



Round Table on Responsible Soy Association

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Document Name | Uruguayan National Interpretation of the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy V1.0 |
| Document Reference | RTRS_NI_UR_V1.O_ENG |
| Date | May 9, 2011 |
| Scope | Uruguay |
| Produced by | RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production, V1.0, adapted to Uruguay's needs by National Technical Group of Uruguay. This document was approved by the Executive Board, May 09, 2011. |



Contenidos

| | |
|--|----|
| Preamble | i |
| Principle 1: Legal Compliance and Good Business Practice | 2 |
| Principle 2: Responsible Labor Conditions | 2 |
| Principle 3: Responsible Community Relations..... | 4 |
| Principle 4: Environmental Responsibility | 5 |
| Principle 5: Good Agricultural Practice..... | 6 |
| Annex 1: Guidance | 9 |
| Annex 2: List of Acronyms | 19 |
| Annex 3: Glossary of Terms | 20 |
| Annex 4: RTRS Approach to Responsible Conversion | 22 |
| Annex 5: Integrated Crop Management (ICM) Measures and Practices in Soy Production | 24 |
| Annex 6: Applicable Law in Force..... | 26 |
| Annex 7: Progressive entry level..... | 28 |
| Annex 8: WHO Class IA, IB and II | 38 |
| Annex 9: Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention | 46 |
| Annex 10: Members of National Technical Group of Uruguay | 48 |



Preamble

Development of this Document: The Roundtable on Responsible Soy Standard for Responsible Soy Production, version 1.0 (RTRS Standard) is the result of a multi-stakeholder development process, which involved representatives from the three RTRS membership constituencies, and included several public consultation periods.

A two year multi-stakeholder process led to the publication of the RTRS Principles and Criteria for Responsible Soy Production: Field Testing Version, in May 2009. This version was used by National Technical Groups (NTGs) in five countries to initiate national interpretation processes, and by producers and auditors for field trials carried out in a variety of soy producing countries.

In March 2010 the RTRS convened an International Technical Group (ITG) to review the Field Trial principles and criteria and produce a set of auditable Principles and Criteria for use with a certification scheme. As a part of their work the multi-stakeholder group reviewed and took into account changes proposed by NTGs, public consultation comments on draft National Interpretations, guidance from the RTRS Executive Board on the issue of land clearance and feedback from field trials and diagnosis audits. This group, made up of representatives from the three RTRS member constituencies, concluded their work at a meeting in São Paulo, Brazil, 24-27 March, 2010

Review: The standard will be reviewed not less than once every five years and not more than once every three years unless exceptions are identified or unless the RTRS Executive Board or General Assembly determines otherwise. In Version 1.0 of this standard, one criterion (criterion 4.4) needs to be reviewed within 2 years.

National Interpretation: Each soy-producing country is encouraged to make a national interpretation of the standard which, once endorsed by the RTRS, will become the basis for certification in that country. National interpretation processes are required to meet the RTRS requirements for national interpretation related to process and content. When considering how to interpret this standard for national use, the Guidance for National Interpretation (Annex 6: Applicable Law in Force.) must be followed. Groups carrying out national interpretation may not create requirements which are less stringent than the International RTRS Standard.

Scope of application: This standard applies to all kinds of soybeans, including conventionally grown, organic, and genetically modified (GM). It has been designed to be used for all scales of soy production and all the countries where soy is produced.

Transparency: This standard has been designed to be used within a voluntary certification system. All those seeking certification should do so with a commitment to transparency with respect to the requirements of this standard, including a spirit of constructive engagement with stakeholders and sharing of non-commercially sensitive information. A publicly-available summary of information about the performance of each certified organization with respect to each criterion will be produced. This will not contain commercially-sensitive information.

Monitoring: Where indicators require monitoring to be undertaken, a baseline should be established at the time of certification with monitoring and review of trends over time. Producers are expected to commit to a process of continual improvement. For group certification, monitoring at the group level should be used where appropriate.

Principle 1: Legal Compliance and Good Business Practice

1.1 There is awareness of, and compliance with, all applicable local and national legislation.

Note: For group certification of small farms - group managers should provide training for group members on applicable laws and legal compliance.

- 1.1.1 Awareness of responsibilities, according to applicable laws can be demonstrated.
- 1.1.2 Applicable laws are being complied with.

1.2 Legal use rights to the land are clearly defined and demonstrable.

Note: Land use rights of traditional land users are considered in Criterion 3.2 which should be cross-referenced with this criterion.

- 1.2.1 There is documented evidence of rights to use the land (e.g. ownership document, rental agreement, court order etc.).

1.3 There is continual improvement with respect to the requirements of this standard.

Note: For group certification - continual improvement should be recorded and monitored at the group level.

- 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.

Note: The producer is expected to be aware of the social and environmental context in which he/she is operating and the existing and possible future impacts of the operation.

- 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.

Note: Producers are free to choose the continual improvement indicators that are relevant to them to demonstrate continual improvement with respect to the requirements of this standard; e.g. Soil carbon content, use of agrochemicals, state of riparian vegetation etc. The baseline year is the year of first certification assessment.

- 1.3.3 The results of monitoring are reviewed and appropriate action is planned and taken when necessary to ensure continual improvement.

Principle 2: Responsible Labor Conditions

Note 1: The requirements of Principle 2 apply to both direct employees and to workers supplied by third parties.

Note 2: The principle applies also to migrant, seasonal and other contract labor.

2.1 Child labor, forced labor, discrimination and harassment are not engaged in or supported.

- 2.1.1 No forced, compulsory, bonded, trafficked or otherwise involuntary labor is used at any stage of production.
- 2.1.2 No workers of any type are required to lodge their identity papers with anyone and no part of their salary, benefits or property is retained, by the owner or any 3rd party, unless permitted by law.
- 2.1.3 Spouses and children of contracted workers are not obliged to work on the farm.
- 2.1.4 Children and minors (below 18) do not conduct hazardous work or any work that jeopardizes their physical, mental or moral well being.
- 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.
- 2.1.6 There is no engagement in, support for, or tolerance of any form of discrimination.
- 2.1.7 All workers receive equal remuneration for work of equal value, equal access to training and benefits and equal opportunities for promotion and for filling all available positions.

2.1.8 Workers are not subject to corporal punishment, mental or physical oppression or coercion, verbal or physical abuse, sexual harassment or any other kind of intimidation.

2.2 Workers, directly and indirectly employed on the farm, and sharecroppers, are adequately informed and trained for their tasks and are aware of their rights and duties.

2.2.1 Workers (including temporary workers), sharecroppers, contractors and subcontractors have a written contract, in a language that they can understand.

Note: The requirements of indicator 2.2.1 are recommended in all cases. However, for small farms where there are high illiteracy rates group managers may implement alternative mechanisms to make collectively known and verify valid working relationships.

