



## RTRS Standard for Responsible Production Draft V3: Summary of changes.

This summary contains:

- 1- Changes, modifications and new indicators that are part of the Version 3.0 of the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production and the difference between Version 2.0.

Section	Version 2.0		Version 3.0
Preamble		ADDITION	Inclusive Business Models: they are applied whenever possible, providing opportunities to stakeholders, strengthening social cohesion, economic prosperity and more sustainable business.
			Unit of certification: The unit of certification shall be the farm on which soy is cultivated and shall be limited by the farm boundaries. This includes fields where soy is cultivated, but also any non-soy growing areas, non-cultivated areas, infrastructure and facilities and other areas that form part of the farm (see Accreditation and Certification Requirements A 1.2.1). <sup>1</sup>
<b>PRINCIPLE 1</b>			
1.3 There is continual improvement with respect to the requirements of this standard.	<p>1.3.1. A review process is carried out which identifies those social, environmental and agricultural aspects of the operation (on and off farm) where improvement is desirable.</p> <p>1.3.2. A number of indicators are selected and a baseline is established to be able to monitor continual improvement on those aspects where desired improvements have been identified.</p>	CHANGE	<p><b>1.3.1 From the assessment required in 4.1.1, those social, environmental and agricultural aspects of the operation (on and off farm) where improvement is desirable are identified.</b></p> <p>1.3.2 <b>From these aspects identified in 1.3.1</b> a number of indicators are selected and a baseline is established to be able to monitor continual improvement on those aspects where desired improvements have been identified.</p>
<b>PRINCIPLE 2</b>			

<sup>1</sup> Already included in Accreditation and Certification requirements (It is a document for Accreditation and Certification Bodies)



<b>Note</b>	Note 1: The requirements of Principle 2 apply to both direct employees and to workers supplied by third parties.	<b>ADDITION</b>	Note 1: The requirements of Principle 2 apply to both direct employees and to workers supplied by third parties. <b>The scope of the certification is the farm and its limits; therefore if there are any outsourced workers from third parties, this needs to be checked, considering such limits and the outsourced third-party workers hired to work on the certified farm.</b>
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<p><b>1 Child labor, forced labor, discrimination and harassment are not engaged in or supported.</b></p>	<p>2.1.5 Children under 15 (or higher age as established in national law) do not carry out productive work. They may accompany their family to the field as long as they are not exposed to hazardous, unsafe or unhealthy situations and it does not interfere with their schooling.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADDITION</b></p>	<p>2.1.5 Children under 15 (or higher age as established in national law) do not carry out productive work. They may accompany their family to the field as long as they are not exposed to hazardous, unsafe or unhealthy situations and it does not interfere with their schooling.</p> <p><b>Note: for family farms, see Guidance.</b></p>
<p><b>Guidance 2.1</b></p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NEW GUIDANCE (2.1.4- 2.15)</b></p>	<p>2.1.4-2.1.5 Reference: ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age and 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labor.</p> <p>2.1.4-2.1.5 When considered as legal and essential on family farms (see Glossary), children between 13 and 15 years old may carry out light productive activities during the peak season, providing this does not exceed 14 hours per week and does not interfere with their schooling. The number of hours in which these children may carry out light productive activities on family farms in summer shall be defined at National Interpretation level.</p> <p>2.1.5 Participation in some agricultural activities is not always considered as child labour. Age- appropriate tasks that are of lower risk and that do not interfere with children schooling and leisure time can be a normal part of growing up in a rural environment. Especially in the context of family farming, small-scale fisheries and livestock husbandry, some participation of children in non-hazardous activities can be positive as it contributes for inter-generational transfer of technical and social skills and children food security. Higher self-confidence, self-esteem and work skills are attributes often detected in young people engaged in some aspects of farm work. Therefore, it is important to distinguish between light duties that do no harm to the child and child labour, which is work that interferes with compulsory schooling and damage health and personal development, based on hours and work conditions, age, activities and hazards involved.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/areas/Agriculture/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/areas/Agriculture/lang--en/index.htm</a></p>



