welfare conditions for each of the production species of the	En Colombia, se debe tener en cuenta la RESOLUCIÓN 0253 DE 2020 DE MINAGRICULTURA Por la cual se adopta el manual de condiciones de bienestar animal propias de cada una de las especies de producción del sector agropecuario, incluidos los animales

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		<p>species are on the farm for a period shorter than one year</p> <p>c) Whenever any of the content of the AHP requires updating (e.g., inclusion of new medicines or treatments)</p> <p>The plan shall include but is not restricted to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name and location of farm(s) 2. Potential diseases, including corresponding preventive measures of disease spread and disease mitigation 3. Vaccination protocols, which shall include available vaccines suitable for preventing or reducing possible diseases which could occur in this region, where applicable. If effective vaccines are available for a recurring disease, vaccination shall be preferred over therapeutic treatments. All fish shall be anesthetized prior to vaccination by injection, unless there are well justified health and welfare reasons not to do so. Sedation should be used when vaccinating by dip or bath if there is a risk of injury during handling. 4. Quarantine procedures 5. Medicines and treatments that may be used on the farm, including medicine name, active substance, indication, supplier, administration method, dosage, and preharvest withdrawal period 6. Preharvest withdrawal period, beginning when medicated feed is flushed from the farm feeding system; use of flushed feeds (feed intended to clear 		<p>agricultural sector, including aquatic animals, shall be taken into account. Paragraph 5. Diseases onset shall be prevented and controlled, through an adequate sanitary management that includes the application of biosecurity measures, quarantine, vaccination and good management practices, among others. Aquatic animals with health problems shall be isolated and treated promptly. If improvement is not possible, humanitarian culling should be applied if treatment is not feasible or if there is little chance of recovery.</p> <p>Regarding medicated feeding Resolution 061252 of 2020 shall be taken into account, this sets the registration</p>	<p>acuáticos. Numeral 5. La presentación de enfermedades se debe prevenir y controlar, a través de una gestión sanitaria adecuada que incluya la aplicación de medidas de bioseguridad, cuarentena, vacunación y buenas prácticas de manejo, entre otras. Los animales acuáticos con problemas de salud deben aislarse y tratarse de manera rápida. En caso de no ser posible su mejoría, se debe aplicar sacrificio humanitario, en caso de que no sea viable un tratamiento o si tienen pocas posibilidades de recuperación.</p> <p>Respecto a los alimentos medicados se debe tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 061252 de 2020 que establece los requisitos y el procedimiento para el registro de</p>

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		residues from the feed system) 7. Parasite records and controls, including frequency 8. Biosecurity procedures 9. Screening program for relevant pathogens 10. Risk assessment of medicinal residues in relation to food safety issues and potential impact on wild stocks around the farm 11. Stunning and killing procedures, including those for brood stock 12. Action plan for harvestable farmed aquatic species if the maximum residue limit (MRL) in the country of production and/or destination has been exceeded or is likely to be exceeded 13. Frequency and methods of culling, removal of sick and disposal of dead animals 14. Frequency and methods of mortality inspection 15. Frequency of monitoring of sensitivity/resistance and rotation of medicines to avoid antimicrobial resistance (AMR), where applicable 16. Recording of mortality and its causes, which shall be done daily or as often as possible. Where a disease outbreak is suspected or mortalities are higher than expected, the veterinarian/aquatic animal health professional and relevant government official shall be notified. 17. Internal procedure for disease breakout notification, including who will be notified 18. Animal health treatments: Antibiotics shall be used if and only if specific diseases are diagnosed		requirements and procedures for animal feeding manufacturers and importers, as well as the requirements and procedure for animal feeding registry and other provisions". In Colombia, in accordance with ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016 it is understood that the aquaculture health plan (AHP) shall be available on site and approved by a competent professional having valid professional card as Veterinarian Doctor or Veterinarian Zootechnician who is or shall be the sanitary manager of the facilities producing genetic or commercial aquaculture material and shall prescribe medicaments, medical treatment and vaccination applicable to	fabricantes e importadores de alimentos para animales, así como los requisitos y el procedimiento para el registro de alimentos para animales y se dictan otras disposiciones". En Colombia, de acuerdo con la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016 se interpreta que el plan de salud acuícola (PSA) debe estar disponible en el sitio y estar aprobado por un profesional competente que tenga tarjeta vigente del Médico Veterinario o Médico Veterinario Zootecnista quien desempeña o desempeñará la función de director sanitario del establecimiento productor de material genético o de acuicultura comercial y debe prescribir medicamentos, tratamientos médicos y vacunaciones que se apliquen a los animales acuáticos en cultivo.

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		<p>and there is no alternative and farmed aquatic species welfare and health may be compromised.</p> <p>18.a) Critically important antimicrobials as per the World Health Organization (WHO, www.who.int) recommendations shall be used if and only if it is the only last resort. Critical important antimicrobials (highest priority and high priority) listed for human medicine can be used only in exceptional circumstances under the judgement, prescription, and supervision of a veterinarian/aquatic animal health professional and if microbial sensitivity results (historic antibiogram) demonstrate that the selected antimicrobial is the only efficient treatment option.</p> <p>The veterinarian/aquatic animal health professional shall give justification in writing for each occasion of this use. If there is such use, there shall be evidence of communication from the producer's certified veterinarian/aquatic animal health professional instructing the feed suppliers to mix prescribed antimicrobials into compound feed. It is the responsibility of the farmer to inform an external prescribing veterinarian or aquatic animal health professional of this requirement.</p> <p>18.b) Consideration of the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH, www.woah.org) recommendations on the "WOAH List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance": <i>"Among the VCIA – Veterinary Critically Important</i></p>		<p>the aquatic animal hatchery.</p> <p>AUNAP shall establish the professions and types of permits that require technical support. Therefore, by means of Resolution 1485 of 2022 of AUNAP, Article 3 paragraph 3.16, it is established that the activity plans to process fishing and aquaculture permits shall be signed by suitable professionals with training in Fisheries and/or Aquaculture or related areas, with degrees issued in the country or abroad, duly recognized and validated according to current regulations; such as biologists, marine biologists, Aquaculture Production Engineering, Aquaculture Engineering, Aquaculture</p>	<p>La AUNAP establecerá las profesiones y tipos de permiso que requieran el soporte técnico. Por lo anterior mediante la Resolución 1485 de 2022 de AUNAP, Artículo 3 numeral 3.16, se establece que los planes de actividades para tramitar los permisos de pesca y acuicultura deberán ser firmados por profesionales idóneos con formación en Pesca y/o Acuicultura o áreas afines, con títulos expedidos en el país o en el extranjero, debidamente reconocidos y validados según las normas vigentes; tales como biólogos, biólogos marinos Ingeniería en Producción Acuícola, Ingeniería Acuícola, Profesional en Acuicultura, Veterinaria y Zootecnia.</p>

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		<p><i>Antimicrobial Agents in the WOAHL List, some are considered to be critically important both for human and animal health; this is currently the case for Fluoroquinolones and for the third and fourth generation of Cephalosporins. Colistin has been moved in 2016 to the WHO category of Highest Priority Critically Important Antimicrobials. Therefore, these two classes and Colistin should be used according to the following recommendations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Not to be used as preventive treatment;</i> - <i>Not to be used as a first line treatment unless justified, when used as a second line treatment, it should ideally be based on the results of bacteriological tests; and</i> - <i>Extra-label/off-label use should be limited and reserved for instances where no alternatives are available. Such use should be in agreement with the national legislation in force;”</i> <p>19. Any trials or testing of nonlicensed medical treatments</p> <p>20. Following periods and procedure instructions, where applicable</p> <p>21. Coordinated disease responses and preventive measures with neighboring farmers</p> <p>22. Medicines and treatments that are not allowed to be used, which shall include those compounds that are banned under the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/WHO Codex Alimentarius: nitrofurans (as well as its derivatives), triarylmethane dyes (including, but not limited to</p>		<p>Professional, Veterinary and Zootechnics.</p> <p>In relation to the issue of antimicrobials, the WOAHL antimicrobial list shall be taken into account (consulted on 07/03/2023) and it is available at: https://www.woah.org/fileadmin/Home/esp/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/AMR/E_OIE_Lista_antimicrobianos_Julio2019.pdf</p>	<p>En relación con el tema de los antimicrobianos, se debe tener en cuenta la lista de antimicrobianos de la OMSA, (consultada el 07/03/2023) y disponible en: https://www.woah.org/fileadmin/Home/esp/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/AMR/E_OIE_Lista_antimicrobianos_Julio2019.pdf</p>

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		malachite green, crystal violet, and brilliant green), stilbenes (including, but not limited to stilbene, dienestrol, diethylstilbestrol, hexestrol), chloramphenicol, nitroimidazoles (including, but not limited to dimetridazole, ipronidazole, metronidazole) or β -agonists (including, but not limited to clenbuterol) 23. Where applicable, records of routine assigned veterinarian/aquatic animal health professional visits No "N/A."			
AQ 20.02.02	Equipment is designed and fit for the purpose of avoiding physical damage and ensuring minimal stress to the farmed aquatic species.	Pumps, surfaces, and equipment that come into contact with farmed aquatic species, including vaccination facilities, shall be suitably designed and operated to avoid physical damage and to ensure minimal stress to the farmed aquatic species.	Major Must	In Colombia, Article 1 of Law 84 of 1989 grants animals special protection against suffering and pain. According to RESOLUTION 0253 of 2020 of Ministry of Agriculture. By which the manual of animal welfare conditions for each of the production species of the agricultural sector is adopted, including aquatic animals. Chapter II, Paragraph 8.6 ABOUT ANIMALS MANAGEMENT shall be taken into account. For	En Colombia, el artículo 1 de la Ley 84 de 1989, otorga a los animales especial protección contra el sufrimiento y el dolor. De acuerdo con la RESOLUCIÓN 0253 de 2020 de MinAgricultura. Por la cual se adopta el manual de condiciones de bienestar animal propias de cada una de las especies de producción del sector agropecuario, incluido los animales acuáticos se debe tener en cuenta el Capítulo II. Numeral 8.6. DEL MANEJO DE LOS ANIMALES, para el bienestar de los animales acuáticos de producción, se deben seguir las siguientes condiciones de manejo:

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				<p>the welfare of aquatic production animals, the following management conditions shall be followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include, in animal management practices, the animal welfare criteria, established by WOAAH, in order to avoid: pain, stress, anguish, suffering and/or fear and everything that can be understood as a possible action of mistreatment. Also Article 3. Training of personnel in animal welfare. <p>Provisions of the Methodology for the assessment of animal welfare in aquatic animals developed by the Colombian Agricultural Institute ICA shall also be observed, in compliance with Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the Ministry of</p>	<p>- Incluir, en las prácticas de manejo animal, los criterios de bienestar animal, establecidos por la OMSA, a fin de evitar: dolor, estrés, angustia, sufrimiento y/o miedo y todo aquello que pueda ser entendido como una posible acción de maltrato. También el Artículo 3. Capacitación del personal en bienestar animal.</p> <p>También se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación de bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en cumplimiento con lo establecido en el artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural</p>

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				<p>Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture). For more information about this methodology click on the following link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-Cadenas-Agroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=es-CO</p>	<p>(MinAgricultura). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-Cadenas-Agroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=es-CO</p>
AQ 20.02.03	Where there is a legal requirement for health status certification, farmed aquatic species or seedlings introduced to the farm are certified free from known diseases.	Farmed aquatic species or seedlings introduced to the farm shall be certified free from known diseases. Records shall be available on site. If there is no corresponding legal requirement, refer to AQ 20.02.06.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, producer farms shall be certified as biosecure by complying with Resolution ICA</p>	<p>En Colombia, los predios productores deben estar certificados como bioseguros mediante el cumplimiento de la Resolución ICA</p>

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				<p>020186 of 2016 and specify in the health plan what conditions the animals shall comply with.</p> <p>ICA Resolution 3714 of 2015 shall be consulted. By which diseases of mandatory notification in Colombia are established.</p> <p>The compartments or zones declared as free of diseases shall also be consulted, for example, the Caribbean zone, free of white spot disease and yellow head virus in crustaceans (shrimp), approved by resolution and declared by ICA to WOA, whose status maintenance is reviewed by ICA by active and passive surveillance.</p> <p>On the other hand, in the case of trout, imported</p>	<p>020186 de 2016 y especificar en el plan sanitario qué condiciones deben cumplir los animales.</p> <p>Se debe consultar la Resolución ICA 3714 de 2015. Por la cual se establecen las enfermedades de declaración obligatoria en Colombia.</p> <p>También se deben consultar los compartimientos o zonas declaradas libres de enfermedades como por ejemplo, la zona Caribe, libre de enfermedades de mancha blanca y del virus de la cabeza amarilla en crustáceos (camarón), aprobada mediante resolución y declarada por el ICA ante la OMSA, cuyo mantenimiento del estatus lo revisa el ICA por vigilancia activa y pasiva.</p> <p>Por otra parte, en el caso de la trucha, las ovas de trucha</p>

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				<p>trout spawn shall be certified as disease-free by the producer of the spawn.</p> <p>Live crustaceans and their imported byproducts, defined as at risk, coming from countries, zones, compartments and/or establishments free of Aphanomyces astaci infection, Acute Hepatopancreatic Necrosis Disease (AHPND), Infectious Myonecrosis Virus (IMNV), Hepatobacter penaei (Necrotizing Hepatopancreatitis - NHP), Nodavirus Macrobrachium rosenbergii , Decapod iridescent virus type 1 (DIV1), infectious hypodermal and hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHHNV) and Taura syndrome virus (TSV)"</p>	<p>importadas deben estar certificadas como libres de enfermedades por el productor de las ovas.</p> <p>Los crustáceos vivos y sus productos importados, definidos de riesgo, provenientes de países, zonas, compartimentos y/o establecimientos libres de Infección por Aphanomyces astaci, Enfermedad de la Necrosis Hepatopancreática Aguda (AHPND), Virus de la Mionecrosis Infecciosa (IMNV), Hepatobacter penaei (Hepatopancreatitis Necrotizante - NHP), Virus de Nodavirus Macrobrachium rosenbergii , Virus Iridiscente de los Decápodos Tipo 1 (DIV1), virus de la necrosis hipodérmica y hematopoyética infecciosa (IHHNV) y virus del síndrome de Taura (TSV)" deben presentar un certificado zosanitario del país de origen, que avale el cumplimiento de la totalidad de los requisitos sanitarios establecidos por el ICA. [RESOLUCIÓN ICA No.00023427 (16/11/2022)].</p>

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				shall present an animal health certificate from the country of origin, which guarantees compliance with all sanitary requirements established by ICA. [ICA RESOLUTION No.00023427 (16/11/2022)]	
AQ 20.02.04	Brood stock prior to breeding is screened and verified free of diseases that may be vertically transmitted.	Records and certificates shall be in place showing that brood stock prior to breeding has been screened and verified free of diseases that may be vertically transmitted.	Major Must	In Colombia, producer farms shall be certified as biosecure by complying with ICA Resolution 020186 of 2016 and comply with the health plan that includes prevalent diseases according to the species. ICA Resolution 3714 of 2015 shall be taken into account. By which the notifiable diseases in Colombia are established. Laboratories that positively diagnose any infectious disease and infestations included in Resolution ICA 3714 of	En Colombia, los predios productores deben estar certificados como bioseguros mediante el cumplimiento de la Resolución ICA 020186 de 2016 y cumplir el plan de sanidad que incluya las enfermedades de prevalencia según la especie. Se debe tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 3714 de 2015. Por la cual se establecen las enfermedades de declaración obligatoria en Colombia. Los laboratorios que diagnostiquen positivamente alguna enfermedad infecciosa e infestaciones incluidas en la Resolución ICA 3714 de 2015 son los laboratorios del ICA y los que están registrados ante el ICA y se

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				2015 are ICA laboratories and those that are registered with ICA and are listed on ICA website.	encuentran en la página web del ICA.
AQ 20.02.05	Seedling suppliers (internal or external) provide a health assessment report.	The condition of the farmed aquatic species shall have been assessed, and analytical test certificates of routine surveillance disease monitoring of seedlings, at least for known diseases for the specific species as defined in the aquaculture health plan (AHP), shall be available. Records shall include information on sampling protocols, analysis type, frequency, and results. The competent authority shall recognize the laboratory used for notifiable disease monitoring.	Major Must	In Colombia, producer farms shall be certified as biosecure by complying with ICA Resolution 020186 of 2016. ICA Resolution 3714 of 2015 shall be taken into account. By which the notifiable diseases in Colombia are established. Laboratories that positively diagnose any infectious disease and infestations included in Resolution ICA 3714 of 2015 are ICA laboratories and those that are registered with ICA and are listed on ICA website.	En Colombia, los predios productores deben estar certificados como bioseguros mediante el cumplimiento de la Resolución ICA 020186 de 2016. Se debe tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 3714 de 2015. Por la cual se establecen las enfermedades de declaración obligatoria en Colombia. Los laboratorios que diagnostiquen positivamente alguna enfermedad infecciosa e infestaciones incluidas en la Resolución ICA 3714 de 2015 son los laboratorios del ICA y los que están registrados ante el ICA y se encuentran en la página web del ICA.
AQ 20.02.06	Farmed aquatic species intended to be moved show a state of good health and welfare following established parameters.	Farmed aquatic species intended to be moved shall show a state of good health and welfare following established parameters (including cleaner fish). Risk assessment of the common diseases of the species/location before moving to grow-out areas	Major Must	In Colombia, producer farms shall be certified as biosecure by complying with ICA Resolution 020186 of 2016. ICA Resolution 3714 of 2015	En Colombia, los predios productores deben estar certificados como bioseguros mediante el cumplimiento de la Resolución ICA 020186 de 2016. Se debe tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 3714 de

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		shall be in place. No "N/A."		<p>shall be taken into account. By which the notifiable diseases in Colombia are established. Laboratories that positively diagnose any infectious disease and infestations included in Resolution ICA 3714 of 2015 are ICA laboratories and those that are registered with ICA and are listed on ICA website.</p> <p>Methodology for the assessment of animal welfare in aquatic animals developed by the Colombian Agricultural Institute ICA shall also be observed, in compliance with the provisions of Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture). For more information about this methodology click on the following link:</p>	<p>2015. Por la cual se establecen las enfermedades de declaración obligatoria en Colombia. Los laboratorios que diagnostiquen positivamente alguna enfermedad infecciosa e infestaciones incluidas en la Resolución ICA 3714 de 2015 son los laboratorios del ICA y los que están registrados ante el ICA y se encuentran en la página web del ICA.</p> <p>También se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación de bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en cumplimiento de lo establecido en el artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MINAGRICULTURA). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link: https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar</p>

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				https://www.ica.gov.co/g/etattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e	-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e
AQ 20.02.07	Documented instructions to notify the relevant competent authority of disease problems, where stipulated by law or by the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), are in place.	The producer shall demonstrate knowledge of which notifiable diseases or types of mortality events shall be reported to the statutory authority or WOAH. At a minimum, any diseases stipulated as notifiable by the WOAH shall be disclosed (www.woah.org). No "N/A."	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, the producer immediately notifies ICA through official channels when unusual morbidities and mortalities occur that clearly affect the health of stocked animals and diseases of mandatory notification.</p> <p>ICA, in turn, reports notifiable diseases or</p>	<p>En Colombia, el productor notifica de manera inmediata al ICA a través de canales oficiales, cuando se presenten morbilidades y mortalidades inusuales que afecten de manera evidente la sanidad de los animales cultivados y las enfermedades de declaración obligatoria.</p> <p>El ICA, a su vez, informa sobre las enfermedades notificables o tipos de eventos de mortalidad a la</p>

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				<p>types of mortality events to the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH).</p> <p>ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016 shall be taken into account, regarding issues that shall be notified, list of diseases for tilapia and trout, the Surveillance System, the Health Plan that includes prevention, diagnosis and treatment of the most frequent diseases in the area.</p> <p>ICA Resolution 3714 of 2015 shall be taken into account. Whereby diseases of mandatory notification in Colombia are established. The list of diseases in Article 4. Tables: Fish diseases. Diseases of mollusks. Crustacean diseases, based on the list of diseases, infections and</p>	<p>Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal OMSA.</p> <p>Se debe tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016, sobre lo que se debe notificar, listado de enfermedades para tilapia y trucha, el Sistema de vigilancia, el Plan sanitario que incluye prevención, diagnóstico y tratamiento de las enfermedades más frecuentes en la zona.</p> <p>Se debe tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 3714 de 2015. Por la cual se establecen las enfermedades de declaración obligatoria en Colombia. Se debe consultar el listado de enfermedades del Artículo 4. Tablas de: Enfermedades de los peces. Enfermedades de los moluscos. Enfermedades de los crustáceos, basadas en la lista de enfermedades, infecciones e</p>

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				<p>infestations of the current list of the World Organization for Animal Health, WOAHP (formerly OIE) shall be consulted.</p> <p>Also, according to Ministry of Agriculture Resolution 0253 of 2020, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE MANUAL MN-IDP-01. 2020 ANIMAL WELFARE CONDITIONS FOR PRODUCTION SPECIES IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR - AQUATIC ANIMALS - the inclusion of aquatic animals in official Programs for prevention, control and eradication of diseases established by the Colombian Agricultural Institute - ICA shall be taken into account, or if there is no program, the Health Plan that includes prevention,</p>	<p>infestaciones de la lista vigente de la Organización Mundial de Salud Animal, OMSA (antes OIE).</p> <p>También, según la Resolución MINAGRICULTURA 0253 de 2020, MANUAL MINAGRICULTURA MN-IDP-01. 2020 CONDICIONES DE BIENESTAR ANIMAL PARA LAS ESPECIES DE PRODUCCIÓN EN EL SECTOR AGROPECUARIO - ANIMALES ACUÁTICOS - se debe tener en cuenta, la inclusión de los animales acuáticos en Programas oficiales de prevención, control y erradicación de enfermedades establecidos por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario - ICA, o si no hay programa, el Plan sanitario que incluya prevención, diagnóstico y tratamiento de las enfermedades más frecuentes en la zona (Resolución ICA No. 20186 de 2016 o aquella que la modifique o reemplace), Numeral 8.5. DE LAS CONDICIONES DE SANIDAD ANIMAL. Además, el manejo, tratamiento y disposición final de las</p>

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				diagnosis and treatment of the most frequent diseases in the area (ICA Resolution No. 20186 of 2016 or that which modifies or replaces it), Paragraph 8.5. OF THE ANIMAL HEALTH CONDITIONS shall be considered. In addition, the management, treatment and disposal of mortalities shall be carried out in accordance with the Environmental Authority, in order to reduce the transmission of pathogens to other animals in the stock, to other aquaculture facilities or to the natural environment.	mortalidades debe realizarse de acuerdo con lo establecido por la Autoridad Ambiental, con el fin de reducir la transmisión de patógenos a los demás animales del cultivo, a otros establecimientos de acuicultura o al medio natural.
AQ 20.02.08	The hatchery/farm has in place a system to monitor and register farmed aquatic species health	A system to monitor and register farmed aquatic species health and welfare indicators and all disease occurrences at hatcheries/farm sites shall be in place. The register shall contain at least:	Major Must	The hatchery/farm shall have a system to monitor and record the health and welfare indicators of harvested aquatic	El criadero/finca debe tener un sistema para monitorear y registrar los indicadores de salud y bienestar de las especies acuáticas cultivadas y todas las ocurrencias de

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	and welfare indicators and all disease occurrences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observations - Diagnosis - Treatment - Mortalities <p>Appropriate mechanisms for on-site checking and records of identification for health and welfare indicators shall be in place, including visual monitoring (directly or by video). The checking shall demonstrably be used as an early warning system for farmed aquatic species health and welfare, and additional care shall be shown in cases of abnormalities.</p> <p>Health and welfare observations shall be recorded at a minimum on a weekly basis. Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview. No "N/A."</p>		<p>species and all occurrences of diseases taking into account the provisions of Paragraph 3. ANIMAL HEALTH, the sanitary program and monitoring plan of the sanitary conditions of the harvested animals and the corresponding records required in ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016.</p> <p>ICA Resolution 3714 of 2015 By which the notifiable diseases in Colombia are established shall be taken into account, by consulting the list of diseases in Article 4. Tables : Fish diseases. Diseases of mollusks. Crustacean diseases, based on the list of diseases, infections and infestations of the current list of the World Organization for Animal Health, WOA. ICA shall</p>	<p>enfermedades teniendo en cuenta lo establecido en el Numeral 3. SANIDAD ANIMAL, el programa sanitario y el plan de monitoreo de las condiciones sanitarias de los animales del cultivo y los respectivos registros exigidos en la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016.</p> <p>Se debe tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 3714 de 2015 Por la cual se establecen las enfermedades de declaración obligatoria en Colombia, mediante la consulta del listado de enfermedades del Artículo 4. Tablas de: Enfermedades de los peces. Enfermedades de los moluscos. Enfermedades de los crustáceos, basadas en la lista de enfermedades, infecciones e infestaciones de la lista vigente de la Organización Mundial de Salud Animal, OMSA. También se debe informar al ICA de forma inmediata</p>

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				<p>also be informed immediately when unusual morbidities and mortalities occur in the facility that clearly affect the health of the harvested animals.</p> <p>Provisions of the Methodology for the assessment of animal welfare in aquatic animals developed by the Colombian Agricultural Institute ICA shall also be observed, in compliance with Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture). For more information about this methodology click on the following link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-</p>	<p>cuando en el establecimiento se presenten morbilidades y mortalidades inusuales que afecten de manera evidente la sanidad de los animales cultivados.</p> <p>Se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación de bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en cumplimiento de lo establecido en el Artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MINAGRICULTURA). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar</p>

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AQ 20.02.09	The producer demonstrates both understanding of hygiene practices regarding farmed aquatic species health and welfare, and implemented hygiene procedures which are suitable to the farm.	<p>A documented hygiene plan shall detail the most important elements regarding farmed aquatic species health and welfare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water quality - Cleaning methods - Cleaning agents (labeled for food contact surfaces, where appropriate) - Disinfectants - Application period - Application frequency - Collection and handling of mortalities <p>The plan shall be implemented and recorded. Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview. Cross-reference with AQ 03.03. No "N/A."</p>	Major Must	<p>Hygiene practices regarding the health and welfare of farmed aquatic species and the hygiene procedures implemented by the producer shall take into account ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016, Annex. Sanitary and biosecurity conditions for aquaculture facilities: Subparagraph 1.2. Cleaning and disinfection according to the documented procedure for cleaning and disinfection of facilities, bottoms and slopes of ponds, tanks, cages, pools, holds, equipment, utensils and fishing gear. Technical data sheet of the product used,</p>	<p>Las prácticas de higiene respecto a la salud y el bienestar de las especies acuáticas cultivadas y los procedimientos de higiene implementados por el productor deben tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016, Anexo. Condiciones sanitarias y de bioseguridad para los establecimientos de acuicultura: Numeral 1.2. Limpieza y desinfección según el procedimiento documentado de limpieza y desinfección de instalaciones, fondos, y taludes de estanques, tanques, jaulas, piscinas, bodegas, equipos, utensilios y artes de pesca. Ficha técnica del producto utilizado, concentración, modo y frecuencia de uso, rotación y registro ICA. Numeral 1.3. Monitoreo de la calidad de agua: análisis fisicoquímicos y bacteriológicos del agua utilizada en el cultivo (semestral o cuando se</p>