2.2.2 Labor laws, union agreements or direct contracts of employment detailing payments and conditions of employment (e.g. working hours, deductions, overtime, sickness, holiday entitlement, maternity leave, reasons for dismissal, period of notice, etc.) are available in the languages understood by the workers or explained carefully to them by a manager or supervisor.

2.2.3 Adequate and appropriate training and comprehensible instructions on fundamental rights at work, health and safety and any necessary guidance or supervision are provided to all workers.

2.3 A safe and healthy workplace is provided for all workers.

2.3.1 Producers and their employees demonstrate an awareness and understanding of health and safety matters.

2.3.2 Relevant health and safety risks are identified, procedures are developed to address these risks by employers, and these are monitored.

2.3.3 Potentially hazardous tasks are only carried out by capable and competent people who do not face specific health risks.

2.3.4 Adequate and appropriate protective equipment and clothing is provided and used in all potentially hazardous operations such as pesticide handling and application and mechanized or manual operations.

2.3.5 There is a system of warnings followed by legally-permitted sanctions for workers that do not apply safety requirements.

2.3.6 Accident and emergency procedures exist and instructions are clearly understood by all workers.

2.3.7 In case of accidents or illness, access to first aid and medical assistance is provided without delay.

2.4 There is freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining for all workers.

2.4.1 There is the right for all workers and sharecroppers to establish and/or join an organization of their choice.

2.4.2 The effective functioning of such organizations is not impeded. Representatives are not subject to discrimination and have access to their members in the workplace on request.

2.4.3 All workers have the right to perform collective bargaining.

2.4.4 Workers are not hindered from interacting with external parties outside working hours (e.g. NGOs, trade unions, labor inspectors, agricultural extension workers, certification bodies).

2.5 Remuneration at least equal to national legislation and sector agreements is received by all workers directly or indirectly employed on the farm.

2.5.1 Gross wages that comply with national legislation and sector agreements are paid at least monthly to workers.

2.5.2 Deductions from wages for disciplinary purposes are not made, unless legally permitted. Wages and benefits are detailed and clear to workers, and workers are paid in a manner convenient to them. Wages paid are recorded by the employer.

2.5.3 Normal weekly working hours do not exceed 48 hours. Weekly overtime hours do not exceed 12 hours.

- 2.5.4 If additional overtime hours are necessary the following conditions are met:
- It only occurs for limited periods of time (e.g. peak harvest, planting).
 - Where there is a trade union or representative organization the overtime conditions are negotiated and agreed with that organization.
 - Where there is no trade union or representative organization agreement the average working hours in the two-month period after the start of the exceptional period still do not exceed 60 hours per week.
- 2.5.5 Working hours per worker are recorded by the employer.
- 2.5.6 Overtime work at all times is voluntary and paid according to legal or sector standards. In case overtime work is needed, workers receive timely notification. Workers are entitled to at least one day off following every six consecutive days of work.
- 2.5.7 Salaried workers have all entitlements and protection in national law and practice with respect to maternity. Workers taking maternity leave are entitled to return to their employment on the same terms and conditions that applied to them prior to taking leave and they are not subject to any discrimination, loss of seniority or deductions of wages.
- 2.5.8 If workers are paid per result, a normal 8 hour working day allows workers, (men and women), to earn at least the national or sector established minimum wage.
- 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.

Principle 3: Responsible Community Relations

3.1 Channels are available for communication and dialogue with the local community on topics related to the activities of the soy farming operation and its impacts.

- Documented evidence of communication channels and dialogue is available.
- The channels adequately enable communication between the producer and the community.
- The communication channels have been made known to the local communities.

3.2 In areas with traditional land users, conflicting land uses are avoided or resolved.

- In the case of disputed use rights, a comprehensive, participatory and documented community rights assessment is carried out.
- Where rights have been relinquished by traditional land users there is documented evidence that the affected communities are compensated subject to their free, prior, informed and documented consent.

3.3 A mechanism for resolving complaints and grievances is implemented and available to local communities and traditional land users.

Note: For group certification - the complaints and grievances mechanism can be managed by the group manager and records of complaints and grievances can be maintained at the group level.

- The complaints and grievances mechanism has been made known and is accessible to the communities.
- Documented evidence of complaints and grievances received is maintained.
- Any complaints and grievances received are dealt with in a timely manner.

3.4 Fair opportunities for employment and provision of goods and services are given to the local population.

- Employment opportunities are made known locally.

Note: Not applicable for small farms.

- There is collaboration with training programs for the local population.

Note: Small farms may participate in training programs where they exist. For groups the collaboration with training programs may occur at the group level.

- Opportunities for supply of goods and services are offered to the local population.

Note: Not applicable for small farms.

Principle 4: Environmental Responsibility

4.1 On and off site social and environmental impacts of large or high risk new infrastructure have been assessed and appropriate measures taken to minimize and mitigate any negative impacts.

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.

- 4.1.1 A social and environmental assessment is carried out prior to the establishment of large or high risk new infrastructure.
- 4.1.2 The assessment is carried out by someone who is adequately trained and experienced for this task.
- 4.1.3 The assessment is carried out in a comprehensive and transparent manner.
- 4.1.4 Measures to minimize or mitigate the impacts identified by the assessment are documented and are being implemented.

4.2 Pollution is minimized and production waste is managed responsibly.

Note: Chemical use and disposal is dealt with under Principle 5.

- 4.2.1 There is no burning on any part of the property of crop residues, waste, or as part of vegetation clearance, except under one of the following conditions:
 - a) Where there is a legal obligation to burn as a sanitary measure;
 - b) Where it is used for generation of energy including charcoal production and for drying crops;
 - c) Where only small-caliber residual vegetation from land clearing remains after all useable material has been removed for other uses.
- 4.2.2 There is adequate storage and disposal of fuel, batteries, tires, lubricants, sewage and other waste.
- 4.2.3 There are facilities to prevent spills of oil¹ and other pollutants.
- 4.2.4 Re-use and recycling are utilized wherever possible.
- 4.2.5 There is a residue management plan including all areas of the property.

4.3 Efforts are made to reduce emissions and increase sequestration of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) on the farm.

Note: Other issues which are relevant to GHG emissions are covered in other principles including: Use of fertilizers (Criterion 5.5), Land-use change (Criterion 4.4).

- 4.3.1 Total direct fossil fuel use over time is recorded, and its volume per hectare and per unit of product for all activities related to soy production is monitored.
- 4.3.2 If there is an increase in the intensity of fossil fuel used, there is a justification for this. If no justification is available there is an action plan to reduce use.
- 4.3.3 Soil organic matter is monitored to quantify change in soil carbon and steps are taken to mitigate negative trends.

Note: For group certification of small farms - the monitoring of soil carbon can be done using samples.

- 4.3.4 Opportunities for increasing carbon sequestration through restoration of native vegetation, forest plantations and other means are identified.