Glossary		NEW TERM	<p>Glossary: Family Farm</p> <p>A farm operated and mostly owned by a family that produces soy, sometimes simultaneously with other crops and where the family provides the majority of the labour used. Such farms provide the main source of income. Work by children is acceptable on family farms, under adult supervision; when not interfering with education programs; when children are part of the family and when they are not exposed to hazardous working conditions.</p>
2.1 Child labor, forced labor, discrimination and harassment are not engaged in or supported.		ADDITION INDICATOR	<p>Note for 2.2.3: In case of Group Certification of smallholders, periodical training sessions for workers may be organized by group managers at group level.</p>
Guidance 2.2.3		NEW GUIDANCE 2.2.3	<p>Guidance for 2.2.3: If there are no regulations regarding frequency of health and safety-related training sessions, health and safety training shall be carried out at least on a yearly basis.</p>
2.3.5.	2.3.5 There is a system of warnings followed by legally-permitted sanctions for workers that do not apply safety requirements.	CHANGE	<p><b>2.3.5 There are mechanisms in place that make sure that workers follow the safety requirements.</b></p>



<p><b>2.5. Remuneration at least equal to national legislation and sector agreements is received by all workers directly or indirectly employed on the farm.</b></p>	<p>2.5.9 If employees live on the farm, they have access to affordable and adequate housing, food and potable water. If charges are made for these, such charges are in accordance with market conditions. The living quarters are safe and have at least basic sanitation.</p>	<p><b>ADDITION</b></p>	<p>2.5.9 <b>Potable water is supplied to all employees inside the farm.</b> If employees live on the farm, they additionally have access to affordable and adequate housing and food. If charges are made for these, such charges are in accordance with market conditions. The living quarters are safe and have at least basic sanitation.</p>
<p><b>PRINCIPLE 3: RESPONSIBLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS</b></p>			
<p><b>Guidance 3.1.3</b></p>		<p><b>NEW GUIDANCE 3.1.3</b></p>	<p>3.1.3 Evidence of compliance of this indicator may be that neighbors and adjacent local communities be notified. Examples of communication channels may be (but are not limited to): informing third parties on data such as the farm contact person, phone number and/or email, etc.)</p>



<p>3.2 In areas with traditional land users, conflicting land uses are avoided or resolved.</p>		<p><b>ADDITION INDICATOR</b></p>	<p>3.2.3 Producers are required to respect the rights, customs and culture of indigenous peoples as defined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989).</p> <p>3.2.4 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities and indigenous people (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.) shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such people, and recognized and protected by farm managers.</p>
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<p><b>Guidance 3.2</b></p>	<p>When applying for certification the producer will identify <b>(add)</b> traditional land users. Traditional land users will provide reasonable proof that they have been exercising use or access rights on the area of the property <b>(add)</b> over the 10 years prior to May 2009 (the 'cut-off date'). In the case of traditional indigenous communities, articles 14-18 of ILO convention 169 also apply.</p> <p>3.2.1 The community rights assessment should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) identify the individual and collective uses and rights of <b>(add)</b> traditional land users; and</li> <li>b) <b>(add)</b> identify the places and landscape conditions needed to satisfy these rights.</li> <li>c) identify the places/issues where there is conflict between the property rights and the traditional land use rights <b>(add)</b></li> <li>d) reach a solution to resolve possible conflicting land uses and/or agree proposals for compensation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>ADDITION</b></p>	<p><b>Guidance for 3.2</b></p> <p>When applying for certification the producer will identify <b>local communities</b> and traditional land users. Traditional land users will provide reasonable proof that they have been exercising use or access rights on the area of the property <b>or of ecosystem services</b> originating from the area over the 10 years prior to May 2009. In the case of traditional indigenous communities, articles 14-18 of ILO convention 169 also apply.</p> <p>Guidance 3.2.1 The community rights assessment should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e) identify the individual and collective uses and rights <b>of local communities</b> and traditional land users; and</li> <li>f) <b>identify uses of water resources (if available)</b></li> <li>g) identify the places and landscape conditions needed to satisfy these rights.</li> <li>h) identify the places/issues where there is conflict between the property rights and the traditional land use <b>rights and ecosystem services.</b></li> <li>i) reach a solution to resolve possible conflicting land uses and/or agree proposals for compensation.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>3.3 An effective mechanism for resolving complaints and grievances is implemented and available to local communities, employees and traditional land users.</b></p>	<p>3.3.1 The complaints and grievances mechanism has been made known and is accessible to the communities <b>(add)</b>.</p> <p>3.3.3 Any complaints and grievances received are <b>(add)</b> dealt with in a timely manner.</p>	<p><b>CHANGES / ADDITION</b></p>	<p>3.3.1 The complaints and grievances channel has been made known and is accessible to the communities <b>and employees</b>.</p> <p>3.3.3 Any complaints and grievances received are <b>adequately</b> dealt with in a timely manner.</p>
<p><b>Guidance 3.3.3</b></p>		<p><b>NEW GUIDANCE</b></p>	<p>3.3.3 If the producer receives complaints, he/she is required to send an answer within 30 days of receiving such complaints to offer feedback of reception of such complaint and/or to start addressing the issue.</p>
<p><b>3.4 Fair opportunities for employment and provision of goods and services are given to the local population, irrespective of gender and race.</b></p>	<p>3.4.2 <b>(add)</b> There is collaboration with training programs for the local population.</p>	<p><b>ADDITION</b></p>	<p>3.4.2 <b>Whenever possible</b>, there is collaboration with training programs for the local population.</p>