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				<p>concentration, mode and frequency of use, rotation and ICA registration. Subparagraph 1.3. Water quality monitoring: physicochemical and bacteriological analysis of water used in the hatchery (semiannual or when required; annual in AREL [Limited Resources Aquaculture] establishments), including frequency and washing of storage tanks and pipelines. Subparagraph 1.4. Management, treatment and disposal of mortalities. Taking corrective actions according to the recommendations of the technical assistant (definition 3.5 of ICA Res. 20186 of 2016). Physicochemical and microbiological monitoring of water quality upon arrival of</p>	<p>requiera; anual en establecimientos AREL), incluyendo la frecuencia y el lavado de tanques de almacenamiento y tuberías. Numeral 1.4. Manejo, tratamiento y disposición final de la mortalidad. La toma de acciones correctivas según recomendaciones del asistente técnico (definición 3.5 de la Res. ICA 20186 de 2016). El monitoreo fisicoquímico y microbiológico de la calidad del agua a la llegada de animales y durante las cuarentenas (El ICA ofrece a los productores del sector Acuicola los servicios de Análisis químico de aguas para piscicultura).</p>

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				<p>animals and during quarantines (ICA offers Aquaculture sector producers the services of Chemical water analysis for fish farming).</p> <p>In addition, welfare of farmed aquatic species shall take into account Ministry of Agriculture Decree 253 of 2020, Chapter II Welfare of aquatic animals, subparagraph 8.1 General welfare conditions for aquatic animals.</p>	<p>Además, el bienestar de las especies acuáticas cultivadas debe tener en cuenta el Decreto MINAGRICULTURA 253 de 2020, Capítulo II Bienestar de animales acuáticos, numeral 8.1 De las condiciones generales de bienestar para animales acuáticos.</p>
AQ 20.02.10	Farmed aquatic species batch numbers, average weight, and total biomass are monitored at production unit level.	Farmed aquatic species batch numbers, average weight, and total biomass shall be monitored at production unit level. Records of monitoring and documentation shall be available.	Major Must		
AQ 20.02.11	Size variation within stocks of farmed aquatic species is controlled.	Size variation within one holding unit (tank, pond, net pen, rope) shall be monitored. Levels at which size grading is necessary for the species shall be established and justified. Procedures shall be present to assess and minimize factors affecting size variation. All grading events shall be recorded.	Minor Must		

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AQ 20.02.12	The farm has in place a system to ensure appropriate feeding levels and feed usage records.	The farm shall have in place a system to ensure that feeding levels are in accordance with needs based on, e.g., feed manufacturer's guidelines or farming experience. The system shall ensure an even distribution of feed to the population, and have a mechanism for the adjustment of feeding levels depending on appetite and expected biomass and for minimizing feed waste, avoiding competition, and mitigating aggression. Feeding records shall be present and shall demonstrate monitoring of feed efficiency.	Major Must	<p>Contingency/Emergency Plans shall be in place to help mitigate water and feed supply problems, according to subparagraph 8.9 of Ministry of Agriculture RESOLUTION 0253 OF 2020. By which the manual of animal welfare conditions for each of the production species of the agricultural sector, including aquatic animals, is adopted.</p> <p>Provisions of the Methodology for the assessment of animal welfare in aquatic animals developed by the Colombian Agricultural Institute ICA shall also be observed, in compliance with Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture). For more</p>	<p>Se deben tener Planes de contingencia/Emergencia que ayuden a mitigar problemas en abastecimiento de agua y alimento, según el numeral 8.9 de la RESOLUCIÓN MINAGRICULTURA 0253 DE 2020. Por la cual se adopta el manual de condiciones de bienestar animal propias de cada una de las especies de producción del sector agropecuario; incluidos los animales acuáticos.</p> <p>También se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación de bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en cumplimiento de lo establecido en el Artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MINAGRICULTURA). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link:</p>

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				information about this methodology click on the following link: https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e	https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e
AQ 20.02.13	The farm/hatchery/transport operates according to set densities.	A density shall be established in relation to farmed aquatic species' size, production stage, environment, and production system. Where there are no corresponding legislative requirements, the farm shall show that limits are based on scientific evidence or industry best practices regarding health and welfare and food safety. Density limits shall not be set as an average for the system or as a production cycle average. Set densities shall not be exceeded. Stocking densities shall be calculated, and records shall be in place.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i> For stocking densities, the MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE and ICA RESOLUTION 0253 OF 2020 shall be taken into account. Subparagraph 8.1 About general welfare conditions for aquatic	Para las densidades de la población se debe tener en cuenta la RESOLUCIÓN 0253 DE 2020 del MINAGRICULTURA e ICA. Numeral 8.1 De las condiciones generales de bienestar para animales acuáticos: 4. La densidad (animales/m ²) o carga (kg/m ³) debe estar ligada a la

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				<p>animals: 4. The density (animals/m²) or load (kg/m³) shall be linked to the availability of oxygen (O₂) and to the requirements of each species, in such a way as to ensure their adequate development.</p> <p>Provisions of the Methodology for the assessment of animal welfare in aquatic animals developed by the Colombian Agricultural Institute ICA shall also be observed, in compliance with Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture). For more information about this methodology click on the following link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pec</p>	<p>disponibilidad de oxígeno (O₂) y a los requerimientos de cada especie, de tal manera que se asegure su adecuado desarrollo.</p> <p>También se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación de bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en cumplimiento de lo establecido El artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MINAGRICULTURA). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuid</p>

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AQ 20.02.14	A risk assessment for animal welfare is conducted.	<p>An up-to-date, documented risk assessment with associated control measures on animal welfare shall be present, which includes, but is not necessarily limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Predation - Extraneous species present in the farm unit - Intensity and changes in artificial/sun light; diurnal rhythm - Acoustic disturbance and vibrations due to (engines, pumps, aerators, etc.) - Visual disturbances (moving objects, persons, shadows, etc.) - Design and method of farmed aquatic species grading and counting systems - Electricity leakage into the holding facilities - Biotic factors (e.g., algal blooms) - Contaminations (contingency plan mandatory) - Physical marking – invasive procedure - Water flow rate <p>Cross-reference with AQ 01.02.01. There shall be documented evidence that any animal welfare problem seen during a certification</p>	Major Must	<p>In Colombia, Article 1 of Law 84 of 1989 grants animals special protection against suffering and pain. The National Animal Protection and Welfare Policy of the Ministry of the Environment should also be considered.</p> <p>The risk assessment for animal welfare shall be based on Chapter II Welfare for aquatic animals of RESOLUTION 0253 OF 2020 of Ministry of Agriculture whereby the manual of animal welfare conditions for each of the production species of the agricultural</p>	<p>En Colombia el artículo 1 de la Ley 84 de 1989, otorga a los animales especial protección contra el sufrimiento y el dolor. También se debería considerar la Política Nacional de Protección y Bienestar Animal del Ministerio de Ambiente.</p> <p>La evaluación de riesgos para el bienestar animal debe basarse en el Capítulo II Bienestar para animales acuáticos de la RESOLUCIÓN 0253 DE 2020 del MINAGRICULTURA Por la cual se adopta el manual de condiciones de bienestar animal propias de cada una de las especies, de producción del sector agropecuario, incluidos animales acuáticos. Se deben tener en cuenta</p>

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		body (CB) audit is dealt with appropriately and without delay.		<p>sector, including aquatic animals, is adopted. The following aspects shall be taken into account: subparagraph 8.1 General welfare conditions for aquatic animals, subparagraph 8.6 about management of animals.</p> <p>Provisions of the Methodology for animal welfare assessment in aquatic animals developed by the Colombian Agricultural Institute ICA shall also be observed, in compliance with Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture). For more information about this methodology click on the following link:</p>	<p>aspectos como: numeral 8.1 Condiciones generales de bienestar para animales acuáticos, numeral 8.6 del manejo de los animales.</p> <p>También se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación de bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en cumplimiento de lo establecido El artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MINAGRICULTURA). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link:</p>

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				https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e	https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e
AQ 20.02.15	The producer considers enhancing the rearing conditions to improve performance and animal welfare of the farmed aquatic species.	Based on the increased understanding of the husbandry of farmed aquatic species, consideration shall be given to better meeting physiological and behavioral needs, e.g., through environmental enrichments. Efforts shall be made to give farmed aquatic species an environment which is suitable to their needs. For instance, considerations shall be given to social, structural, sensory, and dietary enrichments.	Minor Must	In Colombia, Chapter II Welfare for aquatic animals shall be complied with, according to RESOLUTION 0253 OF 2020 of Ministry of Agriculture and ICA. By which the manual of animal welfare conditions for each of the production species of the agricultural sector, including aquatic animals, is adopted. Provisions of the Methodology for animal welfare assessment in aquatic animals developed by the Colombian Agricultural	En Colombia, se debe cumplir el Capítulo II Bienestar para animales acuáticos, de acuerdo con la RESOLUCIÓN 0253 DE 2020 del MINAGRICULTURA e ICA. Por la cual se adopta el manual de condiciones de bienestar animal propias de cada una de las especies, de producción del sector agropecuario, incluidos los animales acuáticos. También se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación de bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en

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				<p>Institute ICA shall also be observed, in compliance with Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture). For more information about this methodology click on the following link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e</p>	<p>cumplimiento de lo establecido El artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MINAGRICULTURA). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e</p>
AQ 20.02.16	A risk assessment is conducted to demonstrate that water quality does not compromise food safety or farmed aquatic species health and welfare.	A documented risk assessment shall be in place covering all potential water pollution sources affecting food safety or farmed aquatic species health and welfare. Where risks have been identified, measures such as water treatment, filtration, disinfection, etc. shall be taken. Water sources not suitable for the aquaculture	Major Must	The quality of water for livestock use in Decree 1076 of the Ministry of Environment shall be taken into account. Sole Decree of the Environment and Sustainable	Se debe tener en cuenta la calidad del agua de uso pecuario del Decreto 1076 de MinAmbiente. Decreto Único del Sector Ambiente Y Desarrollo Sostenible. ARTÍCULO 2.2.3.3.9.6. TRANSITORIO. Criterios de calidad para uso pecuario. Los criterios de calidad

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		process shall, where available, be clearly marked. No "N/A."		<p>Development Sector. ARTICLE 2.2.3.3.9.6. TRANSITORY: Quality criteria for livestock use. The admissible quality criteria for the destination of the resource for livestock use (Decree 1594 of 1984, art. 41). The Sanitation Plan and water quality monitoring according to ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016, which establishes the sanitary and biosecurity conditions in the primary production of aquatic animals, shall also be taken into account in order to obtain the certificate as a Biosecure Aquaculture Establishment.</p> <p>Provisions of the Methodology for animal welfare assessment in aquatic animals developed by the Colombian Agricultural</p>	<p>admisibles para la destinación del recurso para uso pecuario (Decreto 1594 de 1984, art. 41). También se debe tener en cuenta el Plan de saneamiento y el monitoreo de la calidad del agua según la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016, que establece las condiciones sanitarias y de bioseguridad en la producción primaria de animales acuáticos, para obtener el certificado como Establecimiento de Acuicultura Bioseguro.</p> <p>También se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación de bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en</p>

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				<p>Institute ICA shall also be observed, in compliance with Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture). For more information about this methodology click on the following link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e</p>	<p>cumplimiento de lo establecido El artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MINAGRICULTURA). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e</p>
AQ 20.02.17	The infrastructure of the facilities ensures no cross contamination of the intake water.	Intake and discharge shall be controlled and independent from each other in order to avoid unwanted cross contamination of intake water. This aspect shall be included in the risk assessment (refer to AQ 01.02.01).	Major Must		
AQ 20.02.18	The farm/hatchery/transport and holding facilities have	The farm shall have in place a monitoring and control program based on a risk assessment for water quality to ensure that the health and welfare	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF</i>	

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	a routine water quality monitoring and control program based on a risk assessment and taking into account potential contamination, farmed aquatic species health and welfare, and the production system.	of the farmed aquatic species is not compromised. The risk assessment (refer to AQ 20.02.16) shall include relevant water quality parameters, fluctuations, and sampling points (at farm or production unit level), such as temperature, dissolved oxygen, carbon dioxide, dissolved nitrogen (over-saturation), pH, ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, suspended solids, and microbiological parameters (e.g., fecal indicators), among others identified in the risk assessment as necessary. Records for each site shall be in place. Frequency shall be related to the aquaculture system used and shall be established by the risk assessment. Laboratory testing shall occur in a manner consistent with industry requirements and prevailing regulations. No "N/A."		<p><i>legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016, Sanitation Plan that includes water quality monitoring, with physicochemical, bacteriological analysis every six months (in AREL establishments annual monitoring) to the water used in farm and when required for storage tank and pipeline washing following the recommendations of the technical assistant. Physicochemical and microbiological monitoring of water quality upon arrival of animals and during quarantine.</p>	<p>Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016, Plan de saneamiento que incluya el monitoreo de la calidad del agua, con análisis fisicoquímicos, bacteriológicos semestrales (en establecimientos AREL monitoreo anual) al agua usada en el cultivo y cuando se requiera para el agua de lavado de tanques de almacenamiento y de tuberías siguiendo las recomendaciones del asistente técnico. Monitoreo fisicoquímico y microbiológico de la calidad del agua a la llegada de animales y durante la cuarentena.</p>
AQ 20.02.19	Farmed aquatic species are treated and handled at all times in such a way as	Farmed aquatic species shall, at all times, be treated and handled in such a way as to protect them from pain, stress, injury, and disease. Workers	Major Must	In Colombia, according TO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	En Colombia, de acuerdo con la RESOLUCIÓN 0253 DE 2020 del MINAGRICULTURA. Por la cual se

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	to protect them from pain, stress, injury, and disease.	shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview. No "N/A."		<p>RESOLUTION 0253 OF 2020. By which the manual of animal welfare conditions for each of the species of production of the agricultural sector, including aquatic animals is adopted, Chapter II Welfare for aquatic animals. Subparagraph 8.6 Handling of animals and Article 3 on mandatory training of personnel in animal welfare.</p> <p>Provisions of the Methodology for animal welfare assessment in aquatic animals developed by the Colombian Agricultural Institute ICA shall also be observed, in compliance with Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture). For more</p>	<p>adopta el manual de condiciones de bienestar animal propias de cada una de las especies, de producción del sector agropecuario, incluidos animales acuáticos, Capítulo II Bienestar para animales acuáticos. Numeral 8.6 Manejo de los animales y el Artículo 3 sobre capacitación del personal obligatoria en bienestar animal.</p> <p>También se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación de bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en cumplimiento de lo establecido El artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MINAGRICULTURA). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link:</p>

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				<p>information about this methodology click on the following link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienstar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e</p>	<p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienstar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e</p>

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AQ 20.02.20	Periods of crowding, time out of the water, grading, transport, and fasting are recorded and justified by the certified veterinarian/aquatic animal health professional.	For each particular farmed aquatic species, the number and length of periods of crowding, grading, time out of water, transport, and fasting (prior to harvesting, vaccination, transport, etc.) shall follow the certified veterinarian/aquatic animal health professional's guidelines included in the aquaculture health plan (AHP), with limits to the duration and frequency of each period established. Records showing adherence shall be available. Crowding shall consider the equipment used and the water quality. Crowding may also occur when feeding or during other routine processes.	Major Must	<p>In Colombia, Resolution 253 OF 2020 OF Ministry of Agriculture, Manual of Animal Welfare Conditions, shall be considered. Chapter II. Subparagraph 8.6 of animal handling and ICA Resolution 20186 DE 2016, ANNEX. SANITARY AND BIOSECURITY CONDITIONS FOR AQUACULTURE ESTABLISHMENTS. 1. Sanitation plan.</p> <p>Provisions of the Methodology for animal welfare assessment in aquatic animals developed by the Colombian Agricultural Institute ICA shall also be observed, in compliance with Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of</p>	<p>En Colombia, se debe considerar la Resolución 253 DE 2020 DEL MINAGRICULTURA, Manual de condiciones de bienestar animal. . Capítulo II. Numeral 8.6 del manejo de los animales y la Resolución ICA 20186 DE 2016, ANEXO. CONDICIONES SANITARIAS Y DE BIOSEGURIDAD PARA LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE ACUICULTURA. 1. Plan de saneamiento.</p> <p>También se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación de bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en cumplimiento de lo establecido El artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MINAGRICULTURA). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link:</p>

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				<p>Agriculture). For more information about this methodology click on the following link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e</p>	<p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e</p>
AQ 20.02.21	Feedback relating to animal welfare from the preceding production stage is in place and recorded.	<p>From the farm to the hatchery/nursery and from the slaughter facility/primary processing to the grow-out farms, health and welfare indicators of the farmed aquatic species such as mortalities, exterior damage (scale loss, fin erosion, predator bites, handling scars, lesions resulting from aggression, parasite lesions, etc.), and deformities, shall be noted upon arrival: at the farm, when arriving from hatcheries and/or at the slaughter/processing plant, when arriving from grow-out stages.</p> <p>There shall be a system in place for recording and sharing farmed aquatic species health and welfare information, and for making necessary improvements and changes based on the feedback.</p>	Minor Must		

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AQ 20.02.22	Culling of farmed aquatic species is done according to prescribed methods respecting animal welfare and the aquaculture health plan (AHP).	Culling of farmed aquatic species (removal, killing and disposal, including extraneous species, sick or deformed specimens) shall be done according to prescribed methods, including safe disposal. Culling procedures shall be in place. Cross-reference with AQ 20.02.01 on the AHP.	Major Must	For culling of aquatic species, Ministry of Agriculture Resolution 253 of 2020, Animal Welfare Manual, shall be taken into account. Chapter II. Subparagraph 8.8 about humanitarian culling or euthanasia and ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016 on Biosecurity, Paragraph 3. Animal health and sanitary program.	Para la eliminación de especies acuáticas se debe tener en cuenta la Resolución 253 de 2020 del MINAGRICULTURA, Manual de Bienestar animal. Capítulo II. Numeral 8.8 del sacrificio humanitario o eutanasia y la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016 sobre Bioseguridad, el Numeral 3. Sanidad animal y programa sanitario.
AQ 20.02.23	A management plan for cohabitant species not intended for human consumption is in place, and this plan applies the same welfare, feed management, biosecurity, and environmental enrichment principles as for the commercially grown species.	There shall be a management plan for cohabitant species not intended for human consumption (e.g., cleaner fish in salmon farming). This management plan shall apply the same animal welfare and biosecurity principles as those for the commercially grown species. Operational controls for the management of these species shall be demonstrated. Any use of cohabitant species (e.g., cleaner fish) shall be risk-assessed. Cohabitant species shall be sourced from known origins.	Major Must	The management plan for cohabitant species not intended for human consumption shall comply with the provisions of Resolution 20186 of 2016 - "Whereby the sanitary and biosecurity conditions are established in the primary production of aquatic animals, to obtain the certificate as Biosecure	El plan de manejo para especies cohabitantes no destinadas al consumo humano debe cumplir lo establecido en la Resolución 20186 de 2016 - "Por medio de la cual se establecen las condiciones sanitarias y de bioseguridad en la producción primaria de animales acuáticos, para obtener el certificado como Establecimiento de Acuicultura Bioseguro"

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				Aquaculture Establishment".	
AQ 20.02.24	Elements of the risk assessment on animal welfare are applied for transport of live farmed aquatic species, eggs, and juveniles.	<p>The addressed elements in the risk assessment on animal welfare shall apply to transport of live farmed aquatic species, eggs, and juveniles.</p> <p>Moribund and diseased animals shall not be transported.</p> <p>Waters used for transport shall have similar properties with regard to farmed aquatic species welfare parameters such as (but not limited to) oxygen, pH, salinity, and temperature. Records of measurements shall be in place. Refer to AQ 20.02.18.</p>	Major Must	The risk assessment of animal welfare in transport shall consider the provisions of Ministry of Agriculture Resolution 253 of 2020, Animal Welfare. Subparagraph 8.10 On the welfare of aquatic animals in transport and ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016, Paragraph 6. Conditions for the transport of live aquatic animals.	La evaluación de riesgos de bienestar animal en el transporte debe considerar lo establecido en la Resolución MINAGRICULTURA 253 de 2020, Bienestar animal. Numeral 8.10 Del bienestar de animales acuáticos en el transporte y Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016, Numeral 6. Condiciones para el transporte de animales acuáticos vivos.
AQ 20.03	Treatments			Treatments	Tratamientos
AQ 20.03.01	If effective vaccines are available for a recurring disease, vaccination is preferred over therapeutic treatments.	The producer shall use only those vaccines that are permitted by the relevant competent authority for use in aquaculture and for the named species. A list of all vaccines that may be used on the farm shall be available as part of the aquaculture health plan (AHP). Cross-reference with AQ 20.04.01.	Major Must	For Colombia, the definition of treatment is: "Treatment. It is a set of means (hygienic, dietary, pharmacological, surgical or physical) that are implemented to cure or alleviate a disease because it is not only the	Para Colombia la definición de tratamiento es: "Tratamiento. Es un conjunto de medios (higiénicos, dietéticos, farmacológicos, quirúrgicos o físicos) que se ponen en práctica para curar o aliviar una enfermedad porque no es solamente el uso de medicamentos, sino que involucra otras acciones".

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				<p>use of drugs, but involves other actions".</p> <p>The producer shall have a list of the vaccines allowed by the national competent authority for use in aquaculture, with their respective ICA registration number according to ICA Resolution 62542 of 2020, as part of the aquaculture health plan (AHP) or sanitary program based on ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016, Paragraph 3. Animal Health and Sanitary Program.</p> <p>Producers shall apply good practices in the use of veterinary drugs according to Ministry of Agriculture Resolution 0253 of 2020 on animal welfare. Subparagraph 8.7 Good practices in the use of veterinary drugs.</p>	<p>El productor debe tener una lista de las vacunas permitidas por la autoridad nacional competente para su uso en la acuicultura, con su respectivo número de registro ICA según la Resolución ICA 62542 de 2020, como parte del plan de salud acuícola (PSA) o del programa sanitario basado en la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016, Numeral 3. Sanidad animal y Programa sanitario.</p> <p>Los productores deben aplicar las buenas prácticas en el uso de medicamentos veterinarios según la Resolución MINAGRICULTURA 0253 del de 2020 sobre bienestar animal. Numeral 8.7 De las buenas prácticas en el uso de medicamentos veterinarios. La lista de Productos Veterinarios registrados en el ICA</p>

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				<p>The list of Veterinary Products registered in ICA (Updated September 27, 2022) can be consulted at:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Regulacion-y-Control-de-Medicamentos-Veterinarios/LISTADOS-VIGENTES/PLANTILLA-ICA-SEPTIEMBRE-2022-1.xlsx.aspx?lang=es-CO</p>	<p>(Actualizado 27 de septiembre 2022) se puede consultar en:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Regulacion-y-Control-de-Medicamentos-Veterinarios/LISTADOS-VIGENTES/PLANTILLA-ICA-SEPTIEMBRE-2022-1.xlsx.aspx?lang=es-CO</p>
AQ 20.03.02	The producer uses only medicines and treatments that are permitted by the relevant competent authority and stipulated in the aquaculture health plan (AHP) for use in aquaculture and for the named farmed aquatic species.	The producer shall use only those medicines and treatments that are permitted by the relevant competent authority for use in aquaculture and for the named species. A list of all medicines and treatments that may be used on the farm shall be available as part of the AHP. Cross-reference with AQ 20.04.01.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>The producer shall have a list of vaccines allowed by the national competent authority for use in aquaculture, with</p>	<p>El productor debe tener una lista de las vacunas permitidas por la autoridad nacional competente para su uso en la acuicultura, con su respectivo número de registro ICA</p>

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				<p>their corresponding ICA registration number according to ICA Resolution 62542 of 2020, as part of the aquaculture health plan (AHP) or sanitary program based on ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016, Paragraph 3. Animal Health and Sanitary Program. Producers shall apply good practices in the use of veterinary drugs according to Ministry of Agriculture Resolution 0253 of 2020 on animal welfare. Item 8.7 Good practices in the use of veterinary drugs. The list of Veterinary Products registered in ICA (Updated September 27, 2022) can be consulted at:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Regulacion-y-Control-de-Medicamentos-</p>	<p>según la Resolución ICA 62542 de 2020, como parte del plan de salud acuícola (PSA) o del programa sanitario basado en la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016, Numeral 3. Sanidad animal y Programa sanitario. Los productores deben aplicar las buenas prácticas en el uso de medicamentos veterinarios según la Resolución MINAGRICULTURA 0253 del de 2020 sobre bienestar animal. Numeral 8.7 De las buenas prácticas en el uso de medicamentos veterinarios. La lista de Productos Veterinarios registrados en el ICA (Actualizado 27 de septiembre 2022) se puede consultar en:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Regulacion-y-Control-de-Medicamentos-</p>

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				on-y-Control-de-Medicamentos-Veterinarios/LISTADOS-VIGENTES/PLANTILLA-ICA-SEPTIEMBRE-2022-1.xlsx.aspx?lang=es-CO	Veterinarios/LISTADOS-VIGENTES/PLANTILLA-ICA-SEPTIEMBRE-2022-1.xlsx.aspx?lang=es-CO
AQ 20.03.03	The producer is able to demonstrate compliance regarding maximum residue limits (MRLs) in the market where the farmed aquatic species will be traded (domestic or international).	The producer shall have available a list of currently applicable MRLs for the market(s) where the farmed aquatic species are traded (whether domestic or international). The MRLs shall be identified by either demonstrating communication with clients confirming the intended market(s) or by selecting the specific country (or group of countries) where the producer intends to trade the farmed products and presenting evidence of compliance that meets the currently applicable MRLs of the country (group). Where a group of countries is targeted for trading, the producer shall comply with the strictest currently applicable MRLs. If there is any change in the list of countries of destination, this shall be updated and the certification body (CB) informed.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>According to ICA Resolution 1414 of 2006, producers of shrimp and fish for human consumption for export shall be registered in the Registry of producers of shrimp and fish for human consumption destined for export of ICA and participate in the National Plan for the Control of Residues of Veterinary drugs and</p>	<p>De acuerdo con la Resolución ICA 1414 de 2006, los productores de camarón y de peces para consumo humano para exportación deben estar inscritos en el Registro de los productores de camarón y peces para consumo humano que se destinan a la exportación del ICA y participar en el Plan Nacional de Control de Residuos de Medicamentos Veterinarios y otras Sustancias Químicas para productos de la acuicultura del INVIMA e ICA (RESOLUCIÓN 676 DE 2007</p>