4.4 Expansion of soy cultivation is responsible.

Note: This criterion will be revised after June 2012 if RTRS-approved maps and system 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:

¹ Oil refers to motor oil

Round Table on Responsible Soy Association

4.4.1.1 It is in line with an RTRS-approved map and system (see Annex 4: RTRS Approach to Responsible Conversion)

or

4.4.1.2 Where no RTRS-approved map and system is available:

- i) 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).
- ii) There is no expansion in native forests (see glossary)
- iii) In areas that are not native forest (see glossary), expansion into native habitat only occurs according to one of the following two options:
 1. 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.
 2. 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.

4.4.2 There is no conversion of land where there is an unresolved land use claim by traditional land users under litigation, without the agreement of both parties.

4.5 On-farm biodiversity is maintained and safeguarded through the preservation of native vegetation.

4.5.1 There is a map of the farm which shows the native vegetation.

4.5.2 There is a plan, which is being implemented, to ensure that the native vegetation is being maintained (except areas covered under Criterion 4.4).

4.5.3 No hunting of rare, threatened or endangered species takes place on the property.

Principle 5: Good Agricultural Practice

5.1 The quality and supply of surface and ground water is maintained or improved.

5.1.1 Good agricultural practices are implemented to minimize diffuse and localized impacts on surface and ground water quality from chemical residues, fertilizers, erosion or other sources and to promote aquifer recharge.

5.1.2 There is monitoring, appropriate to scale, to demonstrate that the practices are effective.

5.1.3 Any direct evidence of localized contamination of ground or surface water is reported to, and monitored in collaboration with local authorities.

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.

Note: For group certification of small farms - Where irrigation is used for crops other than soy but is not done according to best practice, a plan is in place and is being implemented to improve practices. The group manager is responsible for documentation.

5.2 Natural vegetation areas around springs and along natural watercourses are maintained or re-established.

5.2.1 The location of all watercourses has been identified and mapped, including the status of the riparian vegetation.

5.2.2 Where natural vegetation in riparian areas has been removed there is a plan with a timetable for restoration which is being implemented.

5.2.3 Natural wetlands are not drained and native vegetation is maintained.

5.3 Soil quality is maintained or improved and erosion is avoided by good management practices.

- 5.3.1 Knowledge of techniques to maintain soil quality (physical, chemical and biological) is demonstrated and these techniques are implemented.
- 5.3.2 Knowledge of techniques to control soil erosion is demonstrated and these techniques are implemented.
- 5.3.3 Appropriate monitoring, including soil organic matter content, is in place.

Note: For group certification - Monitoring of soil fertility and soil quality should be part of the internal control system and can be carried out on a sampling basis within the group.

5.4 Negative environmental and health impacts of phytosanitary products are reduced by implementation of systematic, recognized Integrated Crop Management (ICM) techniques.

Note: See Annex 5: Integrated Crop Management (ICM) Measures and Practices in Soy Production for further information on ICM.

- 5.4.1 A plan for ICM is documented and implemented which addresses the use of prevention, and biological and other non-chemical or selective chemical controls.

Note: For group certification of small farms - (particularly those who are not literate) the development and documentation of the ICM plan should be undertaken by the group manager, together with support for implementation.

- 5.4.2 There is an implemented plan that contains targets for reduction of potentially harmful phytosanitary products over time.
- 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.
- 5.4.4 Records of monitoring of pests, diseases, weeds and natural predators are maintained.

5.5 All application of agrochemicals² is documented and all handling, storage, collection and disposal of chemical waste and empty containers, is monitored to ensure compliance with good practice.

- 5.5.1 There are records of the use of agrochemicals, including:
 - d) products purchased and applied, quantity and dates;
 - e) identification of the area where the application was made;
 - f) names of the persons that carried out the preparation of the products and field application;
 - g) identification of the application equipment used;
 - h) weather conditions during application.
- 5.5.2 Containers are properly stored, washed and disposed of; waste and residual agrochemicals are disposed in an environmentally appropriate way.
- 5.5.3 Transportation and storage of agrochemicals is safe and all applicable health, environmental and safety precautions are implemented.
- 5.5.4 The necessary precautions are taken to avoid people entering into recently sprayed areas.
- 5.5.5 Fertilizers are used in accordance with professional recommendations (provided by manufacturers where other professional recommendations are not available).

5.6 Agrochemicals listed in the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions are not used.

Note: During the next 3 years, the RTRS will review the use of other chemicals, particularly the following 3 chemicals: Endosulfan (WHO Class II), Paraquat (Class II), Carbofuran (Class Ib).

- 5.6.1 There is no use of agrochemicals listed in the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions.

² Note: Agrochemicals refers to all chemicals used including fertilizers and pesticides

5.7 The use of biological control agents is documented, monitored and controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols.

- 5.7.1 There is information about requirements for use of biological control agents.
- 5.7.2 Records are kept of all use of biological control agents that demonstrate compliance with national laws.

5.8 Systematic measures are planned and implemented to monitor, control and minimize the spread of invasive introduced species and new pests.

- 5.8.1 Where there are institutional systems in place to identify and monitor invasive introduced species and new pests, or major outbreaks of existing pests, producers follow the requirements of these systems, to minimize their spread.
- 5.8.2 Where such systems do not exist, incidences of new pests or invasive species and major outbreaks of existing pests are communicated to the proper authorities and relevant producer organizations or research organizations.

Note: For group certification - the group manager is responsible for communicating to the authorities and relevant organizations.

5.9 Appropriate measures are implemented to prevent the drift of agrochemicals to neighboring areas.

- 5.9.1 There are documented procedures in place that specify good agricultural practices, including minimization of drift, in applying agrochemicals and these procedures are being implemented.
- 5.9.2 Records of weather conditions (wind speed and direction, temperature and relative humidity) during spraying operations are maintained.
- 5.9.3 Aerial application of pesticides is carried out in such a way that it does not have an impact on populated areas. All aerial application is preceded by advance notification to residents within 500m of the planned application.

Note: 'Populated areas' means any occupied house, office or other building.

- 5.9.4 There is no aerial application of pesticides in WHO Class Ia, Ib and II within 500m of populated areas or water bodies.
- 5.9.5 There is no application of pesticides within 30m of any populated areas or water bodies.

Note: 'Water bodies' includes, but is not limited to, water courses, rivers, streams, lagoons, springs, lakes, reservoirs and ditches.

5.10 Appropriate measures are implemented to allow for coexistence of different production systems.

- 5.10.1 Measures are taken to prevent interference in production systems of neighboring areas.

5.11 Origin of seeds is controlled to improve production and prevent introduction of new diseases.

- 5.11.1 All purchased seed must come from known legal quality sources.
- 5.11.2 Self-propagated seeds may be used, provided appropriate seed production norms are followed and legal requirements regarding intellectual property rights are met.