<p><b>Guidance 3.4.2</b></p>		<p><b>NEW GUIDANCE</b></p>	<p>3.4.2 If is not possible to apply this indicator, a justification shall be submitted to the auditor.</p>
<p><b>PRINCIPLE 4</b></p>			
<p><b>4.1 On and off site social and environmental impacts have been assessed and appropriate measures taken to minimize and mitigate any negative impacts.</b></p>	<p>Note: For group certification – this also applies to large new infrastructure projects developed by the entity holding the group certificate, where the infrastructure is used by certified group members or the certified soy they produce.</p> <p>4.1.1 An Addition social and environmental assessment is carried out prior to the establishment of large or high risk new infrastructure.</p> <p>4.1.4 Measures to minimize or mitigate the impacts identified by the assessment are documented and are being implemented <b>(add)</b></p> <p>4.1.5 <b>(add)</b></p>	<p><b>INDICATOR CHANGES</b></p>	<p>Note: For group certification <b>of small farms, Indicators 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.1.4 and 4.1.5 may be part of the ICS, and be done at group level.</b></p> <p><b>4.1.1 An initial social and environmental assessment is carried out prior to the first audit (see also Indicator 1.3.1).</b></p> <p>4.1.4 Measures to minimize or mitigate the impacts identified by the assessment are being documented, implemented <b>and monitored.</b></p> <p>4.1.5 A summary of the social and environmental assessment report shall be made available upon request.</p>



<b>Guidance 4.1.1</b>		<b>NEW GUIDANCE</b>	<p>4.1.1 Endemic, rare, threatened or endangered species shall be identified in this assessment (see also indicator 4.5.3).</p> <p>In case of group certification of small producers, different groups located in similar areas and having similar issues may exchange information in order to prepare and/or carry out the assessment, however, reports shall be prepared at group level.</p>
<b>4.3 Efforts are made to reduce emissions and increase sequestration of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) on the farm.</b>	<p>4.3.3 Soil organic matter is monitored to quantify change in soil carbon and steps are taken to <b>(add)</b> mitigate negative trends.</p> <p>4.3.4 Opportunities for increasing carbon sequestration through restoration of native vegetation, forest plantations and other means are identified <b>(add)</b>.</p>	<b>NEW NOTE/ADDITION/CHANGE</b>	<p>Note: for group certification of small producers, Indicators 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 may be part of the ICS, at group level.</p> <p>4.3.3 Soil organic matter is monitored to quantify change in soil carbon and steps are taken <b>to improve it or, at least,</b> to mitigate negative trends.</p> <p>Note for 4.3.3: for individual small producers, complying with Criterion 5.3 is considered as enough. In case of Group Certification of small producers - the monitoring of soil carbon applies, but this may be done using samples.</p> <p>4.3.4 Opportunities for increasing carbon sequestration through restoration of native vegetation, forest plantations and other means are identified <b>and, when possible, implemented.</b></p>
<b>Guidance 4.3.4</b>		<b>NEW GUIDANCE</b>	<p>4.3.4 If producers cannot apply the identified opportunities for increasing carbon sequestration, a justification shall be provided.</p>