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				<p>other Chemical Substances for aquaculture products of INVIMA and ICA (RESOLUTION 676 OF 2007 Ministry of Agriculture AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT and MINISTRY OF SOCIAL PROTECTION, emergency technical regulation through which the PLAN is adopted), which is intended to monitor and control aquaculture fishery products destined for export to the European Union countries, based on the production volume of each of the producing plants. It includes the number of samples to be taken, the discrimination of substances to be analyzed according to the substances to be controlled for the purpose of exporting</p>	<p>MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y DESARROLLO RURAL y MINISTERIO DE LA PROTECCIÓN SOCIAL, reglamento técnico de emergencia a través del cual se adopta el PLAN), con el que se hace la vigilancia y control de los productos de la pesca de acuicultura destinados a la exportación a los países de la Unión Europea, con base en el volumen de producción de cada una de las plantas productoras. Incluye el número de muestras por tomar, la discriminación de sustancias por analizar según las sustancias a controlar para efecto de la exportación de productos de la pesca a los países de la Unión Europea, UE (a su vez, la UE exige los límites máximos de residuos (LMR) recomendados por el Codex Alimentarius y/o los establecidos en las normativas de la Unión Europea para productos de la pesca. Estas sustancias o contaminantes han sido seleccionadas en consideración, además, a los anexos I y III del reglamento europeo CE 2377/90, Tabla 1. Sustancias a controlar según requisitos de los países de la</p>

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				<p>fishery products to the European Union (EU) countries (in turn, the EU requires the maximum residue limits (MRLs) recommended by the Codex Alimentarius and/or those established in the European Union regulations for fishery products. These substances or pollutants have been selected in further consideration to Annexes I and III of the European Regulation EC 2377/90, Table 1. Substances to be controlled according to the requirements of the European Union countries, based on Codex Alimentarius), the analytical method to be used, the detection level of the technique, the maximum permissible limit and the laboratory responsible for processing and</p>	<p>Unión Europea, basados en Codex Alimentarius), el método analítico por utilizar, el nivel de detección de la técnica, el límite máximo permisible y el laboratorio responsable del proceso y análisis de las muestras. Los productores de tilapia roja deben hacer parte del PLAN NACIONAL SUBSECTORIAL DE VIGILANCIA Y CONTROL DE RESIDUOS DE MEDICAMENTOS VETERINARIOS Y OTRAS SUSTANCIAS QUÍMICAS EN LA ACUICULTURA (TILAPIA ROJA). Disponible en: https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-Cadenas-Agroalimentarias/Plan-Nacional-de-Residuos/Plan-RESIDUOS-Acuicola-Tilapia-roja-2022.pdf.aspx?lang=es-CO El</p>

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				<p>analyzing the samples. Red tilapia producers shall be involved in the NATIONAL SUBSECTORAL PLAN FOR SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL OF RESIDUES OF VETERINARY DRUGS AND OTHER CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN AQUACULTURE (RED TILAPIA). Available at: https://www.ica.gov.co/g etattachment/Areas/Pecu aria/Servicios/Inocuidad -en-las-Cadenas- Agroalimentarias/Plan- Nacional-de- Residuos/Plan- RESIDUOS-Acuicola- Tilapia-roja- 2022.pdf.aspx?lang=es- CO</p> <p>INVIMA executes the Plan for monitoring medicine residues and chemical pollutants in</p>	<p>INVIMA ejecuta el Plan de monitoreo de residuos de medicamentos y contaminantes químicos en producción acuícola en predios y</p>

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				<p>aquaculture production in farms and processing plants authorized for export through sampling (trout, cachama, yamu and tilapia) and the number of samples shall correspond to at least one (1) for every 100 tons of the annual production of each production plant.</p> <p>The CODEX ALIMENTARIUS MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS (MRLs) AND RISK MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS (RMRs) FOR RESIDUES OF VETERINARY DRUGS IN FOOD CX/MRL 2-2018 shall be taken into consideration. https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/es/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252Fstandards%252FCXM%2B2%252FMRL2s.pdf</p>	<p>plantas procesadoras autorizadas para exportación mediante el muestreo (trucha, cachama, yamu y tilapia) y el número de muestras debe corresponder por lo menos a una (1) por cada 100 toneladas de la producción anual de cada planta productora.</p> <p>Se deben tener en cuenta los LÍMITES MÁXIMOS DE RESIDUOS (LMR) Y RECOMENDACIONES SOBRE LA GESTIÓN DE RIESGOS (RGR) PARA RESIDUOS DE MEDICAMENTOS VETERINARIOS EN LOS ALIMENTOS CX/MRL 2-2018 del CODEX ALIMENTARIUS. https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/es/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252Fstandards%252FCXM%2B2%252FMRL2s.pdf</p>

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				<p>ites%252Fcodex%252FStandards%252FCXM%2B2%252FMRL2s.pdf</p> <p>For the European market the MRLs of COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 37/2010 of 22 December 2009 on pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits in animal-origin foodstuffs shall be taken into account: Available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32010R0037&from=ES</p> <p>For the U.S. market, the MRLs of TITLE 21--FOOD AND DRUGS. CHAPTER I--FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF</p>	<p>Para el mercado europeo se deben tener en cuenta los LMR del REGLAMENTO (UE) No 37/2010 DE LA COMISIÓN de 22 de diciembre de 2009 relativo a las sustancias farmacológicamente activas y su clasificación por lo que se refiere a los límites máximos de residuos en los productos alimenticios de origen animal: Disponible en: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32010R0037&from=ES</p> <p>Para el mercado de Estados Unidos se deben tener en cuenta los LMR del TITLE 21--FOOD AND DRUGS. CHAPTER I--FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES. SUBCHAPTER B -</p>

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				HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES. SUBCHAPTER B - FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION. PART 556. TOLERANCES FOR RESIDUES OF NEW ANIMAL DRUGS IN FOOD. Available at: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcr/CFRSearch.cfm?CFRPart=556	FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION. PART 556. TOLERANCES FOR RESIDUES OF NEW ANIMAL DRUGS IN FOOD. Disponible en: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcr/CFRSearch.cfm?CFRPart=556
AQ 20.03.04	Vaccines, medicines, and treatments used on the farm are authorized and/or prescribed by a certified veterinarian/aquatic animal health professional.	Vaccines, medicines, and treatments used on the farm shall be authorized and/or prescribed by a certified veterinarian/aquatic animal health professional. Application has to be carried out according to label instructions and veterinary prescriptions, following the instructions included in the aquaculture health plan (AHP). Where the prescription follows the cascade principle, this shall be clearly recorded with justification for each treatment.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, the vaccines, medicines and treatments used on the farm shall be authorized and/or prescribed by the sanitary director, a professional Veterinary Doctor or Veterinary</p>	<p>En Colombia, las vacunas, medicamentos y tratamientos utilizados en la finca deben estar autorizados y/o prescritos por el director sanitario, profesional Médico Veterinario o Médico Veterinario Zootecnista, responsable de los tratamientos médicos y</p>

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				<p>Zootechnician, responsible for the medical treatments and vaccinations applied to aquatic animals in culture (Subparagraph 3.9 of Resolution ICA 20186 of 2016). In turn, the professional practice of the sanitary director shall adhere to LAW 73 OF 1985 By which rules are issued for the exercise of the professions of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnics and Zootechnics and by Decree 1122 of 1989, Presidency of the Republic, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture: to have a professional Degree, recognized by the National Government and registration with the Ministry of Agriculture in order to obtain the</p>	<p>vacunaciones que se apliquen a los animales acuáticos en cultivo (numeral 3.9 de la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016). A su vez, el ejercicio profesional del director sanitario deben ceñirse a la LEY 73 DE 1985 Por la cual se dictan normas para el ejercicio de las profesiones de Medicina Veterinaria, Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia y Zootecnia y por el Decreto 1122 de 1989, Presidencia de la República, Min Educación y MINAGRICULTURA, contar con un Título profesional, reconocido por el Gobierno Nacional y la inscripción en el Ministerio de Agricultura para obtener la matrícula expedida por el Consejo Profesional de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia de Colombia. Los productores deben tener un plan de bioseguridad que incluya los aspectos de bioseguridad del numeral 2 del Anexo. CONDICIONES SANITARIAS Y DE BIOSEGURIDAD PARA LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE ACUICULTURA y también deben tener un plan de saneamiento que incluya los aspectos de sanidad del numeral 1 del Anexo.</p>

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				<p>registration issued by the Professional Council of Veterinary Medicine and Zotechnics of Colombia. Producers shall have a biosecurity plan that includes the biosecurity aspects of paragraph 2 of the Annex. SANITARY AND BIOSECURITY CONDITIONS FOR AQUACULTURE ESTABLISHMENTS and shall also have a sanitation plan that includes the sanitation aspects of paragraph 1 of the Annex. SANITARY AND BIOSECURITY CONDITIONS FOR AQUACULTURE ESTABLISHMENTS, of ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016.</p>	<p>CONDICIONES SANITARIAS Y DE BIOSEGURIDAD PARA LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE ACUICULTURA, de la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016.</p>
AQ 20.03.05	Mixing feed with medicines on the farm is avoided. When justified, this practice follows the	Mixing feed with medicines on the farm shall be avoided. The practice shall be used only when justified, and in those rare cases shall follow medication and treatment requirements listed in the	Major Must	Producers shall apply good practices in using veterinary drugs which are monitored by ICA,	Los productores deben aplicar las buenas prácticas en el uso de medicamentos veterinarios las cuales son vigiladas por el ICA,

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	medication and treatment requirements listed in the aquaculture health plan (AHP).	<p>AHP.</p> <p>Records for this practice shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target with justification - Person responsible for prescription - Trained person responsible for mixing feed with medicines - Records of feed used - Active ingredient and product name - Concentrations used and mixing procedures following label instructions - Feeding administration procedure - Evidence of active ingredient concentration - Withdrawal times 		<p>according to RESOLUTION 676 OF 2007 Ministry of Agriculture AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT and MINISTRY OF SOCIAL PROTECTION, emergency technical regulation through which the National Plan for the Control of Residues of Veterinary Drugs and other Chemical Substances is adopted. Also, according to Resolution 253 of Ministry of Agriculture of 2020 Animal Welfare. Subparagraph 8.7 Good practices in the use of veterinary drugs, feed used shall be registered with ICA. According to Resolution 1414 of 2006, only veterinary and biological drugs and other agricultural inputs registered with ICA shall be used for shrimp and other export fish farming.</p>	<p>según la RESOLUCIÓN 676 DE 2007 MINAGRICULTURA Y DESARROLLO RURAL y MINPROTECCIÓN SOCIAL, reglamento técnico de emergencia a través del cual se adopta el Plan Nacional de Control de Residuos de Medicamentos Veterinarios y otras Sustancias Químicas. También, según la Resolución 253 del MINAGRICULTURA de 2020 Bienestar animal. Numeral 8.7 De las buenas prácticas en el uso de medicamentos veterinarios. Los alimentos utilizados deben tener registro del ICA. Según la Resolución 1414 de 2006, para el cultivo del camarón y otros peces de exportación se deben utilizar exclusivamente medicamentos veterinarios, biológicos y otros insumos agropecuarios registrados ante el ICA.</p>

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AQ 20.03.06	Neither natural nor synthetic hormones nor antibiotic agents are used for the purpose of growth promoting.	The producer shall be able to demonstrate that hormones and antibiotic agents are used properly and not for promoting growth.	Major Must	Ministry of Agriculture Resolution 253 of 2020 about Animal Welfare, Subparagraph 8.7 Good practices in the use of veterinary drugs shall be complied with. The list of Veterinary Products registered with ICA (Updated September 27, 2022) can be consulted at: https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Regulacion-y-Control-de-Medicamentos-Veterinarios/LISTADOS-VIGENTES/PLANTILLA-ICA-SEPTIEMBRE-2022-1.xlsx.aspx?lang=es-CO	Se debe cumplir la Resolución 253 del MINAGRICULTURA de 2020 Bienestar animal. Numeral 8.7 De las buenas prácticas en el uso de medicamentos veterinarios. La lista de Productos Veterinarios registrados en el ICA (Actualizado 27 de septiembre 2022) se puede consultar en: https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Regulacion-y-Control-de-Medicamentos-Veterinarios/LISTADOS-VIGENTES/PLANTILLA-ICA-SEPTIEMBRE-2022-1.xlsx.aspx?lang=es-CO
AQ 20.03.07	When stocks are vaccinated, it is according to the aquaculture health plan (AHP) under AQ 20.02.01.	The vaccination records shall be available for the certification body (CB) audit.	Major Must		
AQ 20.03.08	Antibiotic agents are only applied following the	Antibiotic agents shall not be used prophylactically, but shall be applied as a therapeutic treatment only	Major Must		

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	diagnosis of an infectious bacterial disease.	where an infectious bacterial disease is diagnosed. Refer to the aquaculture health plan (AHP).			

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AQ 20.03.09	Unused medicines or medicated feed past their use-by date and empty medicine containers or empty medicated feed bags are disposed of in a controlled manner that will not result in subsequent misuse.	There shall be a documented procedure in place detailing methods of disposal for medicines and medicated feed (according to the manufacturer's instructions and legal requirements, where applicable) and justification.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
AQ 20.04	Treatment records			Treatment records	Registros de tratamientos
AQ 20.04.01	The producer maintains up-to-date records of medicines and treatment purchases or deliveries, including medicated feed, and records of administering medicines/medicated feed to farmed aquatic species.	<p>Any and all medicines and medicated feed in use/storage shall be recorded in accordance with standard requirements, and records shall be in place.</p> <p>The purchase record shall include date of purchase, name of product, quantity purchased, batch number, expiry date, and name of supplier.</p> <p>The administration record shall include batch number, date administered, identity of farmed aquatic species group treated, quantity or biomass of farmed aquatic species treated, dosage, method of administration and total quantity of medicine used, date treatment finished, date withdrawal period completed, earliest date the farmed aquatic</p>	Major Must	<p>As per ICA Resolution 1414 of 2006, on the production of shrimp and fish for human consumption for export:</p> <p>Article 4. Paragraph 3. Have and maintain for two years the records of the use of veterinary drugs, animal feed and agricultural inputs used in the farm, as well as the productive parameters.</p> <p>Paragraph 4. Use only veterinary, biological drugs and other agricultural inputs with</p>	<p>Según la Resolución ICA 1414 de 2006, sobre producción del camarón y de peces para consumo humano con destino a la exportación:</p> <p>Artículo 4.</p> <p>Numeral 3. Disponer y conservar por dos años los registros del uso de medicamentos veterinarios, alimentos para animales y de los insumos agropecuarios empleados en la explotación, al igual que de los parámetros productivos.</p> <p>Numeral 4. Utilizar exclusivamente medicamentos veterinarios, biológicos y otros insumos agropecuarios registrados ante el</p>

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		species are available for consumption, name of the person(s) who administered the medicine by date.		<p>ICA registration. The prescriptions of veterinary drugs and other chemical substances used for the prevention, treatment and control of animal diseases shall be made by a Veterinarian Doctor or Veterinarian Zootechnician. Producers shall participate in the National Residue Control Plan for veterinary drugs and other chemical products in aquaculture species, led by INVIMA and ICA.</p> <p>Red tilapia producers shall be involved in the NATIONAL SUBSECTORAL PLAN FOR SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL OF RESIDUES OF VETERINARY DRUGS AND OTHER CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN AQUACULTURE (RED</p>	<p>ICA. Las prescripciones de los medicamentos veterinarios y de otras sustancias químicas empleadas para la prevención, tratamiento y control de las enfermedades de los animales debe ser efectuada por un Médico Veterinario o Médico Veterinario Zootecnista. Los productores deben participar en el Plan Nacional de Control de Residuos de medicamentos veterinarios y de otros productos químicos, en las especies acuícolas, liderado por INVIMA e ICA.</p> <p>Los productores de tilapia roja deben hacer parte del PLAN NACIONAL SUBSECTORIAL DE VIGILANCIA Y CONTROL DE RESIDUOS DE MEDICAMENTOS VETERINARIOS Y OTRAS SUSTANCIAS QUÍMICAS EN LA ACUICULTURA (TILAPIA ROJA). Disponible en: https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachme nt/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuid</p>

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				<p>TILAPIA). Available at: https://www.ica.gov.co/g/etattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-Cadenas-Agroalimentarias/Plan-Nacional-de-Residuos/Plan-RESIDUOS-Acuicola-Tilapia-roja-2022.pdf.aspx?lang=es-CO</p> <p>The provisions of Resolution 20186 of 2016, Subparagraph 5.5 of the annex shall be complied with, according to which the farm shall maintain a record of the treatments applied, a document that includes: name of the product used, producing laboratory, product batch number, ICA registration number, date of treatment, reason for the treatment and identification of the</p>	<p>ad-en-las-Cadenas-Agroalimentarias/Plan-Nacional-de-Residuos/Plan-RESIDUOS-Acuicola-Tilapia-roja-2022.pdf.aspx?lang=es-CO</p> <p>Se debe cumplir lo establecido en la Resolución 20186 de 2016 en el Numeral 5.5 del anexo de acuerdo con el cual el predio debe llevar registro de los tratamientos aplicados, documento que incluye: nombre del producto utilizado, laboratorio productor, número de lote del producto, número de registro ICA, fecha del tratamiento, motivo del tratamiento e identificación de los animales a los cuales se les administró el tratamiento.</p>

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				<p>animals to which the treatment was administered.</p> <p>Provisions of the Methodology for the assessment of animal welfare in aquatic animals elaborated by the Colombian Agricultural Institute ICA shall also be observed, in compliance with Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture). For more information about this methodology click on the following link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestars/Animal/metodologia-</p>	<p>También se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación de bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en cumplimiento de lo establecido en el Artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MINAGRICULTURA). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestars/Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=e</p>

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AQ 20.04.02	The producer is able to provide a complete history and current overview and trend analysis of farmed aquatic species treatments and application methods.	<p>All farmed aquatic species treatments and treatment trend analysis shall be recorded and carried out according to the aquaculture health plan (AHP).</p> <p>Typical trend analysis may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where antibiotics are used, a trend relating to the quantity of active ingredient versus harvest tonnage can be calculated for defined batches. - Where chemical compound treatments are used, a trend relating volumes used versus farmed aquatic species numbers produced can be calculated for defined batches. - Number of treatments and frequencies of specific disease treatments 	Major Must		
AQ 20.04.03	There is in place a system for identifying batches of farmed aquatic species which have received treatment requiring a preharvest withdrawal period.	At the site, there shall be a system for identifying – and preventing accidental harvesting of – batches of farmed aquatic species that have received treatments and are in a preharvest withdrawal period. Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview.	Major Must	The provisions of Resolution 20186 of 2016 in Subparagraph 3.3.8 of the Annex shall be complied with, according to which the premises shall differentially identify the cages, pens, ponds, tanks and/or pools containing animals subjected to veterinary treatments; and the manner in which it is	Se debe dar cumplimiento con lo establecido en la Resolución 20186 de 2016 en el numeral 3.3.8 del Anexo, de acuerdo con el cual el predio debe identificar de manera diferencial las jaulas, jaulones, estanques, tanques y/o piscinas que contienen animales sometidos a tratamientos veterinarios, encontrándose de forma escrita la forma en que se realiza en el programa sanitario.

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				carried out in the sanitary program shall be recorded in writing.	
AQ 20.04.04	Preharvest withdrawal periods for relevant treatments and for relevant production units are known and strictly adhered to.	There shall be documented confirmation of the nature and the date of treatment and the date that the preharvest withdrawal period will be completed. Any farmed aquatic species subsequently sold to another farm before the preharvest period has expired, shall be identifiable as such. Required withdrawal periods for production units that may be indirectly affected by treatment of another production unit (through feed spill, sharing the same waters, etc.) shall be based on the risk assessment (refer to AQ 20.02.01 on the aquaculture health plan (AHP)). Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview.	Major Must		
AQ 20.05	Mortality			Mortality	Mortalidad
AQ 20.05.01	Mortality inspection and removal from the production units are carried out according to the aquaculture health plan (AHP).	Mortality records shall be available for the certification body (CB) audit. Moribund farmed aquatic species shall be removed as they appear. No "N/A."	Major Must	Mortality inspection and removal from production units shall take into account ICA Resolution 20186 DE 2016 on Biosecurity: Subparagraph 1.4. Handling, treatment and disposal of mortality.	La inspección de mortalidad y el retiro de las unidades de producción deben tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 20186 DE 2016 sobre Bioseguridad: Numeral 1.4. Manejo, tratamiento y disposición final de la mortalidad. Numeral 3. Sanidad animal. Numeral 3.1. Informar al ICA de forma inmediata cuando en el

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				<p>Paragraph 3. Animal health. Subparagraph 3.1. Immediately inform ICA when unusual morbidities and mortalities occur in the establishment that clearly affect the health of the farmed animals. Subparagraph 3.3.9. In case of mortalities in the farm, these shall be registered at the moment of harvesting, assessing the mortality cause. The records shall contain date, batch number, total number of animals in the batch, number of dead animals per day and the result of the performed diagnosis.</p> <p>Records of mortality occurred shall be available for inspection visits by ICA, according to ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016 on Biosecurity.</p>	<p>establecimiento se presenten morbilidades y mortalidades inusuales que afecten de manera evidente la sanidad de los animales cultivados. Numeral 3.3.9. En caso de presentarse mortalidad en el cultivo, estas deben ser registradas en el momento de la recolección, evaluando la causa de la mortalidad. Los registros deben contener la fecha, el número del lote, el total de animales del lote, número de animales muertos por día y el resultado del diagnóstico realizado.</p> <p>Los registros de la mortalidad presentada deben estar disponibles para las visitas de inspección por parte del ICA, según la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016 sobre Bioseguridad.</p> <p>También se debe tener en cuenta la Resolución 253 de 2020 de MinAgricultura sobre Bienestar animal: Numeral 8.5 De las condiciones de sanidad animal.</p>

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				Ministry of Agriculture Resolution 253 of 2020 on Animal Welfare shall also be taken into consideration: Subparagraph 8.5 About animal health conditions. Item 3. Handling, treatment and final disposal of mortalities.	Subnumeral 3. Manejo, tratamiento y disposición final de las mortalidades
AQ 20.05.02	Mortalities, cause of death, and mortalities trend analysis are recorded at production unit level.	<p>Records of mortalities and cause of death, when known, shall be in place per production unit.</p> <p>The frequency of mortalities recording shall be defined and be performed as often as possible.</p> <p>Records shall also include percentage per production stage.</p> <p>Workers shall show awareness of farmed aquatic species' health status/mortality causes at interview. Actions shall be taken when trends are identified.</p> <p>The self-assessment/internal audit and certification body (CB) audit reports shall have a value of the overall percentage of mortalities per production stage and values linked to the causes of death.</p>	Major Must	According to ICA Resolution 20186 DE 2016 on Biosecurity, mortality records shall consider the aspects of Subparagraph 3.3.9. In case of mortality in the farm, these shall be recorded at the moment of harvesting, evaluating the mortality cause. The records shall contain date, batch number, total number of animals in the batch, number of dead animals per day and the result of the diagnosis performed. Records of mortality occurred shall	Según la Resolución ICA 20186 DE 2016 sobre Bioseguridad, los registros de mortalidad deben considerar los aspectos del Numeral 3.3.9 En caso de presentarse mortalidad en el cultivo, estas deben ser registradas en el momento de la recolección, evaluando la causa de la mortalidad. Los registros deben contener la fecha, el número del lote, el total de animales del lote, número de animales muertos por día y el resultado del diagnóstico realizado. Los registros de la mortalidad presentada deben estar disponibles para las visitas de inspección por parte del ICA. También considerar el Numeral 5. REGISTROS, Subnumeral 5.1. Registro de

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				<p>be available for inspection visits by ICA. Also consider Paragraph 5. RECORDS, Subparagraph 5.1. Mortality Record: In case of mortality in the farm, depending on the species, the pond or pool identification number, number or volume of dead animals, stage of development and possible cause shall be daily recorded based on ICA Resolution 20186 DE 2016 on Biosecurity.</p>	<p>Mortalidad: En caso de presentarse mortalidad en el cultivo, según la especie deben registrarse a diario el número o identificación de estanque o piscina, número o volumen de animales muertos, etapa de desarrollo y posible causa con base en la Resolución ICA 20186 DE 2016 sobre Bioseguridad.</p>
AQ 20.05.03	<p>The farm has a system for dead farmed aquatic species removal, storage, and disposal that ensures that environmental aspects are not compromised and avoids spreading of pathogens and diseases to own stock and to the wild.</p>	<p>Dead farmed aquatic species shall be removed, intermediately stored, and disposed of in a way that ensures that environmental aspects are not compromised and avoids spreading of pathogens and diseases to own stock and to the wild. Farm records shall be in place to show protocols for dead farmed aquatic species removal, storage, and disposal.</p>	<p>Major Must</p>	<p>Compliance shall be given to Resolution 20186 of 2016, Subparagraph 1.4 of the Annex, according to which, mortality shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions established by the environmental authority, in such a way as to reduce the</p>	<p>Se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Resolución 20186 de 2016 en el Numeral 1.4 del Anexo, de acuerdo con el cual, se debe eliminar la mortalidad acorde con lo establecido por la autoridad ambiental, de forma tal que se reduzca la transmisión de patógenos a los demás peces, a otros establecimientos y al medio natural.</p>

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				<p>transmission of pathogens to other fish, other establishments and the natural environment.</p> <p>Aquaculture products unfit for human consumption shall be recalled by the competent agency and shall be destined for other uses or definitively discarded in accordance with Law 13 of 1990 (Article 35) of Ministry of Agriculture regulated by Article 36 of Decree 2256 of 1991, incorporated in Decree 1071 of 2015 of Ministry of Agriculture Sole Regulatory Decree of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Rural Development Administrative Sector in Article. 2.16.3.3.3.6 (modified by Article 6 of Decree 1835 of 2021 of the Presidency of the</p>	<p>Los productos de la acuicultura no aptos para consumo humano deben ser retirados del mercado por el organismo competente y se destinarán a otros usos o se desecharán definitivamente de conformidad con la Ley 13 de 1990 (Artículo 35) del MinAgricultura reglamentado por el artículo 36 del Decreto 2256 de 1991, incorporado en el Decreto 1071 de 2015 del MinAgricultura. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Administrativo Agropecuario, Pesquero y de Desarrollo Rural en el Artículo. 2.16.3.3.6 (modificado por el Artículo 6 del Decreto 1835 de 2021 de la Presidencia de la República). El cual quedó así:</p> <p>Artículo 2.16.3.3.6 Desecho de productos pesqueros y/o de la acuicultura. Los productos de la pesca y de la acuicultura que, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 35 de la Ley 13 de 1990, tengan que desecharse definitivamente, deben ser incinerados o enterrados de acuerdo con los mecanismos establecidos por las Autoridades Competentes.</p>