Annex 1: Guidance

The guidance contained in this annex must be followed by all users of the standard, including:

- I. auditors, evaluating compliance against the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production Version 1.0.
- II. soy growers using the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production Version 1.0 to implement good practice, and achieve certification.
- III. group managers using the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production Version 1.0 to achieve certification of a group of soy growers.

| Criterion | Guidance |
|-----------|--|
| 1.1 | <p>Producers need to have access to information which enables them to know what the law requires them to do. Examples include having a register of laws, or access to relevant advice on legislation.</p> <p>Legal compliance should be verified through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • checking publicly available data on compliance where available; • interviews with staff and stakeholders; and • field observations <p>Auditors must focus namely on tax, environmental, health and safety legislation.</p> <p>“All applicable legislation” refers to legislation related to the production process and to the trade of soy.</p> <p>Annex 6: Applicable Law in Force.</p> |
| 1.2 | <p>1.2.1 Evidence of legal right of use of land may be: notary public certificate, deed, rural property identification or lease contract or of adjacent area or of land usufruct.</p> <p>Should there be litigation for land ownership and such litigation is under legal process, the Producer, (with proof of legal right of use of land) could apply for the certification process.</p> |
| 1.3 | <p>It is recognized that sometimes there may not be improvement for specific continual improvement indicators due to circumstances beyond the control of the certificate holder.</p> <p>Example of indicators as evidence of continuous improvement: day without occupational hazards, number of employees that were trained, assessment of effectiveness of training, assessment of the physical properties of land (organic matter, total nitrogen, etc.), water pH monitoring, temperature, turbidity and electrical conductivity, indicators related to production objectives, comparison of productive units and between P.U (See Glossary, for definition of Productive Units), % of progress in compliance with HS plans (Occupational Health and Safety), indicators related to management of agro pesticides.</p> <p>Reference for Auditors: when a Producer chooses indicators related to the management of agropesticides, make a cross-reference with Integrated Pest Management practices. See Principle 5: Good Agricultural Practice.</p> |
| 2 | <p>In relation to compliance of these requirements by third parties (Note 1): Operations are expected to have a mechanism in place which enables them to adequately verify the compliance of their service providers. Auditors should evaluate the verification mechanism of the operations, to determine whether a sample of service providers should also be assessed by the auditors.</p> |
| 2.1 | <p>Documented evidence of relevant personal data of workers should be verified (e.g. sex and date of birth). The data collected should be locally appropriate and legal (e.g. it may not be appropriate or legal to ask for the religion of employees in some countries).</p> <p>2.1.1-2.1.3 Personnel should be free to leave their work place after their hours of work have been completed, and be free to terminate their work contract once they have given employment provided that they give reasonable notice.</p> |

| Criterion | Guidance |
|-------------------|---|
| | <p>Reference to 2.1.1-2.1.3: ILO Convention 29 on Forced Labor and 105 on Abolition of Forced Labor.</p> <p>Reference to 2.1.1: Decree-Law 14785 (Labor Law), Law 17823 (Updated March 2, 2010) Code for Children and Adolescents.</p> <p>2.1.4-2.1.5 Children and minors (below 18) do not work in dangerous locations, in unhealthy situations, at night, or with dangerous substances or equipment, nor do they carry heavy loads. They are not exposed to any form of abuse and there is no evidence of trafficked, bonded or forced labor.</p> <p>Reference 2.1.4-2.1.5: ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age and 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labor.</p> <p>2.1.4 - 2.1.5 National law permits child labor for children 16 years old + and with a permit from parents/guardians submitted to the INAU, on condition that the activities to be carried out are light productive activities, that they take place during high season (provided they do not exceed 14 hours of weekly work) and that they do not interfere with school activities and that they are not hazardous tasks.</p> <p>2.1.6-2.1.7 Discrimination includes, but is not limited to: any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, social class, nationality, religion, disability, sex, sexual orientation, pregnancy, HIV status, union membership or political association, with the purpose or effect of annulling, affecting or prejudicing the recognition, fruition or equal exercise of rights or liberties at work, be it in the process of contracting, remuneration, access to training, promotion, lay-offs or retirement.</p> <p>Divergence in salary is not considered discriminatory when the company has a policy, which is fully known to the employees and that specifies different pay scales for different levels of qualifications, length of experience, etc.</p> <p>Reference 2.1.6-2.1.7: ILO Convention 100 on Equal Remuneration and ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination.</p> <p>Reference 2.1.6: ILO Convention 159 on Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons).</p> |
| <p>2.2</p> | <p><i>'Workers indirectly employed on the farm'</i> refers here to employees of service providers who carry out services directly related to the production process'.</p> <p>2.2.1 The proof of labor relation will be the entry into the BPS (Banco de Provisión Social) and, additionally, Registration in the <i>Registro Unico de Trabajadores</i> (Unique Register of Workers - MTSS- Ministry of Labor and Social Security) must be verified, as well as registration in the Banco de Seguros (Reference Law 16074).</p> <p>The usual manner of hiring is through and indefinite and verbal contract of employment.</p> <p>"Services directly related to the production process" are, but are not limited to: Land preparation; Sowing; harvest, application of agro pesticides, farm systematization, etc.</p> |
| <p>2.3</p> | <p>References: ILO convention 155 on Occupational Safety and Health; ILO Convention 184 on Safety and Health in Agriculture.</p> <p>Decree 321/09 ref to ILO 184; (N.B. Decree 509/009, with substitutions of articles 19.4 and 47); ILO Recommendation 192 on Safety and Health in Agriculture.</p> <p>The means of verification used should be appropriate to the size and scale of the operation. E.g. (2.3.1) For operations with permanent employees there should be a documented health and safety policy. For small farms this can be demonstrated through verbal explanations.</p> <p>2.3.1 Reference: Decree 406/88 (Occupational Safety MTSS- Ministry of Labor and Social Security).</p> <p>2.3.2 Reference: Decree 291/007, on employee and environmental health and safety. Such decree is regulated via International Labor Convention 155. MTSS- Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Ministry of Economy and Finance, and Ministry of Public Health.</p> <p>2.3.3 Apart from potentially hazardous activities, operations require employee permits, which must be issued by authorized personnel, and proof of such permits (e.g. application</p> |