<p><b>4.4 Expansion of soy cultivation is responsible.</b></p>	<p>4.4 Expansion of soy cultivation is responsible.          Note: This criterion will be revised after June 2012 if RTRS-approved maps and systems are not available.          4.4.1 After May 2009 expansion for soy cultivation has not taken place on land cleared of native habitat except under the following conditions:          4.4.1.1 It is in line with an RTRS-approved map and system (see Annex 4.)          or          4.4.1.2 Where no RTRS-approved map and system is available:          a) Any area already cleared for agriculture or pasture before May 2009 and used for agriculture or pasture within the past 12 years can be used for soy expansion, unless regenerated vegetation has reached the definition of native forest (see glossary).          b) There is no expansion in native forests (see glossary)          c) In areas that are not native forest (see glossary), expansion into native habitat only occurs according to one of the following two options:  <b>Option 1</b> - Official land-use maps such as ecological-economic zoning are used and expansion only occurs in areas designated for expansion by the zoning. If there are no official land use maps then maps produced by the government under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are used, and expansion only occurs outside priority areas for conservation shown on these maps.  <b>Option 2</b> - An High Conservation Value Area (HCVA) assessment is undertaken prior to clearing and there is no conversion of High Conservation Value Areas.          Note: Where neither official land use maps nor CBD maps exist, Option 2 must be followed.</p>	<p><b>CHANGE</b></p>	<p><b>4.4.1 The following areas have not been cleared or converted from May 2009 onwards:</b>  <b>4.4.1.a Where RTRS maps are available: all areas included in Category 1 of the maps<sup>2</sup>.</b>  <b>4.4.1.b Where RTRS maps are not available the following areas:</b>          a) native forests,          b) riparian vegetation,          c) natural wetlands,          d) steep slopes,          e) areas designated by law to serve the purpose of native conservation and/or cultural and social protection.  <b>4.4.1.c Where there is an unresolved land use claim by traditional land users under litigation, without any agreement from both parties.</b></p> <p><b>4.4.2 After 2016, no conversion is allowed in any natural land (see Glossary), steep slopes and in areas designated by law to serve the purpose of native conservation and/or cultural and social protection.</b></p>
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<p>Glossary: Natural Lands Definition</p>		<p><b>NEW TERM</b></p>	<p>Natural lands: All land with natural, native vegetation, including, but not limited to, native forests (according to RTRS definition), riparian vegetation, natural wetlands, grasslands, savannahs, prairies, cerrado and woodlands.</p>
<p>New Annex 4: RTRS Guidelines for Responsible Soy Expansion</p>		<p><b>NEW ANNEX</b></p>	<p>RTRS Guidelines for Responsible Soy Expansion New annex was added</p>
<p><b>4.5 On-farm biodiversity is maintained and safeguarded through the preservation of native vegetation.</b></p>	<p>4.5.1 There is a map of the farm which shows the native vegetation <b>(add)</b></p> <p>4.5.2 There is a plan, which is being implemented, <b>(add)</b> to ensure that the native vegetation <b>(add)</b> is being maintained (except areas covered under Criterion 4.4)</p> <p>4.5.3 No hunting of rare, threatened or endangered species takes place on the property.</p>	<p><b>ADDITION/NEW INDICATOR (4.5.4)</b></p>	<p>4.5.1 There is a map of the farm, which shows the native vegetation, <b>production areas and water courses (see 5.2.1).</b></p> <p>4.5.2 There is a plan, which is being implemented <b>and monitored</b> to ensure that the native vegetation <b>and wildlife</b> are being maintained.</p> <p>4.5.3 Rare threatened or endangered species permanently or temporary present at the property are protected. Hunting or collecting of these species is not allowed.</p> <p>4.5.4 For farms that have less than 10% of native vegetation (but in compliance with 4.4 and 5.2 and other related indicators), producers are required to implement and promote conservation activities in, out or around the farm in order to promote wildlife and restoration of native vegetation.</p>