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				<p>Republic). Which is as follows: Article 2.16.3.3.3.6 Disposal of fishery and/or aquaculture products. The fishery and aquaculture products that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 35 of Law 13 of 1990, shall be definitively discarded, shall be incinerated or buried in accordance with the mechanisms established by the Competent Authorities.</p> <p>In the case of mortality, the Regional Environmental Corporations shall be consulted on the technical recommendations for the adequate disposal of mortalities; there is a document of technical recommendations for the adequate disposal of</p>	<p>En el caso de mortalidades se debe consultar con las Corporaciones Ambientales Regionales, las recomendaciones técnicas para la adecuada disposición de las mortalidades; existe un documento de recomendaciones técnicas para la adecuada disposición de la mortalidad en el embalse de Betania de la Corporación Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena, CAM).</p>

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				mortality in the Betania reservoir of the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena, CAM).	
AQ 20.05.04	The farm has a contingency plan for dealing with mass mortalities.	The farm shall have a contingency plan for dealing with mass mortalities. Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 20.06	All pens in bodies of water			All pens in bodies of water	Todos los recintos en los cuerpos de agua
AQ 20.06.01	Suspended pen nets never touch the bottom of the body of water.	The records of depths measurements shall demonstrate that suspended pen nets never touch the bottom of the body of water in which they are suspended.	Major Must		
AQ 20.06.02	Nets in use are individually identifiable and maintained in good condition.	Maintenance records shall be kept for each net documenting age, condition, repair, types and dates of treatments/cleaning, location, net inspection records, divers' observations (where applicable), and records of corrective actions that have been taken according to results of monitoring operations. The integrity of the nets shall be visually inspected as frequently as required in the risk assessment or manufacturer guidelines and immediately after any special event (e.g., a storm) to ensure that any damage that may lead to risk of farmed aquatic	Major Must		

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		species escapes is identified and corrected. Net strength shall be tested according to manufacturer guidelines.			
AQ 20.06.03	The recorded net mesh sizes are appropriate for the size of farmed aquatic species (including cohabitant species) to prevent escapes and risk of injuries to the farmed aquatic species.	Records of net mesh measurement shall be in place. Net mesh size shall be appropriate for the farmed aquatic species size (including cohabitant species) to prevent escapes and risk of injuries to the farmed aquatic species.	Major Must		
AQ 20.06.04	Pens and mooring systems are suitably designed for their location and weather conditions according to a risk assessment and are correctly installed.	<p>A risk assessment that considers the suitability of cage and mooring design shall be available for the certification body (CB) audit. Specifications for cages and mooring systems shall be available, including names of the person(s) or company carrying out the installations. Evidence of the experience/qualifications of persons responsible for installation and maintenance shall be available.</p> <p>A documented maintenance plan for anchors, mooring equipment, and cages, including details of renewed parts, shall be available. Pens and mooring systems shall be maintained on a regular basis by persons with suitable training or experience and according to a written plan.</p>	Major Must		

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AQ 20.06.05	Pens are clearly marked with navigation aids.	Pens shall be appropriately marked where necessary.	Major Must	Provisions of Resolution 20186 of 2016, Subparagraph 4.2.1.2 of Article 4 shall be complied with, according to which, the establishment shall have each of its areas visibly marked. In establishments in multiple-use water bodies, there are informative notices on access restrictions and fishing and safety of the facilities.	Se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Resolución 20186 de 2016 en el numeral 4.2.1.2 del Artículo 4, de acuerdo con el cual, el establecimiento debe tener señalizadas visiblemente cada una de sus áreas. En establecimientos en cuerpos de agua de uso múltiple se encuentran avisos informativos de restricciones al acceso y pesca y seguridad de las instalaciones.
AQ 20.07	Ponds				
AQ 20.07.01	Fallow periods are defined, and where there is no fallowing, this has been defined in the aquaculture health plan (AHP).	The fallowing and restocking dates for sites/ponds (where these are independent units) shall be defined and records kept. Where ponds are not fully drained, checks shall have been done to ensure all farmed aquatic species are removed from the individual units and, crucially, before treatment of any water remaining in the pond. Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview. Where there is no fallowing, this shall be defined in the AHP. A farmed aquatic species health risk assessment shall be in place.	Major Must		

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AQ 20.07.02	Vegetative buffer zones and habitat corridors around pond systems and adjacent to farm boundaries are maintained in good order and, where practical, improved.	Vegetative buffer zones and habitat corridors shall be maintained to minimize the effect of site operations on the environment. Consideration shall be given to the creation of vegetative buffer zones and habitat corridors where they are not already in place.	Minor Must		
AQ 20.07.03	Neither sewage nor manure is used as fertilizer.	The producer shall demonstrate that treated or untreated sewage waters and animal manure are not used on the farm. Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview.	Major Must	The provisions of Article 11 Subparagraph 11.4 of ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016 shall also be complied with: the holder of the certification as a biosecure aquaculture establishment, shall refrain from: "using fresh or unprocessed fecal material from poultry, swine or cattle to fertilize aquaculture ponds".	Se debe cumplir lo establecido en el Artículo 11 Numeral 11.4 de la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016 el titular de la certificación como establecimiento de acuicultura bioseguro, debe abstenerse de: "utilizar material fecal fresca o sin procesar de aves, porcinos o bovinos para fertilizar los estanques acuícolas".
AQ 20.07.04	Where pond rearing is based on or complemented by inorganic fertilization, there are defined procedures available, and	Documented procedures and records of inorganic fertilizers added to pond and their quantities shall be in place. Special attention shall be given to phosphorus, considering it is a limited natural resource.	Major Must		

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	records are kept of any quantities of fertilizers added to the pond.				
AQ 20.07.05	Dredged sediment is disposed of according to the environmental management plan (EMP).	Records of disposal of dredged sediment shall be in place, including disposal done by subcontractors. Any activity performed by subcontractors shall follow legislation, including when outside the farm.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, the competent environmental authorities are the regional autonomous corporations and sustainable development corporations, which are responsible for managing the environment and renewable natural resources within their area of jurisdiction and promoting their sustainable development, in accordance with legal provisions and the policies of the Ministry of</p>	<p>En Colombia, las autoridades ambientales competentes son las corporaciones autónomas regionales y las de desarrollo sostenible, las cuales se encargan de administrar, dentro del área de su jurisdicción, el medio ambiente y los recursos naturales renovables y propender por su desarrollo sostenible, de conformidad con las disposiciones legales y las políticas del Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible.</p>

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				<p>the Environment and Sustainable Development.</p> <p>The competent environmental authorities shall elaborate and develop the EMP according to the provisions of Decree 1076 of 2015 of the Ministry of Environment, Sole Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector, according to Article 2.2.3.3.1.11.3. Determination of aquifer environmental management plans. The Directorate of Integrated Water Resource Management of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Ministry of Environment) has developed general guidelines that provide</p>	<p>Las autoridades ambientales competentes deben elaborar y desarrollar el PMA según lo dispuesto en el, Decreto Único del Sector Ambiente Y Desarrollo Sostenible, según el Artículo 2.2.3.1.11.3. Determinación de los planes de manejo ambiental de acuíferos. La Dirección de Gestión Integral del Recurso Hídrico del Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MinAmbiente) ha elaborado unos lineamientos generales que orientan a las autoridades ambientales para la gestión sostenible de sedimentos a escala de cuenca hidrográfica, para el análisis del régimen de los caudales líquidos y sólidos requeridos en los cuerpos de agua para mantener o recuperar el equilibrio de los ecosistemas y su prestación de servicios ecosistémicos, teniendo en cuenta la influencia de dicho régimen sobre los procesos hidráulicos,</p>

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				guidance to the environmental authorities for the sustainable management of sediments at watershed scale, for the analysis of the regime of liquid and solid flows required in water bodies to maintain or recover the balance of ecosystems and their provision of ecosystem services, taking into account the influence of such regime on the hydraulic, geomorphological, ecological and water quality processes of the watersheds.	geomorfológicos, ecológicos y de calidad del agua de las cuencas.
AQ 20.08	Biosecurity			Biosecurity	Bioseguridad
	<i>In addition to food defense requirements; refer to AQ 10.</i>			<i>In addition to food defense requirements; refer to AQ 10.</i>	<i>Además de los requisitos de protección de los alimentos, consulte AQ 10.</i>
AQ 20.08.01	Sites have a documented biosecurity plan.	A biosecurity plan is in place and shall include at a minimum: - Risk assessment	Major Must	Sanitary and biosecurity requirements shall be met to obtain certification	Se deben cumplir los requisitos sanitarios y de bioseguridad para obtener la certificación como

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training - Site hygiene - Risk of introduction of pathogens and diseases - Systems to prevent and disinfect - Area management plan - Requirements to control entry and exit points to the site and equip them for cleaning and disinfecting - Visitor authorization procedure - Visual prohibition/warning signage around the farm perimeter or entrances No "N/A."		<p>as an ICA biosecure aquaculture establishment, according to ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016, which requires having a biosecurity plan with the physical and management measures designed to reduce the risk of introduction, settlement and spread of pathogens from, to and within an aquatic animal population and also based on the sanitation plan. The ICA's aquaculture species health protection program for economically important aquaculture species (shrimp, trout and tilapia), which identifies diseases of importance in shrimp farms, tilapia farms and trout farms based on the list of notifiable diseases of the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) (according to</p>	<p>establecimiento de acuicultura bioseguro del ICA, según la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016 que exige contar con un plan de bioseguridad con las medidas físicas y de gestión diseñadas para reducir el riesgo de introducción, radicación y propagación de los agentes patógenos desde, hacia y dentro de una población de animales acuáticos y basado también en el plan de saneamiento. Para el tema de enfermedades se debe tener en cuenta, el Programa de protección sanitaria de las especies acuícolas del ICA, para las especies acuícolas de importancia económica (camarón, trucha y tilapia), que identifica las Enfermedades de importancia en Cultivos de camarones, en Cultivos de Tilapia y en Cultivos de Trucha basadas en la lista de enfermedades de declaración obligatoria de la Organización Mundial para la Sanidad Animal (OMSA) (según Código sanitario de la OMSA, Capítulo bioseguridad).</p>

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				the WOAHS Sanitary Code, Biosecurity Chapter), shall be taken into account when dealing with diseases.	
AQ 20.08.02	If there is an area management plan, the farm is actively participating and can demonstrate compliance with the plan's requirements.	An area management plan is an agreement between producers, usually at the same body of water, that includes measures to prevent the introduction and spread of pathogens and disease. If there is such a plan, the producer shall show documented evidence of participation. Where no area management plan is in place, farms from different aquaculture companies sharing the same body of water shall demonstrate efforts with specific actions to collaborate in relevant aspects affecting their farming operations. Examples may include disease control, movement of animals, predators, evaluation of macro-fauna, etc.	Major Must	The area management plan between producers or specific collaborative actions between aquaculture farms sharing the same water body can be included in the biosecurity plan. The biosecurity plan, together with the physical and management measures designed to reduce the risk of introduction, settlement and spread of pathogens from, to and within an aquatic animal population and the sanitation plan to obtain certification as an ICA biosecure aquaculture establishment, according to ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016 to prevent the entry of pathogens that	El plan de manejo de área entre productores o acciones específicas de colaboración entre fincas acuícolas que comparten el mismo cuerpo de agua puede incluirse en el plan de bioseguridad. El plan de bioseguridad con las medidas físicas y de gestión diseñadas para reducir el riesgo de introducción, radicación y propagación de los agentes patógenos desde, hacia y dentro de una población de animales acuáticos y el plan de saneamiento para obtener la certificación como establecimiento de acuicultura bioseguro del ICA, según la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016 para evitar el ingreso de patógenos que puedan afectar la producción animal acuícola en cultivo.

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				may affect farmed aquaculture animal production.	
AQ 20.8.03	Where used, harvesting containers are cleaned and disinfected before reuse and transfer to the grow-out sites.	Records of cleaning and disinfection of harvesting containers shall be in place, where applicable.	Major Must	Sanitary and biosecurity requirements shall be complied with in order to obtain certification as a biosecure aquaculture establishment from ICA, according to ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016. Article 11 Prohibitions. 11.1 Reuse boxes and bags used to transport aquatic animals. ANNEX. 1. Sanitation plan. 1.2 Cleaning and disinfection.	Se deben cumplir los requisitos sanitarios y de bioseguridad para que obtener la certificación como establecimiento de acuicultura bioseguro del ICA, según la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016. Artículo 11 Prohibiciones. 11.1 Reutilizar cajas y bolsas en las cuales se transportaron animales acuáticos. ANEXO. 1. Plan de saneamiento. 1.2 Limpieza y desinfección.
AQ 20.8.04	There is a documented equipment cleaning and disinfection plan.	The producer shall be able to demonstrate both understanding of biosecurity practices and cleaning and disinfection procedures that are suitable to the farm. A documented cleaning and disinfection plan shall be in place, detailing the most important elements, in particular: - Cleaning water quality - Cleaning methods - Cleaning agents	Major Must	The documented cleaning and disinfection plan or cleaning and disinfection program for equipment and materials used within the aquaculture production shall be included in the Sanitation Plan to obtain certification as an ICA	El plan documentado de limpieza y desinfección o el programa de limpieza y desinfección de los equipos y materiales utilizados dentro de su producción acuícola se debe incluir en el Plan de saneamiento para obtener la certificación como establecimiento de acuicultura bioseguro del ICA,

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disinfectants - Application period - Application frequency - Disease control - Storage conditions of cleaning equipment to avoid risk of contaminating product <p>The plan shall be in place, implemented, and recorded. Equipment in direct or indirect contact with the farmed aquatic species shall be constructed of materials that do not hinder proper cleaning and disinfection. Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview. No "N/A."</p>		<p>biosecure aquaculture establishment, according to ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016. ANNEX. 1. Sanitation Plan. 1.2 Cleaning and disinfection.</p>	<p>según la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016. ANEXO. 1. Plan de saneamiento. 1.2 Limpieza y desinfección.</p>
AQ 20.08.05	For all machinery and equipment (including filters), a record is kept of maintenance details, cleaning, and disinfecting.	Records of maintenance, daily cleaning, and disinfecting shall be in place for all machinery and equipment (including filters), where applicable.	Major Must		
AQ 20.08.06	Vehicles and vessels (including all transport systems and associated equipment) used for transporting farmed aquatic species or aquaculture feed, whether owned by the producer or subcontractors, show	The risk assessment shall specify the required cleaning and disinfection procedures. Records and corrective actions shall be in place for the self-assessment/internal audit and certification body (CB) audit. Transportation of farmed aquatic species shall maintain traceability and adherence to local legislation on movement of fish. No "N/A."	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016, Sanitation Plan,</p>	<p>Se debe cumplir la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016, Plan de</p>

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	evidence of cleaning and disinfection procedures.			<p>1.2. Cleaning and disinfection shall be complied with: Have a documented procedure for cleaning and disinfection of facilities, including bottoms and slopes of ponds, tanks, cages and/or pools, holds, equipment, utensils and fishing gear.</p> <p>The sanitation plan shall include information on the products used with their technical data sheet, concentration, usage method and frequency, rotation of the products used and ICA registration. Cleaning and disinfection of all transport systems (vehicles and vessels) and associated equipment.</p>	<p>saneamiento. 1.2. Limpieza y desinfección: Tener un procedimiento documentado de limpieza y desinfección de las instalaciones, incluyendo fondos y taludes de los estanques, tanques, jaulas y/o piscinas, bodegas, equipos, utensilios y artes de pesca.</p> <p>El plan de saneamiento debe incluir lo referente a los productos utilizados con su ficha técnica, concentración, modo y frecuencia de uso, rotación de los productos utilizados y registro ICA. Limpieza y desinfección de todos los sistemas de transporte (vehículos y embarcaciones) y equipos asociados.</p>
AQ 20.08.07	There is segregation or disinfection of equipment, workers, and vehicles	Documented procedures and records of disinfection where required shall be in place. No "N/A."	Major Must	ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016, Sanitation Plan, 1.2. Cleaning and	Se debe cumplir la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016 Plan de saneamiento. 1.2. Limpieza y

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	between operating sites to reduce transfer of diseases.			disinfection shall be complied with: Have a documented procedure for cleaning and disinfection of facilities, including bottoms and slopes of ponds, tanks, cages and/or pools, holds, equipment, utensils and fishing gear. The sanitation plan shall include information on the products used with their technical data sheet, concentration, usage method and frequency, rotation of the products used and ICA registration. Cleaning and disinfection of all transport systems (vehicles and vessels) and associated equipment.	desinfección: Tener un procedimiento documentado de limpieza y desinfección de las instalaciones, incluyendo fondos y taludes de los estanques, tanques, jaulas y/o piscinas, bodegas, equipos, utensilios y artes de pesca. El plan de saneamiento debe incluir lo referente al producto utilizado con su ficha técnica, concentración, modo y frecuencia de uso, rotación de los productos utilizados y registro ICA. Limpieza y desinfección de todos los sistemas de transporte (vehículos y embarcaciones) y equipos asociados.
AQ 20.08.08	The infrastructure supports quarantine procedures for the site or farm in case of an	If an infectious disease breaks out, the infrastructure shall support the documented quarantine procedures.	Major Must	Quarantine procedures shall consider ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016 Biosecurity. Item 4.2.1 Infrastructure.	Los procedimientos de cuarentena deben tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016 Bioseguridad. Numeral 4.2.1 De infraestructura. ANEXO. Numeral 2.2 Cuarentena.

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	infectious disease outbreak.			ANNEX. Subparagraph 2.2 Quarantine.	
AQ 20.08.09	Unless the health status is verified in advance, brood stock/seedlings are held in quarantine until their disease status is verified prior to their transfer to other areas.	Health status or quarantine records shall be in place.	Major Must	<p>Quarantine or health status records shall consider ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016 2.2 Quarantine. 5.5 Treatment record.</p> <p>Upon a sanitary emergency, ICA as the sanitary authority responsible for protecting animal health in Colombia and coordinating actions related to programs for the prevention, control, eradication and management of pests and diseases of quarantine significance or of national economic interest, in order to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases that may affect the national agricultural sector, has the legal</p>	<p>Los registros de la cuarentena o del estado de salud deben tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016 2.2 Cuarentena. 5.5 Registro de tratamiento.</p> <p>Ante la presentación de una emergencia sanitaria, el ICA como la autoridad sanitaria responsable de proteger la sanidad animal en Colombia y de coordinar las acciones relacionadas con programas de prevención, control, erradicación y manejo de plagas y enfermedades de importancia cuarentenaria o de interés económico nacional, con el fin de prevenir la introducción y propagación de enfermedades que puedan afectar al sector agropecuario nacional, cuenta con las atribuciones legales de conformidad con el Decreto 1071 de 2015 para declarar el estado de emergencia sanitaria cuando un problema sanitario amenace</p>

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				powers in accordance with Decree 1071 of 2015 to declare a state of sanitary emergency when a sanitary problem severely threatens animal health and may establish the necessary sanitary control measures to address such emergency.	severamente la salud animal y podrá establecer las medidas de control sanitario necesarias para atender dicha emergencia.
AQ 20.08.10	Sites are maintained in a clean and hygienic condition.	Sites shall be kept in a clean and hygienic condition in order to: - Reduce the risk of disease and pathogen spread between operation areas and/or production units - Comply with the environmental management plan, taking into account the perimeter of the farm No "N/A."	Major Must	To maintain the sites in clean and hygienic conditions, Resolution ICA 20186 of 2016, ANNEX. Sanitary and biosecurity conditions for aquaculture establishments. Paragraph 1. Cleaning and disinfection plan shall be taken into account	Para mantener los sitios en condiciones de limpieza e higiene se debe tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016. ANEXO. Condiciones sanitarias y de bioseguridad para los establecimientos de acuicultura. Numeral 1. Plan de limpieza y desinfección.
AQ 20.08.11	A risk assessment that includes the need for incoming water disinfection in hatcheries and subsequent impact of	A risk assessment that includes consideration of the need for incoming water to be disinfected in hatcheries shall be in place. If disinfection is required, it shall be carried out effectively. Reference shall be made to the environmental impact assessment (refer to AQ 06.03.01) with	Major Must	The risk assessment that includes the need for incoming water disinfection in hatcheries shall take into consideration ICA	La evaluación de riesgos que incluye la necesidad de desinfectar el agua entrante a las estaciones de reproducción y crianza debe tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016 Plan de saneamiento. 1.2.

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	discharge water is in place.	respect to release of pathogens and/or disinfectants.		Resolution 20186 of 2016 Sanitation Plan. 1.2. Cleaning and disinfection: Have a documented procedure for cleaning and disinfection of facilities, including bottoms and slopes of ponds, tanks, cages and/or pools, holds, equipment, utensils and fishing gear. This document shall include information on the product used with its technical data sheet, concentration, usage mode and frequency, rotation of the products used and ICA registration. 1.3 water quality monitoring.	Limpieza y desinfección: Tener un procedimiento documentado de limpieza y desinfección de las instalaciones, incluyendo fondos y taludes de los estanques, tanques, jaulas y/o piscinas, bodegas, equipos, utensilios y artes de pesca. Este documento debe incluir lo referente al producto utilizado con su ficha técnica, concentración, modo y frecuencia de uso, rotación de los productos utilizados y registro ICA. 1.3 monitoreo de la calidad del agua.
AQ 20.09	Machinery and equipment			Machinery and equipment	Maquinaria y equipos
AQ 20.09.01	Equipment and systems are designed, installed, and operated so as to minimize the risk of compromising farmed	Equipment and systems shall be designed, installed, and operated to minimize the risk of compromising farmed aquatic species' health and welfare and minimize the risk of escapes. Workers	Major Must	In Colombia, the description of the environmental management measures implemented to prevent	En Colombia, la descripción de las medidas de manejo ambiental implementadas para evitar el escape de ejemplares de las especies declaradas domesticadas al medio

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	aquatic species' health and minimize the risk of farmed aquatic species escapes.	shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview.		<p>the escape of specimens of species declared domesticated to the natural environment, shall be in accordance with the provisions of DECREE No. 1780 of 2015 of Ministry of Agriculture that added to Title 4 of Part 16 of Book 2 of Decree 1071 of 2015, of Ministry of Agriculture. Sole Regulatory Decree of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Rural Development Administrative Sector Chapter 2, in relation to the adoption of measures to manage, promote and control the aquaculture activity.</p> <p>According to AUNAP RESOLUTION No. 2287 of 2015 and the standards that add or replace it, by which some fish species are declared as domesticated for the</p>	<p>natural, deben estar de acuerdo con lo establecido en el DECRETO No. 1780 de 2015 del MINAGRICULTURA que adicionó al Título 4 de la parte 16 del Libro 2 del Decreto 1071 de 2015, de MinAgricultura. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Administrativo Agropecuario, Pesquero y de Desarrollo Rural el capítulo 2, en lo relacionado con la adopción de medidas para administrar, fomentar y controlar la actividad de la acuicultura.</p> <p>Según la RESOLUCIÓN No. 2287 de 2015 de AUNAP y las normas que la adicionen o sustituyan, por la cual se declaran unas especies de peces como domesticadas para el desarrollo de la acuicultura, se debe cumplir el ARTÍCULO SEGUNDO.</p>

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				<p>development of aquaculture, ARTICLE TWO. MANAGEMENT MEASURES: To minimize the risks of escape of specimens of species declared as domesticated to natural or artificial water bodies shall be observed.</p> <p>Also, the description of the methods and infrastructure used to minimize the risks of escape of specimens of ichthyic fishery resources, specimens of exotic, domesticated and transplanted species, including non-native ornamental fish and marine shrimp, to natural or artificial bodies of water established in AUNAP Resolution No. 2879 of 2017 and/or the standards that modify or replace it, which establishes the</p>	<p>MEDIDAS DE MANEJO: Para minimizar los riesgos de escape de especímenes de las especies declaradas como domésticas a cuerpos de agua naturales o artificiales.</p> <p>También, la descripción de los métodos e infraestructura utilizados para minimizar los riesgos de escape de especímenes de recursos pesqueros ícticos de especies exóticas, domesticadas y trasplantadas, incluyendo los peces ornamentales no nativos y camarón marino, a cuerpos de agua naturales o artificiales establecidos en la Resolución No. 2879 de 2017 de AUNAP y/o las normas que la modifiquen o reemplacen, que establece los requisitos que deben cumplir los establecimientos dedicados a la acuicultura en el país de especímenes de recursos pesqueros ícticos de especies exóticas, domesticadas y/o</p>

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				requirements to be met by establishments dedicated to aquaculture in the country of specimens of ichthyic fishery resources of exotic, domesticated and/or transplanted species and marine shrimp to natural or artificial bodies of water", in terms of: Risk assessment, Risk management plan, Contingency measures that shall include emergency preparedness and response and the subsequent recovery of the affected elements.	trasplantadas y de camarón marino a cuerpos de agua naturales o artificiales", en cuanto a: Evaluación de riesgos, Plan de manejo de riesgos, Medidas de contingencia que deben comprender la preparación y ejecución de la respuesta ante la ocurrencia de emergencias y de la posterior recuperación de los elementos afectados.
AQ 20.09.02	Measures are in place to prevent the escape of farmed stock into the local watercourse or ingress of indigenous species into the farmed aquatic species holding areas.	The contingency plans, records of all escaped farmed aquatic species for the previous 12 months, and documentation that escape incidents have been reported to the authorities shall be in place for all sites. The hatchery/farm shall have an effective and documented procedure to prevent accidental release of stock into the environment. Where applicable, pen structures and moorings shall be	Minor Must	In Colombia, the provisions of AUNAP RESOLUTION 2287 DE 2015, which establishes management measures for domesticated species, among others, shall be complied with, and	En Colombia, se debe cumplir lo establecido en la RESOLUCIÓN AUNAP 2287 DE 2015 que establece medidas de manejo para las especies domesticadas, entre otras, y los productores dedicados al cultivo de truchas (especies trucha arco iris (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) y de