| Criterion | Guidance |
|-----------|--|
| | <p>of agro pesticides, confined spaces. Reference: Decree 321/09).</p> <p>2.3.4 Verify reception of Individual Protection Equipment and, in case of operation during audits, verify its use during such audits.</p> <p>2.3.5 Reference: Decree 321/009 (Individual Protection Equipment).</p> <p>2.3.6 Accident and emergency procedures should include taking immediate steps to stop any operation where there is an imminent and serious danger to safety and health, and to evacuate as appropriate.</p> |
| 2.4 | <p>2.4.1 Reference: ILO Convention 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize.</p> <p>2.4.3 Reference: ILO Convention 98 on Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining.</p> |
| 2.5 | <p>2.5 Reference: Decree-Law 14785, rural workers.</p> <p><i>Workers indirectly employed on the farm</i> refers in this standard to employees of service providers who carry out services directly related to the production process. “<i>Services directly related to the production process</i>” are, but are not limited to, Land preparation; Sowing; harvest, application of agropesticides, farm systematization, etc.</p> <p>In case of Group Certification, group managers should systematize the requirements for direct or indirect hiring.</p> <p>Minimum wages of rural workers cover the basic needs of workers. (Law 10809).</p> <p>Reference 2.5.5 and 2.5.6: ILO Convention 1 on Hours of Work.</p> |
| 3.1 | <p>Communication channels need to use local languages and appropriate mediums (e.g. the internet is not an appropriate mechanism for communication with communities that have no access to the internet). Examples of communication channels with the community: radio-telephone for contacts, suggestion box, Internet (if there is Internet access in the area), open-door visits for workers, open training sessions, etc.</p> <p>Communication requirements must be appropriate for identifying any conflict between traditional land users, as per Criterion 3.2.</p> <p>Where people on or adjacent to the property are demonstrated to be illegal (for example illegal squatters), producers should try to engage in communication, but they are not obliged to maintain a dialogue.</p> <p>Traditional land users may be represented by legitimate representatives in communication, negotiation or audit situations. Where this is the case, this does not exempt the producer or the auditor from the responsibility of communicating with other members of the community especially groups such as the poor, illiterate, youth, women or indigenous</p> <p>In the case of small farms documented evidence is not required and is substituted by verbal evidence.</p> <p>It is important to include interviews with members of the community to evaluate the existence of the communication channels and their appropriateness</p> |
| 3.2 | <p>The National Technical Group specifies that these types of conflicts are very rare.</p> <p>When applying for certification the producer will identify 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 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>Traditional land users may be represented by legitimate representatives in communication, negotiation or audit situations. Where this is the case, this does not exempt the producer or the auditor from the responsibility of communicating with other members of the community.</p> <p>3.2.1 The community rights assessment should aim:</p> <p>a) identify the individual and collective uses and rights of traditional land users; and</p> |

| Criterion | Guidance |
|-----------|--|
| | <p>b) identify the places and landscape conditions needed to satisfy these rights.</p> <p>c) identify the places/issues where there is conflict between the property rights and the traditional land use rights</p> <p>d) reach a solution to resolve possible conflicting land uses and/or agree proposals for compensation.</p> <p>3.2.1 Where a legal judgment has been reached the terms of this judgment will be respected. If there is litigation in process, while this is <i>sub judice</i> (under litigation; decision pending) this will not prejudice access to certification provided that guidance provided by the judge is followed. In the absence of such guidance, the traditional land user can continue to exercise the claimed rights until the case is resolved.</p> |
| 3.3 | <p>Interviews with members of local communities and their representatives are important in verifying compliance with this criterion.</p> <p>“In a timely manner”: A procedure must be set up for determining how to tackle claims, who is in charge of managing claims and what deadlines are set up for their treatment and/or completion.</p> |
| 3.4 | <p>3.4.1 Evidence could be a record of the proportion of local employees.</p> <p>3.4.3 Refers to goods and services fundamental for production activities.</p> <p>3.4.3 Evidence includes quotations of services, submitted by local suppliers.</p> |
| 4.1 | <p>The assessment should be appropriate to the scale of the operation and the new infrastructure.</p> <p>For large-scale operations or for operations within or close to the area of influence of a SANP (System of Protected Areas), a permit issued by DINAMA (<i>Dirección Nacional de Medio Ambiente</i>, Law de of Environmental Impact Assessment 16466, and its Decree 349/005) is required, whenever required by municipal authorization.</p> <p>For other cases such as the building of dams, water reservoirs, see Reference to Law of Irrigation, 16858.</p> <p>Law 17283 is applicable to environmental protection.</p> |
| 4.2 | <p>4.2.2 There is a program in place called “Campo Limpio”, from the Chamber of Agro pesticides (CAMAGRO) that is supported by Croplife LA and private and public organizations.</p> <p>4.2.2. Decree 560/03 must be complied with.</p> <p>4.2.4 There is a battery recycling national program in place.</p> <p>4.2.4 There is a national program in place on battery recycling.</p> <p>Additionally, there are programs in place for recycling and storing plastic items, such as the Campo Limpio program.</p> <p>4.2.5 For large and mid-scale producers this should be recorded. For small operations, producers only need to know which residues are produced and what to do with each one of them, as per Decree 560/03.</p> |
| 4.3 | <p>On farms which produce multiple crops, an estimate of the use of fossil fuel for soy production should be calculated</p> <p>“Activities related to soy production” include: field operations and on-farm transportation, both carried out by producers or by third parties.</p> <p>An example of justification for an increase in the intensity of use of fuels could be when a whole harvest is lost due to drought and would have had to be sown again.</p> <p>The use of renewable energy (biofuels, biogas, solar and wind energy, etc) on the farm is encouraged. In the case of renewable energy replacing electricity, quantify the equivalent fossil fuel saving.</p> <p>4.3.1 Use of fossil fuels by contractors is monitored by receipts of payment for such fuels.</p> <p>4.3.2 There may be annual fluctuations in the intensity of fossil fuel use, due to natural</p> |

| Criterion | Guidance |
|-----------|---|
| | yield variations. The trend should be monitored over a period of several years. |
| 4.4 | <p>4.4.1.2 c) Options 1 and 2 only apply for areas which are not native forest (as stated in 4.4.1.2 b and c). Therefore native forest cannot be deforested even if an official land use map (Option 1) permits this.</p> <p>4.4.1.2 c) Option 1: Maps used for this purpose have been subject to adequate and effective public consultation.</p> <p>Forestry Law 15939/ 1987) implicitly sets up an objective: the conservation of all native forests in Uruguay.</p> <p>For the definition of Native Forest, the RTRS definition should be followed (See Glossary). When there is local legislation, this should be used to complete the RTRS definition</p> <p>In Uruguay, there are maps of native forests, but there are no maps of other biomass, nor maps developed by the Biological Diversity Convention.</p> <p>There are different types of woodlands, resulting from the adaptation of the species that make up different environmental environments from Uruguay:</p> <p>Native woodlands have different characteristics, according to the environments in which they develop. They may be classified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canopy Forest or Bankside Vegetation <p>This landscape develops along the banks of water courses and extend in parallel fashion some few meters to several hundreds of meters. It is basically made up of trees and shrubs, and by a thicket more or less thick. Due to climate differences, the number and the size of the species decreases at the south of Uruguay. Besides, the distance and proximity to water determines the existence of different species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park-like Forests <p>Adjacent to the forest, there is a formation of vegetation called park-like forest. It is made up of trees and shrubs, with separations that feature vegetation undercover basically made up of gramineous species. These are formed namely around large local rivers such as: Uruguay, Río Negro, Yí y Río Tacuarembó, among others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quebrada (Ravine Forests) <p>This type of forest grows in ravines caused by humidity and protected formations on hillsides. This environment helps in the development of flora especially rich in trees, shrubs and herbs. In Uruguay, there are ravine forests in the Northern area, in the basalt coast (area of contact between the basalt and the sandy areas of Rivera and Tacuarembó), in the Eastern area, basically in Treinta y Tres and Cerro Largo (on granite).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monte Serrano <p>The “Monte Serrano” develops namely in the hills in the South-East areas of the country, basically in Lavalleja, Maldonado and Rocha, although they are also present in San José. They grow at the top and sides of hills and hillocks, as well as in the lowlands between them, with different compositions, according to their localization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palmares (Palm Tree Areas) <p>These are formed by local native palm trees (<i>Butia capitata</i>, <i>Butia yatay</i>, <i>Butia paraguayensis</i>, <i>Trithrinax campestris</i>, <i>Trithrinax brasiliensis</i> and <i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>), but only <i>Butia capitata</i> and <i>Butia yatay</i> form definite palm tree forests. <i>Butia capitata</i> forms palm forests in the eastern area of Uruguay. It is a very important species for its unique features and botanical, environmental and landscape values. It develops in heavy and flood-prone soils, typical of the region.</p> <p><i>Butia yatay</i> forms a palm forest that extends in an irregular way in isolated groups in the Western area of Uruguay, in the basin of the Uruguay river and its affluents, and reaches Río Negro. It grows in sandy and deep soils.</p> <p>Reference: http://www.spf.com.uy/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=16&Itemid=30</p> |