Glossary - Wildlife definition		<b>NEW TERM</b>	Definition of Wildlife was added: All animals, vertebrates, mammals or just big and more charismatic animals, that have not been domesticated or tamed and are usually living in a natural environment.
New Guidance		<b>NEW GUIDANCE (4.5.2)</b>	<p>For group certification the group manager can maintain the map centrally and can be responsible for maintaining and developing a plan for conservation.</p> <p>4.5.2 The plan needs to include at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of on-farm native vegetation and wildlife</li> <li>• Indicators and baseline of the status of native vegetation and wildlife</li> <li>• Measures to preserve native vegetation and wildlife</li> <li>• Monitoring</li> </ul> <p>4.5.2 Annex 5 provides an example of how a plan could be developed for this Indicator.</p> <p>4.5.4 Activities that could be carried out by producers to comply with this indicator are (but are not limited to) as follows: leaving corridors or restoring borders of fences or paths, restoring degraded or unproductive areas, supporting conservation or restorations activities outside the boundaries of the farm (but related to local wildlife and native vegetation). This support may be given through financial contribution or through the provision of resources, materials, personnel, etc.</p> <p>4.5.4 Producers may set up groups to comply with this indicator. Producers may organize activities together in order to promote conservation activities inside, outside or around the farm.</p>
New Annex 5		<b>NEW ANNEX (5)</b>	Annex 5: Developing a Plan for Ensuring Preservation of On-Farm Native Vegetation and Wildlife.



PRINCIPLE 5			
GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES	5.1.2 There is monitoring, appropriate to scale, to demonstrate that the practices are effective.	CHANGE	5.1.2 There is a plan that includes monitoring and mitigation measures according to risks that have been identified and it is applicable to the scale.



<p><b>Guidance indicator 5.1.2 and 5.1.4</b></p>	<p>5.1.2 There is monitoring, appropriate to scale, to demonstrate that the practices are effective.</p> <p>5.1.4 Where irrigation is used, there is a documented procedure in place for applying best practices and acting according to legislation and best practice guidance (where this exists), and for measurement of water utilization.</p>	<p><b>NEW GUIDANCE (for the indicator 5.1.2 and 5.1.4)</b></p>	<p>5.1.2 Where appropriate there should be monitoring of parameters such as pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and electrical conductivity. Monitoring should be considered at watershed level.</p> <p>5.1.4 When using irrigation, attention should be paid to other potential uses such as household use or use by other food crops and if there is a lack of water priority should be given to human consumption. For new irrigation systems, an environmental impact assessment is required.</p>
<p><b>Guidance 5.2.3</b></p>		<p><b>ADDITION TO GUIDANCE</b></p>	<p><b>5.2.3 Cut off date for natural wetlands is May 2009</b> For group certification of small farmers, group managers may maintain maps centrally and may be responsible for maintaining and developing restoration plans.</p>