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		inspected according to a documented schedule based on the risk assessment. Routine maintenance and repair or replacement shall be actioned and recorded.		<p>producers involved in farming of trout (species rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) and tilapia (Nile tilapia, silver tilapia or mojarra lora (Oreochromis niloticus) and the hybrid red tilapia (Oreochromis sp) shall comply with the requirements for aquaculture development of these species of domesticated fish.</p> <p>Environmental management measures shall be implemented to prevent the escape of specimens into the natural environment and to have a contingency plan that describes the actions to be taken in the event of a fish escape. There shall be a Risk Management Plan that formulates the set of measures and activities aimed at preventing,</p>	<p>tilapias (tilapia del nilo, tilapia plateada o mojarra lora (Oreochromis niloticus) y el híbrido tilapia roja (Oreochromis sp)) deben cumplir los requisitos para el desarrollo de la acuicultura de estas especies de peces domesticadas.</p> <p>Se deben implementar medidas de manejo ambiental enfocadas a evitar el escape de ejemplares al medio natural, tener un Plan de contingencias que describa las acciones que se tomarán en el caso de un escape de peces. Se debe tener un Plan de manejo de riesgos que formule el conjunto de medidas y actividades que están orientadas a prevenir, mitigar, corregir los efectos nocivos debidamente identificados, que se causen por el desarrollo de la actividad.</p>

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				<p>mitigating, and correcting the duly identified harmful effects caused by the development of the activity.</p> <p>ART. 3°-Requirements for infrastructure shall also be considered.</p> <p>With the purpose of minimizing the risks of escape, AUNAP Resolution 2879 of 2017, establishes the requirements to be met by establishments dedicated to aquaculture in the country, of specimens of ichthyic fishery resources of exotic, domesticated and/or transplanted species and marine shrimp to natural or artificial bodies of water", in terms of: Risk assessment, Risk management plan, Contingency measures</p>	<p>También, se debe tener en cuenta ART. 3°—Requisitos para la infraestructura.</p> <p>Con el propósito de minimizar los riesgos de escape, la Resolución 2879 de 2017 de AUNAP, establece los requisitos que deben cumplir los establecimientos dedicados a la acuicultura en el país, de especímenes de recursos pesqueros ícticos de especies exóticas, domesticadas y/o trasplantadas y de camarón marino a cuerpos de agua naturales o artificiales". En cuanto a: Evaluación de riesgos, Plan de manejo de riesgos, Medidas de contingencia, que deben comprender la preparación y ejecución de la respuesta ante la ocurrencia de emergencias y de la posterior recuperación de los elementos afectados.</p>

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				that shall include emergency preparedness and response and the subsequent recovery of the affected elements.	
AQ 20.09.03	Machinery and equipment (including filters) critical to ensuring good farmed aquatic species health and welfare have maintenance records.	For machinery and equipment critical to ensuring good farmed aquatic species health and welfare (e.g., oxygen probes), a record shall be kept with the following: details of maintenance and calibration, details of calibration or verification of the testing and monitoring equipment by a second party. Records demonstrating appropriate maintenance and calibration or verification shall be in place.	Major Must		
AQ 20.09.04	Where farmed aquatic species health and welfare is dependent upon automatic systems/equipment (oxygen level, pump pressure, etc.), the systems are equipped with alarms and backup systems.	Where farmed aquatic species health and welfare may be compromised due to system/equipment failure, this equipment/system shall be equipped with alarms in case of failure. These alarms shall be tested on a regular basis. Records of alarm testing shall be in place. A system for notifying the responsible person(s) shall be in place.	Major Must		
AQ 20.09.05	Where risk assessments show that oxygen levels could drop below the	An oxygenation supplementation system shall be available for the peak stocking density at lowest predictable oxygen levels. A backup oxygen	Minor Must		

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	minimum for farmed aquatic species health and welfare, oxygen supplementation systems are available and maintained in good repair.	supplementation system shall be available in case of failure of the principal system. For closed recirculation systems, equipment to saturate water with O ₂ is necessary due to the high density of farmed aquatic species. Refer to AQ 20.02.14 on the risk assessment on animal welfare.			
AQ 21	SAMPLING AND TESTING OF FARMED AQUATIC SPECIES			SAMPLING AND TESTING OF FARMED AQUATIC SPECIES	MUESTREO Y ANÁLISIS DE ESPECIES ACUÁTICAS DE CULTIVO
AQ 21.01	A sampling program, including frequency of testing, based on likely contaminants, residues, and substances for the type and location of the aquaculture operation and feed ingredients is in place.	<p>Based on the food safety risk assessment, farmed aquatic species tissue residue analyses shall be carried out to verify compliance with maximum residue limits (MRLs) for approved medicines and treatments and to verify that no residues of nonapproved substances are present.</p> <p>The list of substances to be analyzed shall be based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local/National legislation - Requirements given by the customer(s) - Substances listed in the aquaculture health plan (AHP) <p>Analysis frequency shall be determined based on the risks identified in the sampling program. Analysis results shall be available for the certification body (CB) audit. No "N/A."</p>	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>In Colombia, for residues of veterinary drugs and heavy metals, the following shall be applied: RESOLUTION 676 OF 2007 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF SOCIAL PROTECTION, emergency technical</p>	<p>En Colombia para residuos de medicamentos veterinarios y de metales pesados debe aplicarse: la RESOLUCIÓN 676 DE 2007 MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y DESARROLLO RURAL, MINISTERIO DE LA PROTECCIÓN SOCIAL, reglamento técnico de emergencia a través del cual se adopta el Plan Nacional de Control de Residuos de Medicamentos Veterinarios y otras Sustancias</p>

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				<p>regulation through which the National Plan for the Control of Residues of Veterinary Drugs and other Chemical Substances is adopted, which aquaculture products for human consumption (farmed shrimp and farmed trout) shall comply with. Regarding the maximum limits of heavy metals, Resolution 122 of 2012 of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection shall be taken into account, which partially modifies Resolution number 776 of 2008 for maximum limits of metals in fish. RESOLUTION 776 OF 2008 Ministry of Social Protection. By which the technical regulation on the physicochemical and microbiological requirements to be met by fishery products, particularly fish, mollusks</p>	<p>Químicas, que deben cumplir los productos acuícolas para consumo humano (camarón de cultivo y trucha de cultivo). En cuanto a los límites máximos de metales pesados se debe tener en cuenta la Resolución 122 de 2012 del Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social, que modifica parcialmente la Resolución número 776 de 2008 para límites máximos de metales en pescado. La RESOLUCIÓN 776 DE 2008 Ministerio de la Protección Social. Por la cual se establece el reglamento técnico sobre los requisitos fisicoquímicos y microbiológicos que deben cumplir los productos de la pesca, en particular pescados, moluscos y crustáceos para consumo humano. El INVIMA está a cargo del muestreo y de la admisibilidad sanitaria con base en la Resolución 1382 de 2013 del Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social, Por la cual se establecen los límites máximos para residuos de medicamentos veterinarios en los alimentos de origen animal, destinados al consumo humano, que</p>

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				<p>and crustaceans for human consumption is established. INVIMA is in charge of sampling and sanitary admissibility based on Resolution 1382 of 2013 of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, by which maximum limits are established for residues of veterinary drugs in animal-origin food, intended for human consumption, which includes MRLs for flumequine (antimicrobial agent) in trout with a maximum MRL of 500 µg/kg assessed in muscle with a normal proportion of skin. In fish and giant prawns (<i>Penaeus monodon</i>), a maximum MRL for chlortetracycline/Oxytetracycline/Tetracycline of 200 µg/kg assessed on muscle is allowed.</p>	<p>incluye LMR de flumequina (agente antimicrobiano) en trucha con LMR máximo de 500 µg/kg evaluada en músculo con una proporción normal de piel. En pescado y langostino gigante (<i>Penaeus monodon</i>), se permite un LMR de clortetraciclina/Oxitetraciclina/Tetraciclina de máximo 200 µg/kg evaluada en músculo</p>

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AQ 21.02	The laboratory used to test for likely contaminants, residues, and substances is accredited to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard or successfully participating in a proficiency ring-testing program.	Testing as required according to point AQ 21.01 shall be carried out by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 or having evidence of successful participation in a proficiency ring-testing program. Accreditation shall be demonstrated either on official letter head or in accreditation schedules. Documentation that shows the laboratory is in the process of accreditation to the applicable scope by a competent national authority is acceptable. Nonaccredited laboratories shall have documentary evidence of successful participation in proficiency ring-testing for the applicable scope. Where national surveillance and control programs operate, these can be used as supportive evidence.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
AQ 21.03	Laboratory test results are traceable to the specific batch.	The laboratory test results shall be traceable to the specific batches or production units' ID (refer to AQ 20.01.02). No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 22	FEED MANAGEMENT			FEED MANAGEMENT	GESTIÓN DE ALIMENTOS PARA ESPECIES ACUÁTICAS DE CULTIVO
	<i>While the aquaculture industry is expected to grow in the future, reliance on forage fish use in feed should not. Sustainable sourcing, efficient use of marine ingredients, and the use of alternatives to forage fish are fundamental steps to reducing and eliminating detrimental effects in the marine ecosystem. Refer to the GLOBALG.A.P. Compound Feed Manufacturing standard.</i>			While the aquaculture industry is expected to grow in the future, reliance on forage fish use in feed should not. Sustainable sourcing, efficient use of marine	Aunque se espera que la industria acuícola crezca en el futuro, la dependencia del uso de peces de forraje como alimento para otras especies acuáticas de cultivo no debería hacerlo. El abastecimiento sostenible, el empleo eficiente de los

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				ingredients, and the use of alternatives to forage fish are fundamental steps to reducing and eliminating detrimental effects in the marine ecosystem. Refer to the GLOBALG.A.P. Compound Feed Manufacturing standard.	ingredientes marinos y el uso de alternativas distintas a los peces de forraje constituyen pasos fundamentales para reducir y eliminar los efectos perjudiciales en el ecosistema marino. Consulte la norma GLOBALG.A.P. para la Fabricación de Alimentos para Animales.

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AQ 22.01	General			General	Información general
AQ 22.01.01	Farmed aquatic species receive a compound feed diet which is suitable for the species farmed.	Documentation and specification of the compound feed used (including for cohabitant species) shall demonstrate its suitability.	Major Must	Compound feed diet for farmed aquatic species whether produced domestically or imported shall hold an ICA registration.	La dieta de alimento compuesto para las especies acuáticas cultivadas ya sean producidas nacionalmente o importadas deben tener registro del ICA.
AQ 22.01.02	Compound feed used on the farm, for both targeted species and cohabitant species, has been manufactured by and obtained from a recognized source.	<p>The compound feed manufacturing (CFM) production locations from which the feed is sourced (whether internal or external), shall be certified against at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) GLOBALG.A.P. CFM standard ii) A standard that has been successfully benchmarked against the GLOBALG.A.P. CFM standard iii) A feed safety scheme accredited to either ISO/IEC Guide 17065 or ISO/IEC 17021* <p>For compound feed recognized through option iii), a letter from the feed supplier stating compliance with the GLOBALG.A.P. CFM standard version 3, section A 5, “Responsible sourcing of feed materials” shall be in place.</p> <p>For option i), the CFM production locations shall be registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems (by the time of the producer’s first certification body (CB) audit) with a GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) that</p>	Major Must	Compound feed diet for farmed aquatic species whether produced domestically or imported shall have ICA registration.	La dieta de alimento compuesto para las especies acuáticas cultivadas ya sean producidas nacionalmente o importadas deben tener registro del ICA.

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		<p>will link it to the aquaculture producer. For options ii) and iii), registration of supplier name and accredited scheme used shall replace the GGN in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems. Refer to the GLOBALG.A.P. website, “Compound Feed Manufacturing/Recognized feed safety schemes.”</p> <p>*ISO/IEC 17065 (same as EN 45011): Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services. ISO/IEC 17021 (former EN 45012): Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems.</p>			
AQ 22.01.03	If the hatchery uses either raw and unpasteurized or live feed, this is based on a food safety and biosecurity risk assessment.	Specific to hatcheries: A risk assessment shall be available to show that either raw and unpasteurized or live feed (artemia, microalgae, rotifers, etc.) will not affect the biosecurity of the farmed aquatic species and will not have a negative impact on food safety and animal welfare. Evidence of routine surveillance disease monitoring for pathogens shall be in place and make up part of the risk assessment. If the use of compound feed is possible, it shall be the preferred solution.	Major Must	In addition to this requirement, provisions of Article 11 Subparagraph 11.2, 11.3 and 11.5 of Resolution ICA 20186 of 2016 shall be complied with, the holder of the certification as a biosecure aquaculture establishment, shall refrain from: "11.2 Using as feed for any animal species, mortality collected in aquaculture	Adicional a este requisito, se debe cumplir lo establecido en el Artículo 11 Numeral 11.2, 11.3 y 11.5 de la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016, el titular de la certificación como establecimiento de acuicultura bioseguro, deberá abstenerse de: "11.2 Utilizar como alimento para cualquier especie animal, la mortalidad recolectada en los establecimientos acuícolas; 11.3 Utilizar como alimento en los establecimientos acuícolas, la mortalidad recolectada en otras explotaciones pecuarias. (...) 11.5

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				establishments; 11.3 Using as feed in aquaculture establishments, mortality collected in other livestock farms. (...) 11.5 Feeding farmed aquatic animals with raw feed of animal origin (meat and offal).	Alimentar a los animales acuáticos en cultivo con alimentos crudos de origen animal (carne y despojos).
AQ 22.01.04	Protein elements in the compound feed are <i>not</i> obtained from the same farmed aquatic species, unless hydrolyzed protein of the same species is verified as adequate.	Feed specifications and specific records on the proteins used shall be in place, and these shall demonstrate that proteins are sourced from different farmed aquatic species. If protein elements are obtained from the same species: Protein hydrolysates (peptide size) of the same species shall be tested to verify that <10,000 Daltons are permissible, and documentation from feed suppliers of such testing shall be in place. The term “hydrolyzed proteins” refers to polypeptides, peptides, and amino acids, and mixtures thereof, obtained by the hydrolysis of animal by-products.	Major Must		
AQ 22.02	Feed records			Feed records	Registros de alimentos para especies acuáticas de cultivo
AQ 22.02.01	Batches of feed are traceable from the feed manufacturer to the batch	Batches of feed from the feed manufacturer shall be traceable to batches of farmed aquatic species stock. A verification system or documentation shall be in place.	Major Must		

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	of farmed aquatic species stock.				
AQ 22.02.02	Documentary records of feed suppliers from whom compound feeds have been purchased are kept for two years or one year longer than the life cycle of the farmed aquatic species, whichever is longer.	Records of feed purchases (e.g., invoices) shall be in place and held for two years or one year longer than the life cycle of the farmed aquatic species whichever is longer. Records shall include the type of feed, quantity, source, and date of delivery.	Major Must		
AQ 22.02.03	Farms obtain from their feed suppliers a declaration that the composition of each feed conforms to the GLOBALG.A.P. requirements on fishmeal and fish oil.	<p>Statements specifying conformance shall be in place. The compound feed supplier shall provide information on the fishmeal and fish oil composition upon request, including fish meal and fish oil percentage and, where possible, origin (wild catch, industrial by-products, other).</p> <p>Farms shall have in place a fish-in/fish-out ratio (whole fish from wild catch).</p> <p>The self-assessment/internal audit and certification body (CB) audit reports shall have at least two values recorded: average fish meal and fish oil percentage (where possible, both described for each origin) <i>and</i> the fish-in/fish-out ratio.</p>	Major Must		
AQ 22.02.04	Feed is consumed before the shelf life expires.	Feed for which the shelf life has expired shall not be used, but shall be disposed of in an environmentally	Major Must		

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		responsible manner according to documented procedures. Feed in storage shall be verified for expiry dates on labels.			
AQ 22.02.05	Records of feed conversion ratios (FCRs) and efficient use of feed monitoring systems are in place.	<p>Records of FCRs and efficient use of feed monitoring systems shall be in place. Overfeeding shall be avoided at all times.</p> <p>The economic feed conversion ratio (eFCR) is the quantity of feed used to produce the quantity of fish harvested (net production is the live weight): eFCR = Feed (in kg or mt) divided by net aquaculture production (in kg or mt; live weight)</p> <p>The self-assessment/internal audit and certification body (CB) audit reports shall have at least one FCR value recorded: eFCR per production life cycle.</p>	Major Must		
AQ 22.02.06	The producer shows evidence that there is a procedure in place to collect and store samples of feed used during the grow-out period.	The producer shall show evidence that there is a procedure in place to collect and store samples of batches of feed – taken by the producer or by the feed manufacturer – starting at least four months before harvest and continued during the grow-out period. The samples shall be retained for at least six weeks after sale of the farmed aquatic species. Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview.	Major Must		
AQ 22.03	Storage of aquaculture feeds			Storage of aquaculture feeds	Almacenamiento de alimentos para especies acuáticas de cultivo

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AQ 22.03.01	Specific feeds for different farmed aquatic species are clearly identified.	The site and records shall be verified to prove identification of feedstuffs for different farmed aquatic species.	Major Must		
AQ 22.03.02	Feeds, including all medicated feeds, are stored and handled according to label instructions to minimize any risk of contamination.	Proper training and instructions for storing, checking, and handling aquaculture feeds shall be in place and implemented for regular and medicated feeds (separated for different species and for parallel ownership, where applicable). The storage sites and feed components shall be checked at regular intervals for cleanliness, fungus, molds, temperature, and other potential contamination.	Major Must		

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AQ 22.03.03	Documented instructions on how to deal with contaminated feed, excess medicated feed, and flushed feed are in place.	<p>There shall be documented instructions in place regarding the storage, checking, and handling of aquaculture feeds. The documentation shall include evidence that consideration has been given to preharvest withdrawal periods following the use of flushed feed. There shall be a preharvest withdrawal period, beginning when medicated feed is flushed from the farm feeding system; flushed feeds (feed intended to clear residues from the feed system) shall have been used.</p> <p>Instructions shall include withdrawal and containment of contaminated feedstuffs. Workers shall demonstrate awareness at interview.</p>	Major Must		
AQ 22.03.04	Medicated feeds and contaminated feeds are kept in separate, clearly labeled, and identified bulk or bag storage.	The site and records shall be verified to prove that there is no cross contamination between medicated and nonmedicated feed. Clear labeling/identification shall be in place.	Major Must		
AQ 23	PEST CONTROL			PEST CONTROL	CONTROL DE PLAGAS
AQ 23.01	The producer or subcontractor controls the risk of pest infestation in buildings.	Monitoring records of identified risk locations and preventive measures shall be in place and available. The location of all pest control measures shall be identified on a plan/diagram of the site, which plan/diagram shall include all operations. No "N/A."	Major Must		

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AQ 24	HARVESTING AND POSTHARVESTING OPERATIONS			HARVESTING AND POSTHARVESTING OPERATIONS	OPERACIONES DE COSECHA Y POSTCOSECHA
AQ 24.01	Harvesting – Method of harvest/dispatch			Harvesting – Method of harvest/dispatch	Cosecha: método de cosecha/envío
AQ 24.01.01	Harvesting and transport, where under the responsibility of the producer, is undertaken in a way that does not compromise food safety.	A documented harvest plan and transport hygiene records (including temperature, where applicable) shall be in place. Transportation shall maintain traceability and follow local legislation on movement of farmed aquatic species.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>The provisions of Resolution 253 of 2020 of Agriculture Minister must be taken into account. Section 8.10 on the welfare of animals in transport. Also what is established in Resolution ICA 20186 of 2016, ANNEX. Number 6. Conditions for the transport of live aquatic animals.</p>	<p>Se debe tener en cuenta lo establecido en la Resolución 253 de 2020 de MinAgricultura. Numeral 8.10 sobre el bienestar de los animales en el transporte. También lo establecido en la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016, ANEXO. Numeral 6. Condiciones para el transporte de animales acuáticos vivos.</p>
AQ 24.01.02	For transportation to the product handling unit	All facilities shall be available for certification body (CB) auditing activities. Cleaning records shall be	Major Must		

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	(PHU)/processing plant, farmed aquatic species are transported in clean conditions (containers or pipes) which prevent contamination during handling.	available for the CB audit. Lids shall be secured to prevent loss of farmed aquatic species and leakage during handling. Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview. No "N/A."			
AQ 24.01.03	The temperature of the product is reduced as quickly as possible towards the temperature of melting ice.	Working instructions shall ensure appropriate cooling. The temperature records shall be available for the certification body (CB) audit.	Major Must		
AQ 24.01.04	If ice comes into contact with the product, it is initially manufactured from potable water according to applicable legislative requirements and transported in hygienic containers.	Records of ice supply, the verification of water quality used in ice manufacturing, and documentation of transport conditions of ice shall be in place.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>Provisions of ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016 ANNEX. Subparagraph 6.7 shall be taken into consideration. In case ice is required in the transport of animals to the processing plant, it</p>	<p>Se debe tener en cuenta lo establecido en la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016. ANEXO. Numeral 6.7 En caso de requerirse hielo en el transporte de los animales a la planta de proceso, este debe fabricarse a partir de agua potable, envasado a granel y protegerse de cualquier contaminación. El agua potable debe</p>

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				shall be manufactured from potable water, packaged in bulk and protected from any contamination. Drinking water shall comply with DECREE 1575 OF 2007 OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC. System for the Protection and Control of the Quality of Water for Human Consumption and RESOLUTION NUMBER (2115) June 22, 2007, whereby characteristics, basic instruments and frequencies of the control and surveillance system for the quality of water for human consumption are indicated.	cumplir con el DECRETO 1575 DE 2007 PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPÚBLICA. Sistema para la Protección y Control de la Calidad del Agua para Consumo Humano y la RESOLUCIÓN NÚMERO (2115) 22 de Junio de 2007, de MinAmbiente y MinSalud, Por medio de la cual se señalan características, instrumentos básicos y frecuencias del sistema de control y vigilancia para la calidad del agua para consumo humano.
AQ 24.02	Traceability of harvested farmed aquatic species			Traceability of harvested aquatic species	Trazabilidad de las especies acuáticas de cultivo cosechadas
AQ 24.02.01	Traceability of the harvested farmed aquatic	The farm records for all farmed aquatic species shall be available for the certification body (CB)	Major Must		

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	species is maintained up to the packing/process line, including packaging where the producer is responsible for packing.	audit. No "N/A."			
AQ 24.02.02	It is possible to trace a batch of farmed aquatic species from the packing case back to the brood stock.	Traceability records throughout the life cycle shall demonstrate that all origins and movements are traceable and shall be available for the certification body (CB) audit.	Major Must		

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AQ 25	HOLDING AND CROWDING FACILITIES			HOLDING AND CROWDING FACILITIES	ÁREAS DE CONTENCIÓN Y AGLOMERACIÓN
AQ 25.01	Farmed aquatic species welfare in holding and crowding facilities, including live well boat transfer, and/or prior to slaughter			<i>Farmed aquatic species welfare in holding and crowding facilities, including live well boat transfer, and/or prior to slaughter</i>	<i>Bienestar de las especies acuáticas de cultivo en las áreas de contención y aglomeración, incluido el traslado de ejemplares vivos en embarcaciones, y/o antes del sacrificio</i>
	<i>Minimizing stress of the farmed aquatic species immediately prior to slaughter is necessary to prevent welfare problems.</i>			<i>Minimizing stress of the farmed aquatic species immediately prior to slaughter is necessary to prevent welfare problems.</i>	<i>Es necesario minimizar el estrés de las especies acuáticas de cultivo justo antes del sacrificio para prevenir problemas de bienestar.</i>
AQ 25.01.01	Workers responsible for harvest operations have appropriate training in farmed aquatic species welfare and handling techniques.	Workers shall be able to demonstrate competence at interview. Training records and certificates for each worker with allocated functions or jobs shall be verified.	Major Must	Ministry of Agriculture Resolution 253 of 2020 shall be complied with. Animal welfare. Article 3. Personal training. And Subparagraph 8.1 about general welfare conditions for aquatic animals. Paragraph 8. Provisions of the Methodology for the assessment of animal	Se debe cumplir la Resolución 253 de 2020 del MINAGRICULTURA. Bienestar animal. Artículo 3. Capacitación personal. Y numeral 8.1 de las condiciones generales de bienestar para animales acuáticos. Numeral 8. Se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación de bienestar animal en

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				<p>welfare in aquatic animals elaborated by the Colombian Agricultural Institute ICA shall also be observed, in compliance with Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture). For more information about this methodology click on the following link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestars/Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=es-CO</p>	<p>animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en cumplimiento de lo establecido en el Artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MINAGRICULTURA). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link:</p> <p>https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestars/Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=es-CO</p>
AQ 25.01.02	The condition of the farmed aquatic species is monitored regularly prior to transfer to the point of	Records of monitoring shall be audited by the certification body (CB). A designated worker shall be tasked with constant monitoring during transport and be appropriately trained in	Major Must	Ministry of Agriculture Resolution 253 of 2020 on Animal Welfare shall be complied with.	Se debe cumplir la Resolución 253 de 2020 del MinAgricultura, sobre Bienestar animal. Numeral 8.6 Del manejo de los animales.