| Criterion | Guidance |
|------------|--|
| | <p>4.4.1.2 c) Option 2: Prior to any planned deforestation process, an assessment must be made to determine if the relevant area is a HCVA.</p> <p>4.4.2 Traditional land users will provide reasonable proof that they have been exercising use or access rights on the area of the property over the 10 years prior to May 2009.</p> <p>Definition of native forest:</p> <p>Areas of native vegetation of 1 hectare or more, with 35% of canopy cover, where some trees (at least 10 native trees) reach 10 m in height (or are able to reach these thresholds under local conditions (i.e. with that soil and weather combination</p> <p>Examples of native forests include: Amazonas, Atlantic Bankside Area, Yungas, Chiquitano, forest areas in the NE of China.</p> <p>Data collection requirements for future systems of Payment for Environmental Services (PES): the date of registration of producer for the certification is recorded by the certification body. During the certification audit, the area and type of vegetation of all the voluntary native reserves is recorded (above legal requirement). After certification, details of the date of registration for the certification and the area and type of vegetation of voluntary reserves are added to an RTRS record. When an RTRS PES system is set up, payments shall be retroactively available until the date of registration for the certification, for all the producers included in the record.</p> <p>The National Technical Group specifies that, in general, there are no claims on land by traditional land users.</p> |
| <p>4.5</p> | <p>4.5.1 The map and plan should be appropriate to the size of the operation and should make reference to the laws of soil and water use and management.</p> <p>Reference: Law 15239, Regulatory Decree 333/04 (16/09/2004), Decree 405/08 (21/08/2008) – Responsible and Sustainable Use of Soils (Inadequate practices of soil and water management), Law 18564 (11/09/09 Adequate Conservation, Use and Management of Soil and Water).</p> <p>Examples of Indicators: Satellite imaging, Aerial Photographs, Field Visits.</p> <p>In group certification, the group manager must keep a map of central ode and must be responsible for keeping and developing a conservation plan.</p> <p>Satellite images of the native vegetation may be seen via a private organization and via Internet.</p> |
| <p>5.1</p> | <p>5.1.2 Producers develop a plan on how to carry out surface water monitoring. Monitoring must be made at least once a year.</p> <p>Determining contamination, pH monitoring, temperature, turbidity and electrical conductivity. Turbidity for measuring solids in suspension.</p> <p>Track the products that have been used.</p> <p>In the case of group certification, representative samples could be taken (if producers are located in nearby geographical areas).</p> <p>5.1.2 Where there are wells these should be used to monitor ground water Monitoring in ground water is made at least once a year.</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. Reference: Law 16858. Irrigation.</p> |
| <p>5.2</p> | <p>When no standards are in place for determining area width, it is proposed that the area be:</p> <p>Rivers and streams: 15 m</p> <p>Intermittent currents, wetlands and natural drainage systems: 5m</p> <p>Lagoons and/or reservoirs: 10 m</p> <p>Native Forests: 20 m (Decree 188/2)</p> <p>Should it be necessary to undertake land recovery, Producers must submit a reforestation plan with native species and species from neighboring areas, which shall be approved by</p> |

| Criterion | Guidance |
|-----------|--|
| | <p>the auditor.</p> <p>References: Law 15239. Conservation of Soils, Law 15939 Protection of Native Forests. Law prohibits elimination of riparian vegetation.</p> |
| 5.3 | <p>Adjustment to law in force (Law 15239, Regulatory Decrees 333/04 and 405/08, and Law 18.564 on conservation, use and management of water). Law foresees that producers must have a plan.</p> <p>Techniques for soil quality.</p> <p>Techniques for maintaining soil quality could include.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining the capacity of use of land. Land may not be used beyond its capacity. • Conservation agriculture. • Crop Rotation. • Fertilization according to crop requirements and land characteristics. <p>Techniques for controlling soil erosion could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of on-farm roads. • Management of sloping areas. • Maintenance of permanent soil cover. • Zero tillage. <p>Important Monitoring Indicators: Analyses of organic matter, total nitrogen (N) (Total N total can be estimated as 5% of organic matter), phosphorous (P), pH, electrical conductivity, measure of surface waste (% of covered area, 30 days before the date of sowing with a ±10-day tolerance). Cover may be live or dead.</p> |
| 5.4 | <p>Surface and ground water includes lakes, rivers, lagoons, marshes, swamps, ground water sources, aquifers/water tables.</p> <p>5.4.1 Small producers are not required to have a documented plan. Nevertheless, they are requested to have knowledge of the process.</p> <p>Decree 171/010 considers that small producers are those who meet the requirements of Resolution</p> <p>MGAP 527/008, July 29 2008, for agricultural family producer.</p> <p>Reference: See Annex 3: Glossary of Terms.</p> <p>5.4.2 The parameters that are monitored include the number of applications of phytosanitary products per crop cycle, volume of phytosanitary product used per hectare and toxicological class of product.</p> <p>5.4.2 The level of potential harmfulness of a phytosanitary product can be determined from its toxicological class (WHO) for the purposes of this criterion.</p> <p>5.4.2 Where targets are not met, documented evidence is presented to justify this.</p> <p>5.4.4 Both local and national legislation should be taken into account.</p> <p>The National Technical Group considers that by phytosanitary products we refer to agrochemicals.</p> |
| 5.5 | <p>5.5.1 Records are maintained for at least 5 years. This does not apply to records from years prior to certification.</p> <p>5.5.1 The National Technical Group does not consider differentiation of Producers according to their scale.</p> <p>5.5.1 It must be verified if applicants have an application document in order to apply for phytosanitary products.</p> <p>(Reference: http://www.mgap.gub.uy/dgssaa/Normativa/Archivos/PROD_FIT_RES_DGSA/Res_DGSA </p> |