<p><b>Glossary: Natural Wetlands definition was added</b></p>	<p>Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres (Ramsar Convention).</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>CHANGE IN DEFINITION</b></p>	<p><b>Natural Wetlands: the marine and coastal wetlands classified as Categories:</b>  <b>A- Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits; B- Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows; C- Coral reefs; D- Rocky marine shores; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs; E- Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sand bars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks; F- Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas; G- Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats; H- Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; I Intertidal forested wetlands; includes mangrove swamps, nipah swamps and tidal freshwater swamp forests; J- Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea; K- Coastal freshwater lagoons; includes freshwater delta lagoons; ZKA- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems. And as inland wetlands (categories L- Permanent inland deltas, M- Permanent rivers/streams/creeks, includes waterfalls; N- Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks; O- Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes large oxbow lakes; P- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes floodplain lakes; Q- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats; R- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats; Sp- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools; Ss- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools; Tp Permanent freshwater marshes/pools, ponds (below 8ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils, with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season; Ts- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools, on inorganic soils, includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes; U- non forested peatlands, includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens; Va- Alpine wetlands; includes alpine meadows, temporary waters from snowmelt; Vt- Tundra wetlands, includes tundra pools, temporary waters from snowmelt; W- Shrub-dominated wetlands, shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils; Xf- Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands, includes freshwater swamp forests, seasonally flooded forests, wooded swamps on inorganic soils; Xp- Forested peatlands, peat swamps forest; Y- Freshwater springs, oasis; Zg- Geothermal waters; ZKB- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, inland.</b></p>
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<p><b>5.3 Soil quality is maintained or improved and erosion is avoided by good management practices.</b></p>	<p>5.3.1 Knowledge of techniques to maintain soil quality (physical, chemical and biological) is demonstrated and these techniques are implemented.</p> <p>5.3.2 Knowledge of techniques to control soil erosion is demonstrated and these techniques are additionally implemented.</p>	<p><b>CHANGE/NEW INDICATOR (5.3.4)</b></p>	<p><b>5.3.1 Appropriate monitoring of soil quality including taking soil fertility samples (soil organic matter) is in place.</b></p> <p>5.3.3 Knowledge of techniques to control soil erosion is demonstrated and these techniques are <b>appropriately</b> implemented.</p> <p>5.3.4 A crop rotation plan shall be implemented to prevent soy from being planted immediately over soy and to promote a time gap on the same field. During this gap, a second crop or pasture should be cultivated or, at least, land shall be left fallow or under cover vegetation for regeneration purposes. This plan shall consider adapting specific climate and agro-ecological regional conditions.</p>
<p><b>New Guidance 5.3</b></p>		<p><b>NEW GUIDANCE (5.3)</b></p>	<p>Techniques for maintaining soil quality may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation agriculture</li> <li>• Crop rotation</li> <li>• Balanced fertilization</li> </ul> <p>Techniques for controlling soil erosion may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of on-farm roads</li> <li>• Management of sloping areas</li> <li>• Maintenance of permanent soil cover</li> <li>• Zero tillage (no-till farming)</li> </ul> <p>Identify appropriate indicators for monitoring, which need to be based on key issues according to production type and region. Any selected monitoring indicators should be straightforward and supply good information. Suggestions include: analysis of organic matter, total nitrogen (N) (total N can be estimated as 5% of organic matter), phosphorous (P), pH, electrical conductivity, measurement of surface residues (quality and quantity 30 days before the mean sowing date with a tolerance of +/- 10 days).</p>



<p><b>5.4 Negative environmental and health impacts of phytosanitary products are reduced by implementation of systematic, recognized Integrated Crop Management (ICM) techniques.</b></p>	<p>5.4.3 Use of phytosanitary products follows legal requirements and professional recommendations (or, if professional recommendations are not available, manufacturer's recommendations) and includes rotation of active ingredients to prevent resistance.</p>	<p><b>NEW INDICATOR/CHANGE/ NEW NOTE (for 5.4.4)</b></p>	<p><b>5.4.3 Only original and genuine agrochemical products, which comply with local registration requirements, must be used to prevent risks for farmer, consumers and the environment.</b></p> <p>5.4.4 Use of agrochemical products follows legal requirements and professional recommendations (or, if professional recommendations are not available, manufacturer's recommendations) and includes rotation of active ingredients to prevent resistance.</p> <p>Note: for group certification of small farmers, records may be included in the ICS at group level.</p>
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<p><b>Guidance 5.5.3</b></p>	<p>5.5.3 Areas used for the storage and distribution of agrochemicals, flammable and toxic substances are designed, constructed and equipped to reduce the risks of accidents and negative impacts on human health and the environment.</p>	<p><b>ADDITION /NEW GUIDANCE (5.5.3)</b></p>	<p>5.5.3 Areas used for the storage and distribution of agrochemicals, flammable and toxic substances are designed, constructed and equipped to reduce the risks of accidents and negative impacts on human health and the environment. <b>Suggestions for reducing the risk of accidents and negative impact may be: restricted access, waterproof floor, barrier containment storage area, safety data sheets, instructions for accidents, protection equipment, fire extinguishers, first aids, spill elements, minimum ventilation and / or forced ventilation, housekeeping, separation of seeds, fertilizers and products.</b></p> <p>5.5.3 Legal requirements shall be followed for all farm sizes.</p>
<p><b>5.6 Responsible Use of Agrochemicals</b></p>	<p>Note for 5.6.2: In the Case of Paraquat, the deadline for the prohibition for its use by June 2017 could be extended by the RTRS if enough evidence is put forward <b>(add)</b> before June 2016 to demonstrate that at the time there are still no alternatives in the market (globally or locally), that can substitute it with less environmental and human risks and with similar costs.</p>	<p><b>ADDITION</b></p>	<p>Note for 5.6.2: In the Case of Paraquat, the deadline for the prohibition for its use by June 2017 could be extended by the RTRS if enough evidence is put forward <b>and submitted to the RTRS Secretariat</b> before June 2016 to demonstrate that at the time there are still no alternatives in the market (globally or locally), that can substitute it with less environmental and human risks and with similar costs.</p>
<p><b>5.9 Appropriate measures are implemented to prevent the drift of agrochemicals to neighboring areas.</b></p>	<p>5.9.5 There is no application of pesticides within 30m of any populated areas or water bodies.</p> <p>Note: 'Water bodies' includes, but is not limited to, water courses, <b>(add)</b> rivers, streams, lagoons, springs, lakes, reservoirs and ditches. <b>(add)</b></p>	<p><b>ADDITION</b></p>	<p>5.9.5 There is no application of pesticides within 30m of any populated areas or water bodies.</p> <p>Note: 'Water bodies' includes, but is not limited to, water courses, <b>intermittent rivers</b>, rivers, streams, lagoons, springs, lakes, reservoirs and ditches <b>(see Glossary)</b>.</p>