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	harvest, avoiding unnecessary stress of the farmed aquatic species.	identifying/remedying any welfare indicators that become compromised throughout the entire transport process. Refer to AQ 04.02.04. Also applicable for subcontracted activities.		Subparagraph 8.6 Management of animals.	
AQ 25.01.03	The oxygen level of the holding areas is controlled and recorded.	Documented records shall be available on site to demonstrate control of the oxygen level.	Minor Must	<p>Ministry of Agriculture Resolution 253 of 2020 on Animal Welfare shall be complied with. Subparagraph 8.1 About general welfare conditions for aquatic animals.</p> <p>Provisions of the Methodology for the assessment of animal welfare in aquatic animals elaborated by the Colombian Agricultural Institute ICA shall also be observed, in compliance with Article 4 of Resolution 253 of 2020 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture). For more information about this</p>	<p>Se debe cumplir la Resolución 253 de 2020 de MinAgricultura, sobre Bienestar animal. Numeral 8.1 De las condiciones generales de bienestar para animales acuáticos.</p> <p>También se debe dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Metodología para la evaluación de bienestar animal en animales acuáticos elaborada por el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario ICA, en cumplimiento de lo establecido El artículo 4 de la Resolución 253 del 2020 expedida por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MINAGRICULTURA). Metodología que se puede consultar en el Link: https://www.ica.gov.co/getattachme nt/Areas/Pecuaría/Servicios/Inocuid ad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar</p>

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				methodology click on the following link: https://www.ica.gov.co/g/etattachment/Areas/Pecuaria/Servicios/Inocuidad-en-las-CadenasAgroalimentarias/Bienestar-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=es-CO	-Animal/metodologia-Evaluacion-BA-peces.pdf.aspx?lang=es-CO

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AQ 25.01.04	Farmed aquatic species holding facilities, including live fish well boats, are <i>not</i> contaminated by blood water, factory effluent, and/or spillage or discharge from marine traffic.	Farmed aquatic species holding facilities, including live farmed aquatic species well boats, shall <i>not</i> be contaminated. Records of blood water and effluent disposal shall be in place and collection facilities verified. The environmental risk assessment (refer to AQ 06.03.01) shall also include fuel spillage risk at farmed aquatic species holding facilities.	Major Must		
AQ 25.02	Mortalities in holding facilities, including well boats, and/or prior to slaughter			Mortalities in holding facilities, including well boats, and/or prior to slaughter	Mortalidades en las áreas de contención, incluidas las embarcaciones, y/o antes del sacrificio
AQ 25.02.01	The producer has a plan to monitor and record trend analysis in mortality.	Site plans to monitor mortality and records of mortality trend analysis shall be assessed.	Minor Must		
AQ 25.02.02	For the legal disposal of large-scale mortalities, a contingency/action plan is in place in case of a severe disease episode or mass mortality.	The contingency/action plan shall be verified and shall comply with legal requirements where these exist. Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview.	Major Must	<p><i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i></p> <p>The mortality inspection and removal of production units must take into account ICA Resolution 20186 OF</p>	<p>La inspección de mortalidad y el retiro de las unidades de producción deben tener en cuenta la Resolución ICA 20186 DE 2016 sobre Bioseguridad: Numeral 1.4. Manejo,</p>

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				<p>2016 on Biosafety: Section 1.4. Management, treatment and final disposal of mortality.</p> <p>Producers shall be involved in the ICA program on sanitary protection of aquaculture species (shrimp, trout and tilapia) with respect to notifiable diseases with economic impact, through the implementation of prevention and sanitary control measures, to improve livestock production, contribute to food safety, guarantee consumer health and access to markets under quality and safety standards.</p> <p>ICA promotes the implementation of Good Aquaculture Practices. Also, RESOLUTION</p>	<p>tratamiento y disposición final de la mortalidad.</p> <p>Los productores deben hacer parte del programa del ICA sobre protección sanitaria de las especies acuícolas (camarón, trucha y tilapia) respecto a las enfermedades de declaración obligatoria y de impacto económico, mediante la implementación de las medidas de Prevención y control sanitario, para mejorar la producción pecuaria, contribuir con la seguridad alimentaria, garantizar la salud de los consumidores y el acceso a mercados bajo estándares de calidad e inocuidad.</p> <p>El ICA promueve la implementación de las Buenas Prácticas Acuícolas. También, se debe tener en cuenta la RESOLUCIÓN 0253 de 2020 de</p>

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				<p>0253 of 2020 of Ministry of Agriculture shall be considered, whereby the manual of animal welfare conditions for aquatic animals is adopted; it establishes in Subparagraph 8.9 Contingency plans that help mitigate problems in water and feed supply, as well as leaks or damage to facilities. These plans shall include systems with capacity to adequately store feed and water in the facilities, of appropriate quality for the species. The plans shall contain the actions to be taken in case of presence or suspicion of an officially-controlled, endemic, exotic disease, or natural disasters.</p> <p>Regarding shrimp diseases, CAN RESOLUTION No. 1851 May 2016 of the</p>	<p>MinAgricultura, Por la cual se adopta el manual de condiciones de bienestar animal para animales acuáticos, establece en el Numeral 8.9 Planes de contingencia que ayuden a mitigar problemas en abastecimiento de agua y alimento, así como fugas o daños en instalaciones. Estos planes deben incluir sistemas con capacidad para almacenar adecuadamente alimento y agua en las instalaciones, de calidad apropiada para la especie. Los planes deben contener las acciones en caso de presencia o sospecha de una enfermedad de control oficial, endémica, exótica y de desastres naturales.</p> <p>En cuanto a enfermedades del camarón, se debe tener en cuenta la RESOLUCIÓN CAN N° 1851 mayo de 2016 de la Comisión de la</p>

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				<p>Commission of the Andean Community, Technical Manual for the application of the Andean Contingency Plan against Early Mortality Syndrome or Acute Hepatopancreatic Necrosis Disease of Farmed Shrimp and its ANNEX TECHNICAL MANUAL FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE ANDEAN PLAN. Modified by Resolution CAN 1989 of 2017 shall be taken into consideration.</p> <p>Regarding shrimp, Colombia has self-declared to the WOH as free of the two diseases in crustacean farms (White Spot-WSSV and Yellow Head Disease- YHV), in the Colombian Caribbean zone as of August 1, 2014, areas that shall be</p>	<p>Comunidad Andina. Manual Técnico para la aplicación del Plan Andino de Contingencia contra el Síndrome de la Mortalidad Temprana o Enfermedad de la Necrosis Hepatopancreática Aguda, del Camarón de Cultivo y su ANEXO MANUAL TÉCNICO PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL PLAN ANDINO. Modificado por la Resolución CAN 1989 de 2017.</p> <p>En cuanto a camarones, Colombia se ha autodeclarado ante la OMSA como libre de las dos enfermedades en los cultivos de crustáceos (Manchas blancas-WSSV y enfermedad de la cabeza amarilla-YHV), en la zona Caribe Colombiana a partir del 1 de Agosto de 2014, áreas que se deben vigilar y mantener.</p>

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				monitored and maintained.	
AQ 25.02.03	Mortalities are recorded and removed from the holding areas and reasons for death are recorded, where known.	Records of cause of death shall be verified.	Minor Must	Regarding the mortality record, ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016 shall be taken into account. Subparagraph 5.1. Mortality Record: In case of mortality in the farm, depending on the species, the number or identification of the pond or pool, number or volume of dead animals, stage of development and possible cause shall be recorded on a daily basis. Subparagraph 5.4. Recording of clinical findings and injuries at necropsy: Maintain the results of clinical evaluation, diagnoses, number or identification of pond, cage or pool, number or volume of sick animals, stage of development.	Sobre el registro de la mortalidad debe tenerse en cuenta la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016. Numeral 5.1. Registro de Mortalidad: En caso de presentarse mortalidad en el cultivo, según la especie deben registrarse a diario el número o identificación de estanque o piscina, número o volumen de animales muertos, etapa de desarrollo y posible causa. Numeral 5.4. Registro de hallazgos clínicos y lesiones en la necropsia: Mantener los resultados de la evaluación clínica, los diagnósticos, el número o identificación de estanque, jaula o piscina, número o volumen de animales enfermos, etapa de desarrollo.

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AQ 25.03	Escapes and indigenous species			Escapes and indigenous species	Escapes y especies autóctonas
AQ 25.03.01	Measures are in place to prevent escape of farmed stock into the local watercourse and to prevent indigenous species' entry into the farmed aquatic species' holding areas.	The producer shall be able to demonstrate that measures are in place to prevent escapes and ingress of indigenous species into the holding areas. The contingency plans, records of all escaped farmed aquatic species for the previous certified cycle, and confirmation that all escapes have been reported to the authorities for all sites shall be verified.	Major Must	Producers engaged in trout and tilapia farming shall comply with the provisions of AUNAP RESOLUTION NUMBER 0002287 of 2015, for the risk assessment of escapes, the Escapes Risk Management Plan to establish containment/mitigation and control measures aimed at containing the spread of species in natural ecosystems to new areas or restrict their location to a specific area and avoid the spread of species preventing possible effects on ecosystems and other species. AUNAP Resolution 2879 of 2017 shall also be taken into consideration, specifically the	Los productores dedicados al cultivo de truchas y las tilapias deben cumplir con lo establecido en la RESOLUCIÓN NÚMERO 0002287 de 2015 de AUNAP, para la evaluación de riesgos de escapes, el Plan de manejo de riesgos de escapes para establecer medidas de contención/mitigación y control orientadas a contener la dispersión de las especies en ecosistemas naturales hacia nuevas áreas o restringir su localización a un área específica y evitar la dispersión de las especies previniendo posibles efectos sobre los ecosistemas y otras especies. También se debe tener en cuenta la Resolución 2879 de 2017 de AUNAP, específicamente los requisitos que deben cumplir los

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				requirements to be met by establishments engaged in aquaculture in the country to minimize the risks of escape of specimens of fishery ichthyic resources of exotic, domesticated and/or transplanted species and marine shrimp to natural or artificial bodies of water.	establecimientos dedicados a la acuicultura en el país para minimizar los riesgos de escape de especímenes de recursos pesqueros ícticos de especies exóticas, domesticadas y/o trasplantadas y camarón marino a cuerpos de aguas naturales o artificiales.
AQ 26	SLAUGHTER ACTIVITIES			SLAUGHTER ACTIVITIES	ACTIVIDADES DE SACRIFICIO
AQ 26.01	Stunning and bleeding			Stunning and bleeding	Aturdimiento y desangrado
AQ 26.01.01	There is feedback relating to animal welfare from slaughter facility/primary processing plant to the farm.	Health indicators on the exterior such as damage (scale loss, fin erosion, predator bites, handling scars, lesions resulting from aggression, parasite lesions, etc.), deformities, and internal signs (blood pH, flesh color, appearance of viscera, blood spots, etc.) shall be noted upon slaughter. There shall be a feedback system of such information in relation to farmed aquatic species health and welfare on the farm.	Minor Must		

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AQ 26.01.02	The slaughter method used is specified in the aquaculture health plan (AHP) with consideration of the farmed aquatic species welfare.	The slaughter method used shall be specified in the AHP and considers farmed aquatic species welfare. Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview.	Major Must		
AQ 26.01.03	Harvesting workers receive farmed aquatic species welfare training in relation to the slaughter process.	Records of training in farmed aquatic species welfare in relation to the slaughter process, including specific training in the stunning and bleeding techniques (where applicable), shall be in place. Workers shall be able to demonstrate awareness at interview.	Major Must		
AQ 26.01.04	Farmed aquatic species are effectively stunned, with consideration of farmed aquatic species welfare.	<p>Farmed aquatic species shall be stunned using an effective stunning method and immediately become unconscious. Monitoring procedures shall be in place.</p> <p>Monitoring procedures shall include manufacturer guidance, where applicable, and effectiveness of the stunner. Refer to “Aquatic animal health code,” section “Stunning and killing methods” of the World Organization for Animal Health (www.woah.org).</p> <p>If technology is available for a particular species and proven to be effective, the use of ice slurry or asphyxia shall be phased out.</p>	Major Must		
AQ 26.01.05	When farmed aquatic species are bled, this is	Farmed aquatic species shall be bled immediately after stunning and remain unconscious while they	Major Must		

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	done immediately after stunning.	bleed to death. Monitoring procedures shall be in place to verify that no farmed aquatic species show signs of recovery.			
AQ 26.02	Blood waters			Blood waters	Aguas con sangre
AQ 26.02.01	Blood water is collected and treated before disposal and does not cause any veterinary or environmental threat.	Blood water shall be contained for disposal. Treatment shall ensure no veterinary or environmental threat. Collection and disposal records shall be available for the certification body (CB) audit.	Major Must	In Colombia, the disposal of fishery and/or aquaculture products shall comply with the provisions of Decree 1071 of 2015 of Ministry of Agriculture. Sole Regulatory Decree of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Rural Development Administrative Sector, Article 2.16.3.3.3.6 (modified by Article 6 of Decree 1835 of 2021 of AUNAP in relation to fishery and/or aquaculture waste products, Fishery and/or aquaculture waste products. Fishery and aquaculture products that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 35 of Law 13 of 1990,	En Colombia, el desecho de productos pesqueros y/o de la acuicultura debe cumplir lo establecido en el Decreto 1071 de 2015 de MinAgricultura. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Administrativo Agropecuario, Pesquero y de Desarrollo Rural, Artículo 2.16.3.3.6. (modificado por el Artículo 6 del Decreto 1835 de 2021 de AUNAP en relación con desechos de productos pesqueros y/o de la acuicultura, Desecho de productos pesqueros y/o de la acuicultura. Los productos de la pesca y de la acuicultura que, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 35 de la Ley 13 de 1990, tengan que desecharse definitivamente, deben ser incinerados o enterrados de acuerdo con los mecanismos establecidos por las Autoridades Competentes.

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				<p>shall be definitively disposed of, shall be incinerated or buried in accordance with the mechanisms established by the Competent Authorities</p> <p>In case of mortalities, the Regional Autonomous Corporations for Sustainable Development shall be consulted for technical recommendations for the proper disposal of mortalities. For example, there is a document with technical recommendations for the adequate disposal of mortality in the Betania reservoir of the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena, CAM.</p> <p>Under ICA Resolution 1414 of 2006, Article 4, Paragraph 6, producers</p>	<p>En caso de mortalidades se deben consultar con las Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales de Desarrollo Sostenible las recomendaciones de técnicas para la adecuada disposición de las mortalidades. Existe por ejemplo un documento con recomendaciones técnicas para la adecuada disposición de la mortalidad en el embalse de Betania de la Corporación Autónoma Regional del Alto Magdalena, CAM.</p> <p>Según la Resolución ICA 1414 de 2006, Artículo 4. Numeral 6, los productores de camarón y peces</p>

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				of shrimp and fish for export shall have a documented solid and liquid waste management program, and comply with the wastewater treatment requirements of the competent environmental authority.	para consumo, de exportación deben tener un programa documentado de manejo de desechos sólidos y líquidos, y cumplir con los requerimientos de tratamiento de aguas residuales exigidos por la autoridad ambiental competente.
AQ 27	DEPURATION			DEPURATION	DEPURACIÓN
AQ 27.01	Bivalve molluscs supplied directly to the consumer are depurated.	Farms producing bivalve molluscs to be supplied directly for human consumption shall carry out depuration according to legal requirements or industry standards and in accordance with the requirements of the Codex Alimentarius. Records of depuration time and the parameters for effective depuration shall be in place. All batches of bivalves shall be traced to harvesting areas when received at depuration stations. Documentation or internal procedures shall demonstrate a monitoring plan, including red tides where the molluscs have been farmed.	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
AQ 28	POSTHARVEST – MASS BALANCE AND TRACEABILITY			POSTHARVEST – MASS BALANCE AND TRACEABILITY	POSTCOSECHA: BALANCE DE MASAS Y TRAZABILIDAD

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	<p><i>Legal entities that perform farming and postharvest handling of farmed aquatic species shall demonstrate compliance with the mass balance and traceability criteria at the postharvest units.</i></p> <p><i>For the sake of simplicity, this section will use the terms “certified products,” “certified producers,” and “certified sources.” However, products, producers, and sources themselves are not certified. “Certified product” refers instead to a product originating from an Integrated Farm Assurance (IFA) certified production process. “Certified producer” and “certified sources” refer to a producer/source whose production processes have been certified.</i></p>			<p><i>Legal entities that perform farming and postharvest handling of farmed aquatic species shall demonstrate compliance with the mass balance and traceability criteria at the postharvest units.</i></p> <p><i>For the sake of simplicity, this section will use the terms “certified products,” “certified producers,” and “certified sources.” However, products, producers, and sources themselves are not certified. “Certified product” refers instead to a product originating from an Integrated Farm Assurance (IFA) certified production process. “Certified producer” and “certified sources” refer to a producer/source whose production processes have been certified.</i></p>	<p><i>Las entidades legales que llevan a cabo la producción y la manipulación postcosecha de las especies acuáticas de cultivo deben demostrar que cumplen con los criterios de balance de masas y trazabilidad en los centros postcosecha.</i></p> <p><i>Para simplificar el texto, en esta sección se utilizan los términos “productos certificados”, “productores certificados” y “fuentes certificadas”. Sin embargo, los productos, los productores y las fuentes en sí, no están certificados. En realidad, por “producto certificado” se entiende un producto procedente de un proceso de producción con certificación bajo la norma de Aseguramiento Integrado de Fincas (IFA). Por “productor certificado” y “fuentes certificadas” se entiende un productor/fuente cuyos procesos de producción han obtenido la certificación.</i></p>

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
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AQ 28.01	Management structure			Management structure	Estructura de gestión
AQ 28.01.01	The producer has been granted the legal right to carry out postharvest handling of farmed aquatic species.	There shall be documentation clearly demonstrating that the producer has been granted the legal right to carry out postharvest handling of farmed aquatic species. No "N/A."	Major Must	In accordance with Article 2.16.5.2.9 of Ministry of Agriculture's Decree 1071 of 2015, Sole Regulatory Decree of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Rural Development Administrative Sector, organizations that process and market fishery products shall be authorized by AUNAP through the corresponding processing permit, marketing permit or both. This is also specified in ARTICLE 4°: TYPES OF FISHING AND AQUACULTURE PERMITS of AUNAP Resolution 1485 of 2022 on the granting of permits and authorizations for the exercise of fishing and aquaculture activities; the following types of permits	Según el Artículo 2.16.5.2.9. del Decreto 1071 de 2015 de MinAgricultura. Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Administrativo Agropecuario, Pesquero y de Desarrollo Rural, las organizaciones que procesan y comercializan productos pesqueros deben estar autorizadas por la AUNAP mediante el respectivo permiso de procesamiento, de comercialización o de ambos. También esto se especifica en el ARTÍCULO 4°: TIPOS DE PERMISOS DE PESCA Y ACUICULTURA de la Resolución AUNAP 1485 de 2022 sobre el otorgamiento de permisos y autorizaciones para el ejercicio de la actividad pesquera y de la acuicultura, se establecen los siguientes tipos de permisos: 4.7 Procesamiento y 4.8 Comercialización y los requisitos del numeral 6.7. PERMISO DE PROCESAMIENTO y del numeral 6.8. PERMISO DE COMERCIALIZACIÓN.

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				are established: 4.7 Processing and 4.8 Marketing, and the requirements of Subparagraph 6.7. PROCESSING PERMIT and Subparagraph 6.8. MARKETING PERMIT.	
AQ 28.01.02	The producer operates a management structure that addresses the postharvest requirements, including well-documented procedures, processes, and workers' training that are appropriate to the postharvest unit's size, type, and complexity of activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The producer shall have a central responsible person for managing conformance to the postharvest criteria; responding to requests for information and documents; and communicating with trade partners, the certification body/bodies (CBs), and the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat. - The producer shall document postharvest handling procedures and processes in a manner appropriate to the postharvest unit's size, type, and complexity of activities. Cross-reference with AQ 02.02. - There shall be evidence of worker training based on responsibilities. Evidence of animal welfare and food safety training, where applicable to the operations, shall be available for the CB audit. No "N/A." 	Major Must		
AQ 28.01.03	An annual self-assessment/internal audit of conformance to the standard is conducted at postharvest unit level.	A completed self-assessment/internal audit no older than 12 months shall be available at the time of the certification body (CB) audit. Cross-reference with AQ 02.07. No "N/A."	Major Must		

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AQ 28.01.04	A documented mass balance calculation is performed for all processes at the postharvest unit.	<p>Documentation of the mass balance calculation shall show that the quantity of products sold as certified does not exceed the quantity of inputs from certified sources. These outputs shall be calculated as inputs received as certified minus conversion loss and quantity in storage.</p> <p>Information on the quantity (weight) of all certified, noncertified, incoming, outgoing, and stored products shall be recorded. A summary of these records shall be available so as to facilitate the mass balance verification process.</p> <p>The conversion loss rates (processing yields) of certified outputs originating from certified inputs shall be calculated, verified (based on average industrial yield), and recorded for each step between receipt and dispatch of certified products. Records of the calculations of conversion loss rates shall be available to certification body (CB) auditors. Parameters such as by-products generated, rejected/returned items, etc. shall be taken into consideration. An up-to-date list of conversion rates shall be available. No "N/A."</p>	Major Must		
AQ 28.01.05	For each postharvest unit, the producer has a documented procedure to ensure that non-	A documented procedure shall be in place to ensure that non-conformances and complaints related to certified products are recorded, addressed, and	Major Must		

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	conformances and complaints related to certified products are recorded, addressed, and resolved.	resolved, including a record of actions taken. No "N/A."			
AQ 28.01.06	For each postharvest unit, the producer maintains an up-to-date list of all subcontractors that handle certified products, and these subcontractors are classified in accordance with a risk assessment.	For each postharvest unit, the producer shall keep available a list of all subcontractors that handle certified products as part of AQ 05.01 compliance evidence along with evidence of the last certification status verification update. All subcontractors shall be classified according to the risk related to misidentification, substitution, or dilution of certified products with noncertified products. "N/A" if no subcontractors are used. Based on the rules of the GLOBALG.A.P. Chain of Custody (CoC) standard, the following guidance on subcontractor risk assessments applies for subcontractors: a) Subcontractors shall be audited by a certification body (CB) according to the risk related to misidentification, substitution, or dilution of certified products with noncertified products: (i) Subcontractors that engage in (re)processing, (re)packing, and/or (re)labeling of certified products, that engage in storage and handling of bulk products (unpacked, unsealed, or unlabeled), or that engage directly in storage and handling of	Major Must		

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		<p>packed but unlabeled products are classified as high-risk.</p> <p>(ii) Subcontractors that engage in storage and handling of packed, sealed, and labeled products with minimal risk of product mixing or identity modification are classified as low-risk.</p> <p>b) If the subcontractor has not been audited by a CB, neither achieved Integrated Farm Assurance (IFA) nor Chain of Custody (CoC) certification, the CB shall perform an on-site risk-based sampling audit at the subcontracted postharvest handling operations. Subcontractors with high-risk processes related to the scope ((re)packing, (re)labeling, any type of (re)processing, etc.) shall be audited by a CB every year.</p> <p>c) Subcontractors with low-risk processes do not need to be audited annually by the CB. A list of subcontractors classified as low-risk shall be continuously updated, and the CB shall be immediately informed of any new low-risk subcontractor.</p>			
AQ 28.01.07	For each postharvest unit, the producer demonstrates that high-risk subcontractors (subcontractors carrying out the activities described	For each postharvest unit, the producer shall demonstrate that high-risk subcontractors either are audited annually within the producer's certification or have their own valid CoC or IFA certification.	Major Must		

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	in AQ 28.01.06) are audited within the producer's certification or have valid Chain of Custody (CoC) or Integrated Farm Assurance (IFA) certification.				
AQ 28.01.08	The producer keeps accurate purchase and sales records for each postharvest unit.	For each postharvest unit, the producer shall keep and make available relevant purchase and sales records, including but not limited to: purchase orders, purchased products and quantities, purchase contracts, supplier invoices, supplier delivery notes, transporter or shipper details, incoming goods receipt inspections, receipts/invoices detailing sold products and quantities, sales contracts, sales invoices, sales delivery notes, transporter or shipper details, outgoing goods shipment inspections. If the producer acts as a subcontracted party for postharvest handling, incoming and outgoing delivery documents shall be kept. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 28.01.09	Postharvest handling records are kept for a minimum of one year after the products' expiration date or as per legal	Records shall be kept for a minimum of one year after the products' expiration date or as per legal requirements, whichever is longer. No "N/A."	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make</i>	

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	requirements, whichever is longer.			<i>reference to these legal requirements.</i>	
AQ 28.02	Input and output verification			Input and output verification	Verificación de insumos y salidas
	<i>This section does not apply if the producer processes only their own farmed products and is not registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems for parallel ownership.</i>			<i>This section does not apply if the producer processes only their own farmed products and is not registered in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems for parallel ownership.</i>	<i>Esta sección no se aplica si el productor solamente procesa los productos que él mismo cultiva y no está registrado en los sistemas TI GLOBALG.A.P. para propiedad paralela</i>
AQ 28.02.01	Before or during the transfer of ownership, the producer has a procedure for systematically authenticating, via the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems, suppliers' GLOBALG.A.P. Numbers (GGNs) or Chain of Custody (CoC) Numbers, the expiration date of their certificates, and the country of destination	Inputs shall be verified in all cases. Suppliers providing certified products to the producer shall have Integrated Farm Assurance (IFA) certification (or certification to an equivalent benchmark scheme) or Chain of Custody (CoC) certification. The producer shall have a procedure in place for systematically authenticating each direct supplier's GGN or CoC Number, verifying the expiration date of their certificate, and confirming the country of destination included in the scope of the supplier certificate. This procedure shall use the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems for verification and shall ensure that each supplier's certificate is verified on	Major Must		

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	included in each certificate.	<p>a regular basis and is valid at the moment products are purchased/received by the producer.</p> <p>The producer shall maintain records (including GGN and/or CoC Number) of suppliers from which they buy certified products. A log or other evidence of supplier verification shall be available.</p>			
AQ 28.02.02	For each postharvest unit, the producer verifies that the product and quantity received internally or from suppliers with GLOBALG.A.P. certification (GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) or Chain of Custody (CoC) Number), match the information in the delivery documents and purchase orders.	For each postharvest unit, the producer shall have in place a procedure to verify that the quantity of each certified product received matches the information in the delivery documents and/or purchase orders. A log or other evidence of matching delivery documents and/or purchase orders shall be available.	Major Must		
AQ 28.02.03	The producer has a written procedure in place for recording and reporting delivery discrepancies during operations at each postharvest unit. Products that have been ordered as certified but delivered without the supplier's	For each postharvest unit, a written procedure shall be in place for recording and reporting delivery discrepancies, and a log of delivery discrepancies shall be available. Products that have been ordered as certified but delivered without the supplier's GGN or CoC Number in sales documents or in internal delivery notes and/or that fail the input/output verification shall be immediately relabeled as noncertified and handled as noncertified products.	Major Must		

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	GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) or Chain of Custody (CoC) Number in sales documents or in internal delivery notes and/or that fail the input/output verification are immediately relabeled as noncertified and handled as noncertified products.	Corrective action by the supplier resulting in a reinstatement of the certification status and in product relabeling and handling shall be documented.			
AQ 28.02.04	The producer has a procedure for systematically filing a complaint with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat any time a supplier fails the input verification in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems (certificate may be counterfeit, issued to another legal entity, expired, etc.).	Failure to find a supplier's GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) or Chain of Custody (CoC) Number (certificate may be counterfeit), to authenticate legal credentials (certificate may have been issued to another legal entity), and/or to establish certificate validity (certificate may have expired) in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems may indicate fraud on the part of the supplier. The producer shall have a procedure for systematically filing a complaint with the GLOBALG.A.P. Secretariat any time a supplier fails the input verification in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems. The complaint shall include the supplier's GGN or CoC Number as well as identifying information.	Major Must		
AQ 28.02.05	If a trade partner requires output verification, the producer has a procedure for systematically verifying	Trade partners purchasing products as certified and labeled with the GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN), the Chain of Custody (CoC) Number, and/or the GGN label may request output verification. The	Major Must		