| Criterion | Guidance |
|-------------------|---|
| | <p>53_231008_CamOpEmpApl.pdf /23/10/2008)</p> <p>In the case of outsourcing, information on the agro pesticides should be uploaded to the webpage of MGAP- DGSA, de as required in resolution of the MGPA of December 20.</p> <p>References for 5.5.1: Law 13640, Decree 457/01, Decree 264/04 and Resolutions of the MGPA, May 14, 2004, February 27 2008, and November 17, 2008.</p> <p>5.5.2 Washing of containers should be carried out using triple rinsing principles (including re-use of the rinse water in the tank mix) or using high-pressure techniques associated with mechanical application.</p> <p>Additionally, it is recommended that holes be made in containers to avoid reuse.</p> <p>Recommendations for the storage of containers of agro pesticides: See Decree 372/99, Chapter 10, Chemical Products.</p> <p>Reference 5.5.2: Resolution of the DSPA (Agricultural Protection Services Agency), November 19, 1997 that "Provides the inclusion of label of recommendations for triple rinsing of phytosanitary product containers".</p> <p>Such labels are a legal document. Please see all the registered labels in the following link (approved by MGAP), and users may consult on the Active Ingredient or appropriateness: http://www.mgap.gub.uy/fitosanitarios/hconsulta.aspx</p> <p>Reference 5.5.2: Campo Limpio (container recycling program).</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>Transportation of agro pesticides: Ref. Transportation of hazardous products, Decree 560/03, Recommendations: storage space should not be shared with food, animals or persons.</p> |
| <p>5.6</p> | <p>For reference on restriction of use of Endosulfan, see Resolution, November 26, 2007. The use of Endosulfan is limited to one liter per hectare per crop.</p> <p>Para referencia sobre la limitación de uso de Endosulfán, ver Resolucion del 26 de noviembre de 2007, El uso de Endosulfán está limitado a un litro por hectárea por cultivo.</p> <p>From the Fifth Meeting of the Stockholm Convention (25-29 April 2011) it must be considered that Endosulfan has been included in the Annex A of the Persistent Organic Pollutants and its use is prohibited from entry enforcement of the resolution, a year after the Fifth Session, with the exceptions specified by the Convention in the Exceptions register and the local disposal implementation (See document SC-5/3)</p> <p>http://chm.pops.int/Convention/COP/Meetings/COP5/tabid/1267/mctl/ViewDetails/EventModID/870/EventID/109/xmid/4351/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p> <p>See Annex 9: Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention</p> |
| <p>5.7</p> | <p>Records of use of biological control agents should be used as proof of compliance with this criterion.</p> <p>The use of biological control agents is not widespread for soy in Uruguay. Nevertheless, Decree 170/2007 determines that biological control agents used must be recorded in the DGSA and must comply with the technical requirements determine by it, according to International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures. 3 FAO, 2005.</p> <p>Commercial products are authorized by the relevant ministry.</p> <p>Control Body: DGSA/ MGAP.</p> |
| <p>5.8</p> | <p>5.8.1 There is a national base of invasive species (INBUY). See: http://uruguayi3n.iabin.net/list_especies.asp</p> <p>For reference of the official list of wild fauna species, Decree 514/001, January 7 2002.</p> <p>For some species, there are plans or control campaigns in place, regulated by their specific decree, as is the case of de Piria margaret, (Decree 30/0604) (MGAP, MTOP, INIA, Municipalities, and Productor Unions), and Capin Anoni (FA, MTOP, INIA,</p> |

| Criterion | Guidance |
|--------------------|--|
| | <p>Municipalities, INASE).</p> <p>In the specific case of the wild boar, it has been declared as a national pest by Decree 463/82, and organizational guidelines for initiating its control (Decree 096/004).</p> <p>In this regard, progress is being made in the development of scientific bases for its control and eradication, especially in protected areas.</p> <p>Law N°13833 prohibits the entry of live and exotic species into Uruguay, except if accompanied by special authorizations. The control of entry of exotic agricultural species is under the scope of the Agency of Agricultural Services of the MGAP.</p> |
| <p>5.9</p> | <p>5.9.1 Factors that influence drift include, among others, wind speed and direction, temperature, equipment utilized and topography.</p> <p>5.9.1 and 5.9.2 For group certification of small farms - group managers may provide documented procedures and maintain records of weather conditions.</p> <p>5.9.1 There is a manual developed by the Ministry of Agriculture on the application of agrochemicals, which regulates the type of equipment and the applicator's qualification.</p> <p>Persons in charge of making applications must be qualified and must have approved the corresponding training course.</p> <p>The list of agrochemical products as per WHO Ia and Ib and the decrees on the use of professional prescriptions are in the following link: http://www.mgap.gub.uy/dgsaRecetas/hinicioweb.aspx</p> <p>5.9.1 Small farms: procedures need not be recorded, but small producers must be able to make reference to the manual and both large scale and small scale farms must show the application equipment used in their property.</p> <p>5.9.3 The resolution of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishing provides that no aerial application of agrochemicals be made within 500 m of populated areas and that terrestrial application of agrochemicals not be made within 300 metros of populated areas. If there are specific cases of presence of inhabitants within that area, this should be reported personally.</p> <p>For those who need to apply agrochemicals in rural schools, they should do so during holidays or out of habitual school hours.</p> <p>5.9.3 For the purchase-sale of phytosanitary products classes Ia, Ib and II (WHO), a professional prescription is needed, as per Resolution 56, December 9, 2009.</p> <p>Ref: Decree 2702/08 regulates over the distance to water sources (30 m) permitted for spraying</p> <p>5.9.4 According to Uruguay's interpretation, for indicator 5.9.4, for terrestrial applications of agrochemicals outside classes Ia, Ib y II (WHO), no terrestrial applications shall be made within 300 m of urban areas and populated settlements.</p> <p>For aerial applications in populated areas and schools, applications shall not be made within 500 m.</p> <p>There is no terrestrial application of pesticides classes Ia, Ib and II (WHO) within 300 m of populated areas and water bodies.</p> <p>See definitions of populated area and populated settlement in Annex 3: Glosary of Terms</p> <p>The definition of populated settlement applies for terrestrial application of agrochemicals that are not class IA, IB and II, while for the application of class IA, IB and II agrochemicals, the RTRS definition of populated area should be used.</p> <p>5.9.5 Exception could be made for manual application of chemicals not classified as Ia, Ib, or II (WHO) if adequate measures are taken to prevent drift (for example, use of backpack applicators with shields) and it is permitted by the law and by manufacturer's recommendations.</p> |
| <p>5.10</p> | <p>When a change in soybean production practices is introduced which could impact on neighboring production systems, it is the responsibility of the producer making the change to implement a buffer strip of 30 m (e.g. in areas where production is generally GM, it is</p> |

| Criterion | Guidance |
|-----------|---|
| | the responsibility of an organic or non-GM farmer to maintain the buffer around his own production. In areas where production is mainly non-GM or organic, a farmer planting GM or using chemicals should maintain a buffer). |
| 5.11 | The National Seed Institute certifies the legal status of seeds. 5.11.2 Guidance for auditors: Payment of royalties for seed reproduction is not regulated, but it can be included in contracts. |