<b>New Guidance 5.10</b>		<b>NEW GUIDANCE (5.10)</b>	Guidance for 5.10: In countries or regions where it is proven that a buffer strip smaller than 30 meters is enough for preventing contamination and maintaining the purity of the neighboring systems, the buffer strip may be smaller and defined at national level practices.
<b>OTHERS</b>			



<p><b>Annex 3 Glossary – Update HCV definitions</b></p>	<p>HCV1. Areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia).</p> <p>HCV2. Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level areas where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</p> <p>HCV3. Areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.</p> <p>HCV4. Areas that provide basic ecosystem services in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).</p> <p>HCV5. Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).</p> <p>HCV6. Areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>CHANGE DEFINITION</b></p>	<p><b>HCV1. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, significant at global, regional or national levels.</b></p> <p><b>HCV2. Intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of most of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</b></p> <p><b>HCV3. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.</b></p> <p><b>HCV4. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.</b></p> <p><b>HCV5. Sites and resources fundamental for meeting the basic needs necessities of local communities or indigenous peoples (livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc...), identified through engagement with such communities or indigenous peoples.</b></p> <p><b>HCV6. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultural identity of local communities or indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with such local communities or indigenous peoples.</b></p>
<p><b>Annex 6: Integrated Crop Management (ICM) Measures and Practices in Soy Production</b></p>	<p>5b. Application of phytosanitary products only when the economic damage threshold is exceeded.</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>CHANGE</b></p>	<p><b>5b. Application of phytosanitary products only when the economic damage threshold is reached.</b></p>



<p><b>Annex 7: Guidance for National Interpretations</b></p>	<p>1.2 Address rental and sharecropper agreements where applicable <b>(add)</b></p> <p>2.1.4-2.1.5 Where legal and considered essential – national interpretations may consider including that on family farms, children between 13 and 15 years old may carry out light productive activities during the peak season, providing this does not exceed 14 hours per week and does not interfere with their schooling. <b>(add)</b></p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>ADDITION/NEW GUIDANCE (4.2.2 Y 5.10)</b></p>	<p>Guidance for 1.2: Address rental and sharecropper agreements where applicable. <b>Consider also if a minimum holding of the property (lease period) is applicable.</b></p> <p>2.1.4-2.1.5 Where legal and considered essential – national interpretations may consider including that on family farms, children between 13 and 15 years old may carry out light productive activities during the peak season, providing this does not exceed 14 hours per week and does not interfere with their schooling. <b>The number of hours during which these children may carry out light productive activities on family farms in summer shall be defined at National Interpretation level.</b></p> <p>4.2.2 It is required that the NTG define the meaning of adequate storage and disposal of the elements as listed in 4.2.2.</p> <p>5.10 In countries or regions where it is proven that a buffer strip smaller than 30 meters is enough for preventing contamination and maintaining the purity of the neighboring systems, the buffer strip may be smaller and defined at national level practices.</p>
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