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	the expiration date(s) of suppliers' certificates in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems before certified products are shipped out to that trade partner.	producer shall verify the validity of the respective supplier's certificate in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems. This verification shall occur before or during the product shipping process and shall be recorded in a log or other documentation protocols. This log/documentation shall be available to certification body (CB) auditors. Products labeled with a GGN, CoC Number, and/or GGN label shall not be shipped if the supplier's certification status changes from valid during production and storage to nonvalid at the time of shipment to trade partners. Output verification requested by trade partners shall be disclosed to the relevant CB. A clearly documented procedure, with remedial steps and actions to be taken when a supplier's certification status changes from valid during production and storage to nonvalid at the time of shipment to trade partners, shall be in place. "N/A" if the trade partner does not request output verification.			
AQ 28.02.06	The GLOBALG.A.P. word, trademarks, logo, and the GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) are used on outgoing products in accordance with the GLOBALG.A.P. general regulations and "GLOBALG.A.P.	The GLOBALG.A.P. general regulations and "GLOBALG.A.P. trademarks use: Policy and guidelines" shall be consulted and followed with regard to trademarks use and product labeling.	Major Must		

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	trademarks use: Policy and guidelines.”				
AQ 28.03	Traceability			Traceability	Trazabilidad
AQ 28.03.01	The producer uses either the product segregation method or the identity preservation method to ensure traceability.	<p>The producer shall ensure traceability in one of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By using the segregation method to ensure traceability to more than one certified Option 1 individual producer or Option 2 producer group - By using the identity preservation method to ensure traceability to a certified Option 1 individual producer or Option 2 producer group - By using both segregation and identity preservation methods <p>Segregation method</p> <p>The segregation method permits mixing of certified products from a variety of certified producers. Physical mixing of certified products from different certified producers shall be documented accordingly, via traceability data linked to a traceability code (e.g., batch number). Certified products shall not be physically mixed with noncertified products (with the exception of multi-ingredient retail consumer items). The producer shall label the final product with their GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) and a traceability code (e.g., batch number) which links it to either the CoC Numbers of suppliers or to the GGN of an</p>	Major Must		

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		<p>Option 1 individual producer (or Option 2 producer group). If some but not all ingredients of a multi-ingredient product come from certified production processes, the GGN of the certified producer shall be specified. The different sources of the different ingredients in a multi-ingredient product shall be separately identified – e.g., pangasius (producer #1 GGN), tilapia (producer #2 GGN) – and the producer’s GGN or processor’s/packer’s GGN or CoC Number, if outsourced, shall be specified.</p> <p>Identity preservation method</p> <p>If the GGN is used as the traceability code (e.g., batch number), the product identity preservation method shall be used. The identity preservation method prohibits the physical mixing of certified products with other certified or noncertified products. Products from different certified producers shall not be physically mixed. The identity preservation of products shall be documented accordingly. The certified product shall be traced back to a certified producer. The producer shall label the final identity preserved product with their GGN and with the GGN(s) of the producer(s) of origin.</p>			
AQ 28.03.02	There is a traceability system in place.	Traceability records shall be accurate, complete, and unaltered. For every batch of products sold (or handled, if the producer acts as subcontracting	Major Must	In Colombia, all aquaculture establishments shall	En Colombia, todos los establecimientos acuícolas deben implementar un sistema de

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		<p>party) as certified, the traceability system shall be capable of tracing the product back from internal sales invoices (or outgoing delivery documents if the producer acts as subcontracted party) to production sites and/or one or more certified suppliers, and of recording and tracing the quantity of certified products between receipt and dispatch, including intermediate processing and storage steps. No "N/A."</p>		<p>implement a traceability system that guarantees, as a minimum, the identification for each batch of animals in the establishment, according to ICA Resolution 20186 of 2016, paragraph 4.</p>	<p>trazabilidad que garantice, como mínimo la identificación por lote de los animales que se encuentran en el establecimiento, según la Resolución ICA 20186 de 2016, numeral 4.</p>

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AQ 28.03.03	The producer has documented procedures for managing/initiating withdrawal/recall of certified products from the supply chain or from the market, as appropriate, and these procedures are tested annually.	<p>The producer shall have a product withdrawal/recall plan, and the procedure shall be tested annually. Cross-reference with AQ 09.01.</p> <p>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 GLOBALG.A.P. approved certification body (CB), and the methods of reconciling stock. The procedure shall be tested annually to ensure that it is 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 trading partners are not necessary. A list of telephone numbers and email addresses is sufficient.</p> <p>If the producer has a valid GFSI-recognized post-farm gate certification for the postharvest unit at the time of the CB audit, this principle and the relevant criteria are considered complied with.</p> <p>No "N/A."</p>	Major Must		

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AQ 28.03.04	The traceability code (e.g., batch number) associates a trade item with relevant information for its traceability.	The traceability code (e.g., batch number) shall associate a trade item with relevant information for its traceability. It shall link the batch to the origin of the trade item itself or of the items contained, as well as to the suppliers' GLOBALG.A.P. Numbers (GGNs) or Chain of Custody (CoC) Numbers. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 28.04	Identification of output with certified status (originating from certified production processes)			Identification of output with certified status (originating from certified production processes)	Identificación de salida con estado de la certificación (procedente de procesos de producción con certificación)
AQ 28.04.01	The producer uses the "GGN" prefix correctly, as per the requirements of the standard.	The producer shall be identified with a GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN). The GGN identifies an Option 1 individual producer or an Option 2 producer group and consists of the prefix "GGN" and a 13-digit number. Note: This requirement applies both to on-product identification and to use on the sales and transport documents. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 28.04.02	Transaction and shipment (transport) documentation for the outgoing certified products contains the minimum information required by the standard.	Outgoing sales invoices, shipment (transport) documents in paper or electronic format, and all other documentation related to transactions of certified products shall contain at least the following information: - GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) - Consignment number, if available	Major Must		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shipped product name(s) or identification code(s) - Shipped quantity (weight or number of units) - Shipping date - Logistic unit identification codes, if available - Certification status, stating: "GLOBALG.A.P. certified" (Cross-reference with AQ 11.01) <p>Positive identification is sufficient, noncertified status does not need to be identified.</p> <p>Note: This point applies even if there is a written agreement between the producer and the trading partner not to identify the product with the GGN.</p>			
AQ 28.04.03	The logistics units, trade items, and/or packed retail consumer items containing certified products are identified with the minimum information required by the standard.	<p>Logistics units (pallets, bins, etc.), trade items (boxes, crates, etc.), and/or packed retail consumer items (containers, bags, nets, shrink wrap, clamshells, etc.) shall be identified with at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chain of Custody (CoC) Number: CoC Number of the supply chain company, where applicable - GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) of the producer or producer group (if the company uses the identity preservation method) - Product name - Traceability code (e.g., batch number) <p>Additional information may be displayed depending on the requirements of the trading partner.</p> <p>"N/A" if there is a written agreement available</p>	Major Must		

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		between the producer and the trading partner not to identify the product with the GGN.			
AQ 28.04.04	If the product is not individually identified (e.g., bulk product), the producer includes the minimum information required by the standard.	Supplementary delivery documents shall contain at least: - GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) or Chain of Custody (CoC) Number: GGN of the Option 1 individual producer or Option 2 producer group or CoC Number of the supplier(s), where applicable - Product name or code - Quantity (weight or number of units) - Traceability code (e.g., batch number) or producer's GGN if the supplier is a producer or producer group (identity preservation) or shipping container code (serial number, license plate, etc.) - Link to sales document information (invoice number, delivery note number, etc.) Additional information may be shown depending on the requirements of the trading partner. "N/A" if there is a written agreement between the producer and the trading partner not to identify the product with the GGN.	Major Must		
AQ 28.05	Products with the GGN label visual elements			Products with the GGN label visual elements	Productos con los elementos visuales de la etiqueta GGN
	<i>Applicable only to products with the GGN label visual elements Licensed companies are entitled to use and label their products with the GGN label visual elements in addition to the GLOBALG.A.P. Number. For the requirements and guidelines on using the GGN label visual elements, see the GGN label user manual for product packaging. The GGN label visual elements</i>			<i>Applicable only to products with the GGN label visual elements Licensed companies are entitled to use and label</i>	<i>Solo se aplica a los productos con los elementos visuales de la etiqueta GGN. Las empresas autorizadas tienen derecho a utilizar y etiquetar sus</i>

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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
	<i>are linked to a public online portal that enables direct verification of GLOBALG.A.P. Numbers (GGNs) and Chain of Custody (CoC) Numbers.</i>			<i>their products with the GGN label visual elements in addition to the GLOBALG.A.P. Number. For the requirements and guidelines on using the GGN label visual elements, see the GGN label user manual for product packaging. The GGN label visual elements are linked to a public online portal that enables direct verification of GLOBALG.A.P. Numbers (GGNs) and Chain of Custody (CoC) Numbers.</i>	<i>productos con los elementos visuales de la etiqueta GGN, además del Número GLOBALG.A.P. (GGN). Para conocer los requisitos y las directrices sobre el uso de los elementos visuales de la etiqueta GGN, véase el manual de usuario de la etiqueta GGN para el empaque del producto. Los elementos visuales de la etiqueta GGN están vinculados con un portal en línea, público, que permite realizar una verificación directa de los Números GLOBALG.A.P. (GGN) y los Números de Cadena de Custodia (CoC).</i>
AQ 28.05.01	A valid GGN label license agreement is in place, and a person responsible for conformance to the GGN label license terms and conditions has been identified.	The producer shall have been granted approval under the terms of a valid license agreement to use the GGN label visual elements, and there shall be a designated person responsible for the producer's conformance to the GGN label license terms and conditions. "N/A" if the producer operates as the subcontractor of a licensed company.	Major Must		
AQ 28.05.02	The producer uses packaging bearing the	A procedure shall be in place to ensure that only certified products are labeled with the GGN label	Major Must		

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
				ENGLISH	SPANISH
				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
	GGN label visual elements only for certified products and uses only packaging designs approved by the GGN label administration.	visual elements. Packaging designs shall be approved by the GGN label administration before use. "N/A" if the producer operates as the subcontractor of a licensed company.			
AQ 28.05.03	Off-label materials (price tags, signs, leaflets, etc.) with GGN label logo used to identify loose products are approved by the GGN label administration before use.	Off-label materials shall be approved by the GGN label administration. "N/A" if the producer does not handle off-label materials with GGN label visual elements.	Major Must		
AQ 28.05.04	Trade items and/or packed retail consumer items featuring the GGN label visual elements are labeled with the minimum information required by the GGN label regulations and sanctions.	Trade items and/or packed retail consumer items featuring the GGN label visual elements shall be labeled according to the GGN label regulations and sanctions. At minimum, the following information shall be included: - GLOBALG.A.P. Number (GGN) - Product name, including scientific name as listed in the GLOBALG.A.P. product list. Additional information may be shown on the GGN label visual elements depending on the requirements of the trading partner. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 28.05.05	If the producer no longer has a valid license	If the producer no longer has a valid license agreement for use of the GGN label visual	Major Must		

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
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	agreement for the use of the GGN label visual elements, the packaging with the GGN label visual elements is replaced in the market with packaging without the GGN label visual elements, and all off-product label use is discontinued.	elements, records shall be available of instructions to: - Replace product packaging bearing the GGN label visual elements in the market with packaging not bearing the GGN label visual elements, and -Discontinue all off-product use of the GGN label visual elements. If the producer is not willing or able to renew the license agreement for the use of the GGN label visual elements, a record of destruction or disposal of the remaining packaging with the GGN label visual elements shall be available.			
AQ 28.05.06	Products assigned for featuring the GGN label visual elements are identified and segregated from other products.	The producer shall have in place procedures to ensure effective identification and segregation of products assigned for featuring the GGN label visual elements. No "N/A."	Major Must		
AQ 28.06	Food safety system			Food safety system	Sistema de inocuidad alimentaria
AQ 28.06.01	For each postharvest unit, the producer has a food safety system in place at the time of the certification body (CB) audit.	This principle and the relevant criteria shall be marked as compliant if the producer has been certified to a GFSI-recognized post-farm gate standard or to a third-party certified Codex Alimentarius-based HACCP system which is accredited at the time of the CB audit. No "N/A." Note: For transparency purposes, the type of	Major Must	Processing plants of fishery and aquaculture products for export in Colombia shall implement and put into operation the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) plan, based on the	En Colombia, las plantas procesadoras de productos pesqueros y acuícolas de exportación deben implementar y poner en funcionamiento el Plan HACCP del Sistema de Análisis de Riesgos y Puntos de Control Crítico, APPCC (HACCP) basado en los Principios Generales de Higiene de

Section	Principle (Not to be changed or interpreted)	Criteria (Not to be changed)	Level	Country-specific interpretation of the criteria by NTWG	
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				CRITERIA	CRITERIA
		recognition is indicated in the GLOBALG.A.P. IT systems.		<p>general principles of food hygiene (CXC 1-1969, Rev. 2020) of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, as a strategy to ensure food safety in fishery and aquaculture products for human consumption, for export and import. Processing plants of fishery and aquaculture products for export shall keep the records that support the implementation and operation of the HACCP plan for two years. Importers of fishery and aquaculture products shall submit the HACCP certificate at the port or place of entry into the country, issued by a competent authority or by an accredited or recognized third party of the exporting country, attesting that the imported products have</p>	<p>los Alimentos (CXC 1-1969, Rev. 2020) de la Comisión del Codex Alimentarius, como estrategia de aseguramiento de la inocuidad de los alimentos, en los productos pesqueros y acuícolas para consumo humano, de exportación e importación. Las plantas procesadoras de productos pesqueros y acuícolas de exportación deben conservar durante dos (2) años, los registros que soportan la implementación y el funcionamiento del Plan HACCP. Los importadores de productos pesqueros y acuícolas deben presentar el certificado APPCC (HACCP) en el puerto o sitio de ingreso al país, expedido por una autoridad competente o por terceros acreditados o reconocidos, del país exportador, en el cual conste que los productos importados han sido procesados bajo el Sistema de Análisis de Riesgos y Puntos de Control Crítico, APPCC (HACCP). La reglamentación nacional pertinente es la Resolución 730 de 1998 del Ministerio de Salud, Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo</p>

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				<p>been processed under the HACCP system. The relevant national regulations are Resolution 730/1998 of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Ministry of Foreign Trade as well as Decree 60/2002 of the Ministry of Health. The HACCP provides consistent and verifiable control that goes beyond the achievements of the Good Hygiene Practices (GHP) through records that are reviewed prior to product release.</p> <p>In Colombia, shrimp and fish farming activities shall be registered with ICA to prevent, monitor and control the potential chemical and biological risks in primary production, thus contributing to the health</p>	<p>Rural, y Ministerio de Comercio Exterior y el Decreto 60 de 2002 del Ministerio de Salud. El APPCC (HACCP) proporciona un control coherente y verificable que va más allá de lo que logran las BPH mediante registros que se revisan antes de la liberación del producto.</p> <p>En Colombia, la actividad camaronícola y piscícola debe registrarse ante el ICA para prevenir, vigilar y controlar los riesgos químicos y biológicos posibles en la producción primaria, aportando así a la sanidad e inocuidad de los productos obtenidos de la actividad camaronícola y piscícola y para</p>

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				<p>and safety of the products obtained from shrimp and fish farming activities and to ensure that human and animal health and the competitiveness of aquaculture products in foreign trade are not affected. ICA Resolution 1414 of 2006 establishes the specific data to be included in the application for registration, as well as the obligations, the entity who shall issue the registration, how long it shall be valid and the verification audits carried out by ICA.</p> <p>Also, through Resolution 730 of 1998 of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Trade, the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points System and the</p>	<p>garantizar que no se afecte la salud humana y animal ni la competitividad de los productos acuícolas en el comercio exterior. Mediante la Resolución ICA 1414 de 2006 se establecen los datos específicos para incluir en la solicitud de registro, así como también las obligaciones, quién emite el registro, el tiempo de este y las auditorías de verificación realizadas por el ICA.</p> <p>También, mediante la Resolución 730 de 1998 de MinSalud, MinAgricultura y MinComercio se ha adoptado como obligatorio, el Sistema de Análisis de Riesgos y Puntos de Control Crítico y las directrices para productos pesqueros y acuícolas de consumo</p>

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				<p>guidelines for fishery and aquaculture products for human consumption, export and import, have been adopted as mandatory for natural or legal persons involved in the processing and marketing of the aforementioned products, to identify, assess and control hazards relevant to food safety.</p> <p>In addition, food plants that implement the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point System (HACCP), as a system or method of food safety assurance, shall comply with Decree 60 of 2002 of the Ministry of Health and obtain the Sanitary Certification (document issued by the competent sanitary authority on the validity and functionality of the</p>	<p>humano, de exportación y de importación, para personas naturales o jurídicas que se ocupan del procesamiento y comercialización de los ya mencionados productos, para identificar, evaluar y controlar los peligros relevantes para la inocuidad de los alimentos.</p> <p>Además, las fábricas de alimentos que implementen el Sistema de Análisis de Peligros y Puntos de Control Crítico, APPCC (HACCP), como Sistema o Método de Aseguramiento de la Inocuidad de los Alimentos, deben cumplir el DECRETO 60 de 2002 del Minsalud y obtener la Certificación Sanitaria (Documento expedido por la autoridad sanitaria competente, sobre la validez y funcionalidad del Sistema HACCP a las fábricas de alimentos). Se deben tener en cuenta los Principios Generales de</p>

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				HACCP System for food plants). The General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXC 1-1969, Rev. 2020) of the Codex Alimentarius Commission shall be taken into account.	Higiene de los Alimentos (CXC 1-1969, Rev. 2020) de la Comisión del Codex Alimentarius.
AQ 28.06.02	Documented procedures for managing exceeded legal limits are in place.	The producer shall have in place documented procedures in case legal limits are exceeded. These procedures shall include up-to-date records of all cases, including investigation, remedial actions, closure of each case, and notification to suppliers, to the producers of origin, and to the certification body (CB).	Major Must	<i>These criteria refer to a national/regional legal requirement. IF legislation exists, the NTWG shall make reference to these legal requirements.</i>	

GUIDELINE AQ I EXAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA), ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT (ERA), AND RESPECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (EMPS)

Table A Example of EIA combined with the EMP (impacts inherent to farming operations; levels 4–7 in stages of impact assessment)

	Impact	Applicable law	Working instruction
1	Disposal of empty food bags	Municipal license	Dispose of empty food bags weekly on municipal dump
2	Discharge of sludge	E.g., province regulation on coastal protection 2003	Use settling pond; clean every two months
3	Disposal of settled sludge	Municipal license; directive on fertilizers in agriculture	200 metric tons/year of sludge can be brought to the rubber tree farms; Bring excess sludge to municipal dump
4	Use of electricity	None	Only use paddle wheels in accordance with working instruction on oxygen in ponds
5	Exhaust gases generator	E.g., government regulation 23/568 on exhaust gases	Dealer shall perform yearly check on engine adjustment
6	Pesticides for weed control	Product permits/approvals; application instructions	E.g., only use “Herbclean” once a month according to working instructions
7	Use of diesel fuel	None	Generator only uses diesel. See 4 and 5
8	Noise of the generator to surrounding neighbors	Municipal permit; agreement with neighbors	Keep doors of generator housing closed. Use ventilator at high room temperatures

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Table B Example of ERA combined with the EMP (realistic risks associated with farming operations)

	Risk	Applicable law	Preventive action
1	Empty food bags blown with the wind	Municipal license	Always close the container
2	Sludge floating instead of settling; discharge into nature	E.g., province regulation on coastal protection 2003	Stop discharge and clean settling pond
3	Excessive sludge production	None	Assess pond biomass; recalculate feeding regime
4	Leakage of fluid chemicals from the storage room	Municipal license	Store all fluids on dedicated storage devices
5	Diesel spilled onto/leached into the ground	Municipal license	Store diesel in an approved tank on concrete floor; filling only under supervision

Table C Example of biodiversity impact assessment (impacts inherent to farming operations)

	Impact	Ecological consequence	Mitigation
1	Conversion of natural habitats	Loss of fish breeding ground, endangered species habitat	Consider alternative sites
2	Nutrient/organic matter/sludge release to surrounding ecosystem	Additional growth of weed and algae; oxygen depletion of bottom (dependent on tidal flow to avoid build-up of concentrations)	Settlement ponds; limiting water exchange
3	Leaching of seawater into the ground	Salinization of ground water; change in vegetation on site and downstream towards the sea	No use of ground water for ponds; yearly monitoring of surrounding ground water
4	Release of pathogens	Endangering native species	Prevention of escapes; effluent handling

Table D Example of biodiversity risk assessment and management plan (realistic risks to biodiversity associated with farming operations)

	Impact	Ecological consequence	Mitigation
1	Fish or shrimp escape	Introduction of unwanted species or pathogens threatening native species	Prefer native species; utmost precautions should be in place to prevent escapes
2	Flooding of settling pond (e.g., by storm or spring tide)	Significant change in habitat in recipient water	Dikes should be of above average height
3	Release of large quantities of chemicals	Damage to aquatic life in recipient water	Ensure adequate storage; avoid excessive chemical stocks

GUIDELINE AQ II BIODIVERSITY IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT¹

Introduction

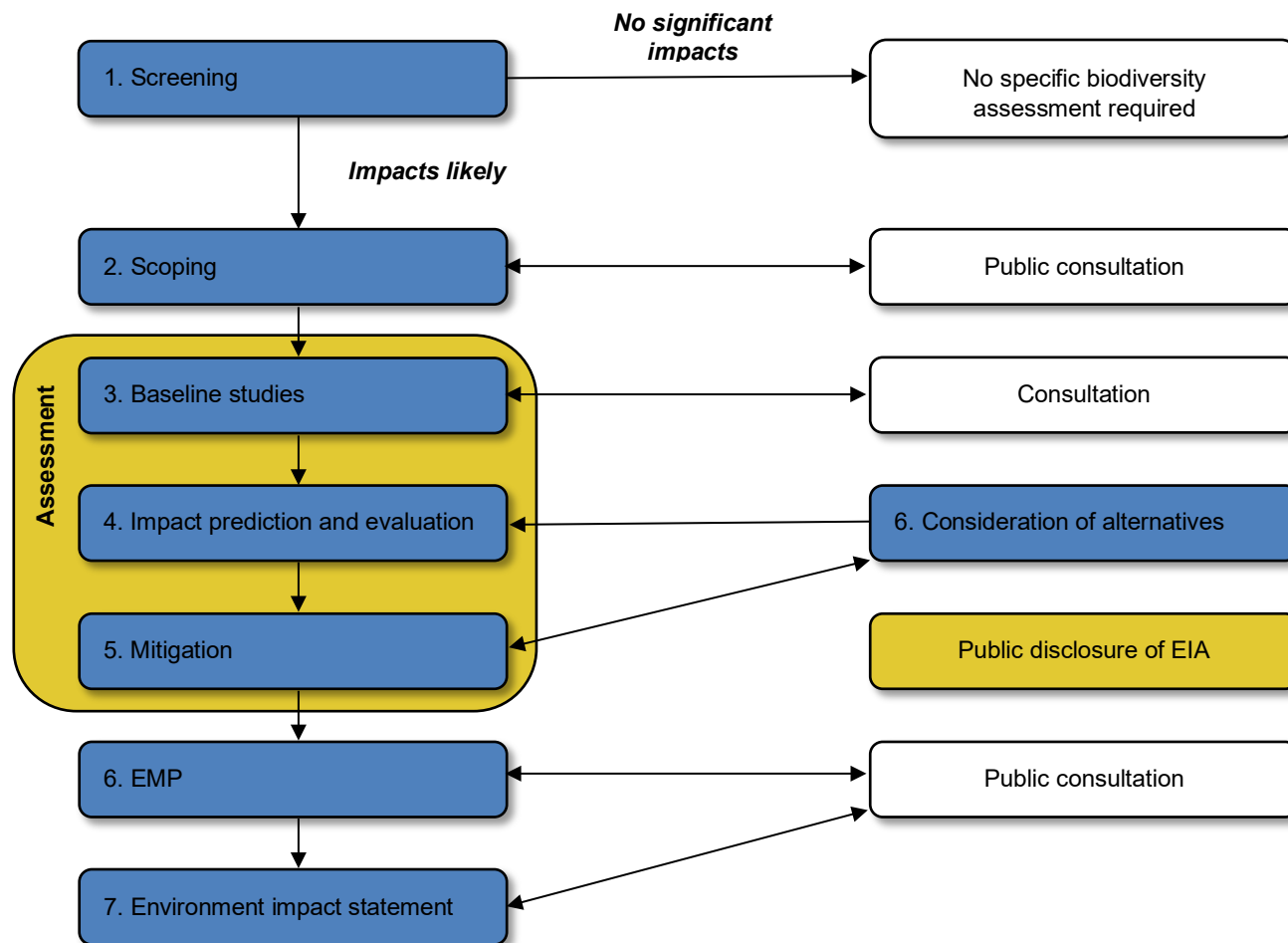
The Convention on Biological Diversity defines biodiversity as “the variability among living organisms from all sources including, amongst others, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.”

Biodiversity in more simple terms is the variety of life on earth at all levels, from genes to worldwide populations of the same species; from communities of species sharing the same small area of habitat to worldwide ecosystems.

Environmental impact assessment (EIA) provides opportunities to ensure that biodiversity values are recognized and taken into account in decision-making. Importantly, this involves a participatory approach with people who may be affected by a proposal (those living on or around the site). The participatory approach and stakeholder feedback are also key indicators as to the quality and credibility of the assessment.

¹For key reference documents, see [International Association of Impact Assessment \(IAIA\)](#).

Figure A An overview of the principal stages of an EIA relevant to biodiversity



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Operating principles

1. Screening – to determine whether a proposal should be subject to an EIA or not, and if so, at what level of detail.

Use screening criteria that include biodiversity to determine whether important biodiversity resources may be affected. Biodiversity screening “triggers” for EIA should include:

- Potential impacts on protected areas and areas supporting protected species
- Impacts on other areas that are not protected but are important for biodiversity (see the following list regarding high conservation value areas)
- Activities that pose a particular threat to biodiversity (in terms of their type, magnitude, location, duration, timing, reversibility)
- Areas that provide important ecosystem services including indigenous people’s territories, wetlands, fish breeding grounds, soils prone to erosion or acidification, relatively undisturbed or characteristic habitats, flood storage areas, and groundwater recharge areas, etc.

Encourage the development of a biodiversity screening map indicating important biodiversity values and ecosystem services. If possible, integrate this activity into the development of a national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) and/or biodiversity planning at subnational levels (e.g., coastal zone management plans in regions, local authorities, towns) to identify conservation priorities and targets.

Areas of high conservation value are areas that:

- Support endemic, rare, or declining habitats/species/genotypes
- Support genotypes and species whose presence is a prerequisite for the persistence of other species
- Act as a buffer, linking habitat, or ecological corridor, or play an important part in maintaining environmental quality
- Have important seasonal uses or are critical for migration
- Support habitats, species populations, or ecosystems that are vulnerable, threatened throughout their range, and/or slow to recover
- Support particularly large or continuous areas of previously undisturbed habitat
- Act as a refuge for biodiversity during climate change, enabling the persistence and continuation of evolutionary processes
- Support biodiversity for which mitigation is difficult or its effectiveness unproven, including habitats that take a long time to develop characteristic biodiversity
- Are currently poor in biodiversity but have the potential to develop high biodiversity with appropriate intervention

2. Scoping and 3. Baseline study – to identify the issues and impacts that are likely to be important and to establish terms of reference for the EIA.

Use scoping as an opportunity to raise awareness for biodiversity concerns and discuss alternatives to avoid or minimize negative impacts on biodiversity.

It is good practice to produce a scoping report for consultation. This should address the following issues (on the basis of existing information and any preliminary surveys or discussions):

1. The type of project, program, plan, or policy, possible alternatives, and a summary of activities likely to affect biodiversity
2. An analysis of opportunities and constraints for biodiversity (include “no net biodiversity loss” or “biodiversity restoration” alternatives)
3. Expected biophysical changes (in soil, water, air, flora, fauna) resulting from proposed activities or induced by any socioeconomic changes
4. Available information on baseline conditions
5. Likely biodiversity impacts associated with the proposal in terms of composition, structure, and function
6. Biodiversity services and values identified in consultation with stakeholders and anticipated changes in these (highlight any irreversible impacts)
7. Possible measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for significant biodiversity damage or loss, making reference to any legal requirements
8. Proposed EIA methodology and timescale

4. Impact prediction and evaluation – to determine the potential harm caused.

Address biodiversity at all appropriate levels and allow for enough survey time to take seasonal features into account. Focus on processes and services that are critical to human well-being and the integrity of ecosystems. Explain the main risks and opportunities for biodiversity.

Questions to ask:

At the gene level, to what extent will the proposal have significant effects on:

- Opportunities for species populations to interact, e.g., by increasing habitat fragmentation and isolation
- Risk of extinction

At the species level, to what extent will the proposal:

- Affect species identified as priorities in NBSAPs and/or subnational biodiversity plans (e.g., Red List species)
- Increase the risk of invasion by alien species

At the ecosystem level, to what extent will the proposal:

- Change the amount, quality, or spatial organization of habitat
- Damage ecosystem processes and services, particularly those on which local communities rely

Finally:

- If habitats will be lost or altered, are alternative habitats available to support associated species populations?
- Are there opportunities to consolidate or connect habitats?

Take an ecosystem approach and involve relevant stakeholders (including local communities). Consider the full range of factors affecting biodiversity. These include direct drivers of change associated with a proposal (e.g., land conversion and vegetation removal leading to loss of habitat – a key driver of biodiversity loss, emissions, disturbance, introduction of alien and genetically modified species, etc.) and indirect drivers of change that are harder to quantify, including demographic, economic, sociopolitical, cultural, and technological processes or interventions. Evaluate impacts of alternatives with reference to the baseline situation. Compare with thresholds and objectives for biodiversity. Use NBSAPs, subnational biodiversity plans, and other conservation reports for information and objectives. Take into account cumulative threats and impacts resulting from repeated impacts of projects of the same or different nature over space and time, and from proposed plans, programs, or policies.

5. Mitigation – to determine the framework for preventing or at least minimizing harm.

Remedial action can take several forms: avoidance (or prevention), mitigation (including restoration and rehabilitation of sites), and compensation. Apply the “positive planning approach,” in which avoidance has priority and compensation is used as a last resort. Avoid “excuse”-type compensation. Look for opportunities to positively enhance biodiversity. Acknowledge that compensation will not always be possible; there will still be cases where it is appropriate to say “no” to development proposals on grounds of irreversible damage to biodiversity.

6. Review and decision-making – to assess the suitability of the framework for harm prevention.

Where biodiversity impacts are significant, a specialist with appropriate expertise should undertake a peer review of environmental reports.

Depending on the level of confidentiality of public decision-making, consideration should be given to the involvement of affected groups and civil societies. Avoid pitting conservation goals against development goals; balance conservation with sustainable use for economically viable and socially and ecologically sustainable solutions.

For important biodiversity issues, apply the precautionary principle where information is insufficient, and the “no net loss” principle in relation to irreversible losses associated with the proposal.

7. Environmental management plan (including monitoring, evaluation, and auditing plans) – to determine how to move forward.

It is important to recognize that the prediction of biodiversity response to perturbation is uncertain, especially over the longer term. Management systems and programs, including clear management targets (or limits of acceptable change) and appropriate monitoring, should be in place to ensure that mitigation is effectively implemented, unforeseen negative effects are detected and addressed, and negative trends are identified as early and quickly as possible. Provision is made for the regular auditing of impacts on biodiversity. Provision should be made for emergency response measures and/or contingency plans where upset or accident conditions may threaten biodiversity.

8. Environmental impact statement – to provide transparency and opportunities for dialogue.

One of the most effective ways to ensure that an EIA is fair and credible is through full and public stakeholder engagement with all affected and interested parties and the public disclosure of environmental impact statements.

GUIDELINE AQ III ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS OF RELEVANCE BASED ON THE AQUACULTURE SYSTEM USED

When referring to the environmental impact of aquatic food production, a distinction should be made between *fed/fertilized* aquaculture and non-fed, or *extractive*, aquaculture. Examples of the latter are seaweed culture or shellfish culture: The farmed organisms are not fed and grow using the naturally available nutrients (algae/seaweed) or food (shellfish). The latter systems may still have an impact on the environment via the (human-based) operational activities, such as fuel needed for boats, engines, equipment, materials disposed of (e.g., ropes used for the shellfish lines), etc., but the farmed organisms do not generate environmental (nutrient) enrichment above natural levels. Their impact potentially alters the natural environment mainly by clearing the surrounding water of particles (causing light penetration changes), affecting the species composition of the phytoplankton in the water around the shellfish production sites, concentrating dissolved and suspended matter on the sea floor through the deposition of pseudofeces, etc.

The situation is very different in production systems using feeds or fertilizers. Most of the discharged organic matter, nitrogen, and phosphorus in these systems originates from the feed. As any animal growth process occurs with a certain degree of inefficiency, all animal food production systems, terrestrial or aquatic, produce a significant amount of waste. Mass balance studies show that typical retention rates in fish vary from 35–45% of the supplied feed carbon (C), and 30–40% and 10–16% of the feed nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P), respectively. The remaining parts are excreted, either via feces (solid waste) or via the gills (dissolved waste). Open systems such as net enclosures or raceways, but also semi-closed systems, such as ponds with a water renewal rate of 15%/day (for example) discharge most of the excreted waste directly to the outside environment. Literature reports that for net enclosures, 40–80kg N and 3–10kg P are discharged into the environment per metric ton of fish produced. However, the impact is usually local, and effects are hardly detectable at a distance of 100–200m from the cages.

In more closed systems, such as stagnant ponds and recirculating aquaculture systems (RASs), part of the excreted waste remains within the system, where it affects the within-system ecology and water quality. For instance, solid waste may sink to the bottom of the pond, where it is converted by the local microbial community or even immobilized; dissolved nitrogen and phosphorus may be assimilated by the phytoplankton community in the pond, and so on. The advantage of RASs is that they have a semi-closed water loop, reducing the amount of discharged effluents enormously. However, in general, RASs do not immobilize waste products. Solid waste is collected and still needs to be discharged. Unless a denitrification reactor is used, nitrogen losses are converted into less toxic nitrate, which is partly discharged. To avoid eutrophication into receiving water bodies, some countries require farms with RAS to discharge their effluent into the regular sewage system, so that it can be treated in municipal wastewater treatment plants. The latter is not possible for marine farms with RAS because of the saline water.

However, taking into account the growth of aquaculture globally and the clustering of farms in certain regions, the collective amount of organic carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus discharged by these farming activities can be significant, even when on-farm mitigation procedures are applied. Even if its local impact is not always noticeable, the sheer total volume of waste excretion by aquaculture warrants social awareness and a search for more sustainability. The local risk of the environmental impact of aquaculture depends on a complex range of factors which together may determine whether the impact is measurable, moderate, or significant.

Source: Consultancy provided by Prof. Dr. Johan Verreth, expert on ecological fish farming sustainability.

Ratio BOD₅/COD

BOD refers to the biochemical oxygen demand of microbial organisms for the biodegradation of organic matter. It is calculated from the oxygen decrease in a water sample (in a BOD bottle, kept in the dark) at 20°C after a period of 5 days. COD additionally incorporates the chemical oxygen demand for the chemical degradation of (organic plus inorganic) products. Therefore, COD levels are always higher than BOD₅ values. The ratio BOD₅/COD helps determine the biodegradability of the waste; in wastewater treatment, a ratio below 0.4 is considered poorly degradable. As COD measurements are sensitive to salinity, following the APHA method for COD analysis in seawater is recommended. BOD is a useful indicator for the impact of farm effluent on the receiving water body, as it gives an estimation of the amount of oxygen required to oxidize the organic matter discharged via the effluent. The impact on the receiving water bodies depends not only on the concentration in the effluent, but also on the amount of water discharged per day or per week, and on the absorption capacity of the receiving water body. A confined lake or bay has a lower absorption capacity than a river with high water flow or than an open ocean environment. For example, for marine and coastal farms, the local water currents and exchange may dilute the concentrations significantly, hence the impact of the BOD₅ discharge may be limited. However, in highly protected areas, its effect may still be measurable.

	Net enclosures	Ponds	RASs (incl. hatcheries)	Flow-through systems
Risk of env. impact	Low	Moderate to significant	Significant	Significant
Typical values	Typical aquaculture effluents have a BOD ₅ ranging between 5 and 30mg/l; if there is a risk of industrial pollution, it is wise to measure the COD as well; normally the BOD ₅ is about 60–65% of the COD; a ratio below 40% indicates more chemical than organic pollution.			
Frequency	Monthly, when in full operation	At the end of the production cycle	Monthly, when in full operation	Monthly, when in full operation
Where to sample	During feeding outside the pen, and at the lowest possible part	At the outlet of the pond, or in the drainage channel	At the discharge tube	At the outlet of the tank or in the drainage channel/tube

CO₂

High levels of free CO₂ may impair the growth, health, and welfare of the farmed aquatic species, as CO₂ reduces pH and impairs the oxygen uptake capacity of the aquatic species. It can be mitigated by strong aeration or by adding sodium, magnesium, or calcium (bi)carbonate salt. Natural levels of free CO₂ range between 5 and 10/15ppm. 20ppm is considered the maximum threshold for good aquaculture water quality, yet this figure should be treated flexibly. In intensive farms, especially in RASs, it can even increase to levels of 25–40ppm. In natural water, free CO₂ is seldom a problem as it is in equilibrium with the bicarbonate/carbonate buffer system. Alkalinity is a suitable parameter for estimating the strength of this buffer system. As long as pH in the water remains above 6.5, the risk of free CO₂ levels in natural water being too high is always limited. Problems with free CO₂ occur mainly in the culture water of intensive closed production systems and need to be managed as part of the farm operation.

	Net enclosures	Ponds	RASs (incl. hatcheries) and flow-through systems
Risk of env. Impact	Low	Low	Low
Typical values	5–10ppm	CO ₂ levels show diel (diurnal) fluctuations with maximum levels at sunrise and minimum levels at sunset; liming may help adjust the water alkalinity	In intensive systems where pure oxygen is added (e.g., RASs, some flow-through systems), free CO ₂ levels may be elevated. Levels should not be much higher than 20–30ppm. Mitigation involves managing pH and degassing; the gas/liquid ratio in the stripping systems should preferably be around 5; CO ₂ removal may increase pH; care should be taken to keep the latter under 7–7.5 to avoid ammonia accumulation to toxic levels; adding sodium or calcium carbonate can help maintain pH levels within the proper range.
Frequency	Incidentally	Incidentally	High (daily or a few times per week)
Where to sample	Inside the pen	Water column sample	RASs: in the sump tank Flow-through systems: near the outlet

H₂S

H₂S is produced by sulfuric bacteria in anaerobic conditions by reduction of sulfates. Its presence is usually related to anaerobic patches in pond sediments, in denitrification units, or anywhere else where anaerobic patches may be created (e.g., in pipes). As sulfates are more elevated in seawater (up to 2700ppm) than in freshwater (typically around 2ppm), H₂S problems occur more easily in marine farms. The production of H₂S is impaired by high oxygen or nitrate levels; high pH also reduces the concentrations, as H₂S exists in a pH-related equilibrium with HS⁻. As a consequence, keeping dissolved oxygen levels in the water high is crucial to minimizing H₂S problems. Concentrations of 0.002ppm (freshwater) to 0.005ppm (seawater) can impair health and welfare. Marine species are more tolerant than freshwater species. The LC50 values for marine fish are 50–200ppm.

	Net enclosures	Ponds	RASs (incl. hatcheries)	Flow-through systems
Risk of env. impact	Low	Low	Low to moderate	Low
Typical values	From undetectable to 7ppm (e.g., in an anoxic area of the Black Sea)	0.1–0.2 ppm (in anaerobic patches)	25–100ppm (in anaerobic conditions)	From undetectable to 0.05ppm
Frequency	Incidentally	Incidentally	High (daily or several times per week)	Incidentally
Where to sample	Inside the pen	10cm above the bottom	In the biofilter and in the sump tank	Near the outlet

NH₄-N, NO₃-N and NO₂-N

The catabolic end product of protein utilization is ammonia, which is excreted by the fish. In water, ammonia can be taken up by algae and, if discharged, constitute a major factor causing eutrophication. For production systems in open air, total ammonia levels are limited due to assimilation by phytoplankton. In closed systems such as RASs, it is essential to convert the toxic ammonia into nitrite and subsequently to the less toxic nitrate using a nitrification bacterial reactor. Under proper conditions, nitrite concentrations will remain low while nitrate levels accumulate. In pond water or surface waters receiving farm effluents nitrate can also be absorbed by algae and thus contribute to eutrophication, but normally the absorption of ammonia by algae will reduce its availability for nitrification. In RASs, the water renewal rate (and thus discharge of effluent) is often geared to keep system nitrate-N levels below 100ppm. If a denitrification reactor is added to the RAS, nitrate can be converted into nitrogen gas, which can be stripped to the air, reducing the risk for eutrophication due to nitrogen emissions in the effluent. Based on recent scientific literature, chronic exposure to this concentration is considered safe for the health and welfare of the farmed aquatic species. However, its discharge into the environment can contribute to eutrophication. The impact of the discharge of the various dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) species depends on their concentrations, on the amount of water discharged per hour, on the water flow in the receiving water body, etc. Although the discharged concentration levels may be low, the total amount of nitrogen discharged into the environment may be considerable, in particular for net enclosures and flow-through systems where no within-farm assimilation or sedimentation occurs, as only 35–40% of feed N is retained in the fish body.

	Net enclosures	Ponds	RASs (incl. hatcheries)	Flow-through systems
Risk of env. impact	Moderate	Moderate to significant	Significant	Significant
Typical values NH ₄ -N NO ₂ -N NO ₃ -N	Total DIN: 0.01–0.1ppm	0.2–10ppm 0.01–1.5ppm 0.05–5ppm	<1ppm <1ppm 60–140 ppm	1–2ppm <0.5ppm 1–5ppm
Frequency	Weekly	Weekly	At least weekly	Weekly
Where to sample	Inside the pen	Different locations in the pond; water column sample	In the sink (after nitrification reactor)	Before the outlet

PO₄³⁻P

In aquatic systems, phosphorus (P) appears in different forms. It can be present as any of the dissolution ions of H₃PO₄ (dissolved inorganic phosphorus (DIP)), bound to organic compounds (dissolved organic phosphorus (DOP)), present in particulate matter (particulate phosphorus (PP)) or bound to sediments. Reactive phosphate gives the amount of dissolved orthophosphate ions (PO₄³⁻) measured in the filtrate of a water sample, poured over a 0.45µm filter. P measured in the substrate remaining on the same filter gives an estimation of the PP. Total phosphorus is analyzed after acid digestion of an unfiltered water sample by measuring the total amount of inorganic, organic, and particle-bound phosphorus (e.g., P incorporated in bacteria and plankton organisms). Reactive P is a direct measure of the eutrophication potential as the orthophosphate ions are easily taken up by algae. The majority of P in aquaculture originates from feeds (or fertilizers, where applied). As aquafeeds increasingly use plant ingredients, most of the P in these ingredients is phytate-bound and unavailable to the fish and is therefore excreted via the feces (solid waste). Studies show that at least 45–70% of the feed-P ends up in the environment. Fecal (and feed remnant) P adds to the PP complex. Depending on their physical characteristics, particles remain floating as suspended solids or settle to the bottom (in oceans, lakes, or ponds). The sediments in oceans, lakes, and ponds constitute a major sink for P, as the latter is usually immobilized in soil-based iron complexes which are insoluble in aerobic conditions and/or acid soil pH. However, these conditions may fluctuate seasonally and sediments are therefore also a source of P in the water column during reflux periods, contributing to the risk of eutrophication. In RASs and flow-through systems with a solids separator, the collected sludge may be rich in P and organic N, and, after water extraction, can be used as a fertilizer in agriculture. In RASs with a denitrification unit, however, this sludge-bound P may be released into the sump as orthophosphate ions, enriching the effluent water. Mitigation measures are not easy in cases of orthophosphate discharge. Phosphorus removal from effluents is technically possible but extremely expensive; solid-bound P can be handled via the solid waste management procedures (e.g., being used as fertilizer, see above). The impact of orthophosphate discharge into the environment ultimately depends on the size of the recipient water body, the possible dilution effect from water currents, etc.

	Net enclosures	Ponds	RASs (incl. hatcheries)	Flow-through systems
Risk of env. impact	Significant	Moderate	Significant	Significant
Typical values	0.005–0.1ppm PO ₄ ³⁻ -P in the culture water	0.005–5ppm in the culture water	15–50ppm	0.10–0.15ppm
Frequency	Weekly	Bi-weekly	Monthly	Weekly
Where to sample	Inside the pen	Near the outlet; water column sample	In the sump tank	Near the outlet

Suspended solids

Suspended solids are solid particles that float in the water. Particle size can vary from less than 1 μ to >100 μ (microns). Particles smaller than 2 μ are considered dissolved solids. Total suspended solids are measured by filtering a known volume of water over a 2 μ fiberglass filter and weighing the dry substrate on this filter. Larger particles can be removed via sedimentation or by screens. Drum filters, which are commonly used in RASs, usually have screens of 60–200 μ m. The very small particles (<30 μ) can be removed via foam fractionation. Suspended solids originate from feed remnants, feces, inorganic particles, microbial flocks, and the amount of suspended solids that enter the system via input water. The latter may be significant if, e.g., eutrophic river water is used to fill or renew ponds. To determine their environmental impact, it is important to quantify the ratio of organic vs inorganic particles in the suspended solids. Remediation can involve the use of settling tanks, screens (e.g., drum filters), or hydrocyclones (swirl separators), etc., before discharging the effluent into the open environment. These measures may reduce the suspended solid load by 60% or more.

	Net enclosures	Ponds	RASs (incl. hatcheries)	Flow-through systems
Risk of env. impact	Low (within 100m)	Moderate to significant	Moderate	Moderate to significant
Typical values	3–10mg/l	25–150mg/l	5–50mg/l	5–75mg/l
Frequency	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Bi-weekly
Where to sample	Underneath the pen	Near the outlet	In the effluent tube/in the sump tank	Near the outlet

Chemicals

Producing aquatic foods requires the incidental use of chemotherapeutics (antibiotics, etc.) to combat diseases or parasites. The level of use differs strongly between production sectors and geographical areas. For example, the use of antibiotics has been reduced to nearly zero in Norwegian salmon culture but is still widespread in Chilean salmon farming. Further, chemicals are often used as antifouling agents in net pen cultures. Heavy metals may leach from equipment suspended in water. Disinfecting agents may be used to disinfect pond soils between production cycles and/or to disinfect equipment.

The risk to the environment is not necessarily high, and usually local. However, record keeping and close monitoring are warranted.

	Net enclosures	Ponds	RASs (incl. hatcheries)	Flow-through systems
Risk of env. impact	Low	Low	Low	Low

Glossary

BOD: Biochemical (or biological) oxygen demand

The BOD refers to the amount of dissolved oxygen consumed by a water sample (mostly due to the respiration of microorganisms and decomposition of organic compounds in the water, but also due to respiration of other organisms in the water such as zooplankton and phytoplankton) over a given period of time. Typically, this is a period of 5 days, hence the notion of BOD₅, but this period may change depending upon the amount of organic matter in the sample. To enable a proper estimation, there must be dissolved oxygen left at the end of the measuring period. As the amount of dissolved oxygen in water is limited (saturation concentration), the water sample may be diluted if the water has a high organic load.

COD: Chemical oxygen demand

The COD refers to the amount of dissolved oxygen needed to completely oxidize all organic compounds in the water. It is measured by adding potassium dichromate to an acidified water sample at boiling temperature. Typically, the procedure lasts two hours and is therefore a quicker method than analyzing BOD. As COD also includes the chemical oxidation of compounds, it is always higher than the BOD levels in the same water.

The ration between BOD and COD can be used as an indicator for the biodegradability of the organic matter in the water and is frequently used in wastewater treatment. For aquaculture plants, the higher the biodegradability of the organic matter in the effluent, the more easily it can be treated (reduced) before emitting it to the environment.

CO₂: Carbon dioxide

CO₂ is a known greenhouse gas that also dissolves in water. In water, CO₂ reacts with water to form carbonic acid (H₂CO₃) which dissociates immediately into its ionic forms HCO₃⁻ (bicarbonate) and CO₃²⁻ (carbonate). The molecular form under which CO₂ is prevalent in a particular body of water is highly dependent on the water pH.

Its concentration in the water seeks an equilibrium with the CO₂ in the air above the water surface. If the CO₂ in the water is above the equilibrium level, the gas will be stripped to the air. A main source of CO₂ in the water is the respiration of organisms, while algae and submerged plants may absorb it from the water during photosynthesis.

H₂S: Hydrogen sulfide

Also known as “sewer gas,” hydrogen sulfide produces a strong odor of rotten eggs, even at low concentrations. It is produced by bacteria that decompose organic matter containing sulfur. It occurs mainly in anaerobic conditions.

NH₄-N: Ammonia-nitrogen (to be distinguished from NH₄: ammonia)

The amount (moles) of nitrogen present in a particular mass of ammonium ions (often colloquially referred to as ammonia) in water. As the molar weight of the different nitrogen species in the water differs according to the ion type, referring to the molar concentration of the nitrogen atom is usually preferred to enable comparison between the different forms in which nitrogen is present.

The NH₄⁺ concentration in the water is the result of ammonia (NH₃) excretion by animals on one hand and, where relevant, the uptake by algae and plants on the other hand; the extremely toxic free ammonia (NH₃) reacts with water to form the less toxic ammonium ion (NH₄⁺). However, as the dissociation equilibrium of NH₃/NH₄⁺ is highly dependent on pH, even relatively small amounts of NH₄⁺ in water may convert into toxic NH₃ at pH levels above 7.5 to 8.

NO₂-N: Nitrite-nitrogen

The amount (moles) of nitrogen present in a particular mass of nitrite ions (NO₂⁻). Nitrite is predominantly formed by bacterial conversion from ammonia in the first step of the nitrification reaction. Nitrite is highly toxic to most aquatic organisms. A bioreactor in an RAS is specifically designed to convert the toxic ammonia into the less toxic nitrate; this is a two-step reaction driven by different bacterial species; if the two reaction steps are not well balanced, nitrite may (temporarily) accumulate in the water.

NO₃-N: Nitrate-nitrogen

The amount (moles) of nitrogen present in a particular mass of nitrate ions (NO₃⁻). Nitrate is predominantly produced in the final step of the nitrification of ammonia; the NO₃-N levels in the water are the result of nitrate production and its absorption by the plants/algae in the water.

DIN: Dissolved inorganic nitrogen

The total amount of dissolved inorganic nitrogen, i.e., the combined amount of NH₄-N, NO₂-N, and NO₃-N dissolved in the water.

PO₄³⁻-P: Orthophosphate phosphorus; to be distinguished from orthophosphate

The amount (moles) of phosphorus (P) present in a particular mass of orthophosphate ions (PO₄³⁻). Orthophosphate is one of the ions into which phosphoric acid can dissociate and the form which can be absorbed by aquatic plants/algae. For the latter reason, it is also called reactive phosphorus or soluble reactive phosphorus.

H₃PO₄: Phosphoric acid

Phosphoric acid dissociates in water:

$H_3PO_4 \leftrightarrow H_2PO_4^- \leftrightarrow HPO_4^{2-} \leftrightarrow PO_4^{3-}$. Being a weak acid, phosphoric acid does not dissociate completely, and per unit mass phosphoric acid, only a tiny amount ends up as orthophosphate ions (PO_4^{3-}). Most of the dissolved phosphorus in water will be present as $H_2PO_4^-$. However, it is the orthophosphate ion that is biologically active.

DIP: Dissolved inorganic phosphorus

Although DIP is usually measured as soluble reactive phosphorus (i.e., PO_4^{3-}), it often exists as the sum of all dissociation ions of phosphoric acid. De La Rocha and Passow (Treatise on Geochemistry, 2014) mention that at common seawater pH (8), 87% of DIP consists of HPO_4^{2-} and only 12% of PO_4^{3-} .

PP: Particulate phosphorus (or particle-bound phosphorus)

Phosphorus attached to the particulate matter that remains on the filter.

GUIDELINE AQ IV THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

Contracting parties in order of their accession

The “Convention on Wetlands of International Importance,” called the “Ramsar convention,” is the intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The convention was adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971 and came into force in 1975. Since then, almost 90% of UN member states from all the world’s geographic regions have acceded to become contracting parties.

The convention’s mission is “the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world.” Wetlands are among the most diverse and productive ecosystems. They provide essential services and supply all our fresh water. However, they continue to be degraded and converted to other uses.

The convention uses a broad definition of wetlands. It includes all lakes and rivers, underground aquifers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands, peatlands, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, mangroves and other coastal areas, coral reefs, and all human-made sites such as fishponds, rice paddies, reservoirs, and salt pans.

Key information on each Ramsar contracting party can be found [here](#).

A list of the contracting parties and the date on which the convention entered into force for each party can be found [here](#).

(Source: Ramsar official website, www.ramsar.org)

ANNEX I SUMMARY OF AQUACULTURE LEGISLATION

Please see the document [Normograma técnico para el desarrollo de la acuicultura en Colombia](#) for a summary of aquaculture legislation in Colombia with a focus on tilapia and shrimp.

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