Annex 2: List of Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| GM | Genetically Modified |
| HCV | High Conservation Value |
| HCVA | High Conservation Value Area |
| ICM | Integrated Crop Management |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| ITG | International Technical Group |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| NTG | National Technical Group |
| P&C | Principles and Criteria |
| PES | Payments for Environmental Services |
| RTRS | Round Table on Responsible Soy |
| SA8000 | Social Accountability International (SAI) international standard on workers' rights, working conditions and management systems. |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

Annex 3: Glossary of Terms

| | |
|---|--|
| Biological Control | A method of controlling pests that relies on predation, parasitism, herbivory, or other natural mechanisms, rather than agrochemicals. |
| Criteria | The 'content' level of a standard. Conditions that need to be met in order to achieve a Principle. |
| Continual Improvement | The on-going process of improving performance through establishment of objectives, the use of monitoring, audit findings and management reviews; analyzing information and implementing corrective and preventive actions. |
| Endemic species | A species which is found exclusively in a particular region or location and not found naturally anywhere else. |
| The Equator Principles | A financial industry benchmark developed by private sector banks for determining, assessing and managing social and environmental risk in project financing. The Principles apply to all new project financings globally with total project capital costs of US\$10 million or more, and across all industry sectors. |
| The Equator Principles' Social and Environmental assessment | An assessment that determines the social and environmental impacts and risks (including labour, health, and safety) of a proposed project in its area of influence. It is an adequate, accurate and objective evaluation and presentation of the issues, whether prepared by the producer, consultants or external experts. The Assessment should also propose mitigation and management measures relevant and appropriate to the nature and scale of the proposed project. See Principle 2 and Exhibit II of the Equator Principles at www.equator-principles.com for further details. |
| Forest | See Native forest. |
| High Conservation Value Areas | <p>High Conservation Value Areas are critical areas in a landscape which need to be appropriately managed in order to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values (HCVs). There are six main types of HCV Area. Based on the definition originally developed by the Forest Stewardship Council for certification of forest ecosystems, but now increasingly expanded to apply to other credible assessments of other ecosystems.</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> |
| Indicators | The 'operational' level of a standard expressed in measurable statements which allow assessment of conformance. |
| Indirectly employed workers | <p>Workers indirectly employed on the farm refers in this standard to employees of service providers who carry out services directly related to the production process.</p> <p>Further definition of those '<i>services directly related to the production process</i>' should be carried out by national interpretation processes.</p> |
| Integrated Crop Management | A system of crop production which conserves and enhances natural resources while producing a crop on an economically viable and sustainable foundation. A whole- |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| | farm, long-term strategy incorporating both new technologies and traditional knowledge and practices. See Annex 5 for further details. |
| Local Communities | Groups of people and families legitimately living or working on or near to the property to be certified, or between properties in case of multiple or group certification, and influenced by or influencing the activities of the property. |
| Native forest | Areas of native vegetation of 1ha or more with canopy cover of more than 35 % and where some trees(at least 10 trees per hectare) reach 10m in height (or are able to reach these thresholds in situ (i.e. In that soil/climate combination)). |
| No-tillage | A way of growing crops from year to year without disturbing the soil through ploughing. Also known as direct drilling, zero tillage and conservation tillage. |
| Pesticides | Pesticides include herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides and insecticides. |
| Phytosanitary products | Agrochemicals used for controlling pests and weeds including herbicides, fungicides and pesticides. |
| Populated Settlement | All populated settlement must constitute, at least, one neighborhood unit that allows the sustaining of a primary school and the essential public services (light and water) |
| Principles | The 'intent' level of the standard, expressed in fundamental statements about a desired outcome. |
| Production Unit | Surface a producer is responsible for in terms of management, where he/she develops his/her production and carries out conservation activity, and whose certification he/she would like to apply for. |
| Sharecroppers | A type of tenant farmer who is allowed by the owner to use the land in return for a share of the crop produced on the land. |
| Small Farms | Decree 171/010 considers small producers as those who comply with requirements in MGAP Resolution 527/008, July 29, 2008, for family agri-livestock rearing producers. These are natural persons that meet the following requirements, simultaneously: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Must be in charge of exploitation with the cooperation of a maximum of two permanent workers or their equivalent in harvest wages (500 wages per annum); b) Must exploit up to 500 hectares as per CONEAT Index 100, under any kind of land tenure; c) Farm exploitation must be main source of income, or else, must meet its day's work on the farm; d) Must live on the farm or in neighboring areas within 50 km from the farm. |
| Standard | Standards are documents containing technical specifications or other precise criteria which are used as rules, or guidelines and form the requirements to be met. |
| Traditional land users | Communities (or individuals where population is very sparse) that have been exercising use or access rights on the property being certified for an extended period of time. |
| Wetlands | Areas of marsh, fen, peatland, or water - whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary- with water that is static or flowing, brackish or salt (Ramsar convention) |
| Workers | Where used in this document 'workers' includes permanent, temporary and seasonal workers and sharecroppers |
| Zoning | The classification of allowable or preferred land use |

Annex 4: RTRS Approach to Responsible Conversion

There will be two phases:

For the short term, an interim approach will be used. This is set out in criterion 4.4 of the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production Version 1.0.

For the medium term, the RTRS will develop official RTRS approved macro-scale maps which will provide biodiversity information and a system which will orient responsible expansion of RTRS soy. This work will be carried out as described below and should be completed before 31st December 2012 for Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay.

RTRS-approved maps and System

1. Summary

National level macro-scale maps will be created through a multi-stakeholder process, which will provide guidance on responsible expansion. These maps will indicate four categories of area:

Category I Areas = areas which are critical for biodiversity (hotspots), where stakeholders agree there should not be any conversion of native vegetation to responsible soy production.

Category II Areas = areas with high importance for biodiversity where expansion of soy is only carried out after an HCVA assessment which identifies areas for conservation and areas where expansion can occur.

Category III Areas = areas where existing legislation is adequate to control responsible expansion (usually areas with importance for agriculture and lower conservation importance).

Category IV Areas = areas which are already used for agriculture and where there is no remaining native vegetation except legal reserves and so no further expansion is occurring.

Guidance will also be produced on how to undertake the HCVA assessments required for expansion in Category II areas.

2. Development of generic global methodology

2.1 RTRS will convene an international multi-stakeholder group to develop the generic global methodology to be used to develop the national macro-scale maps.

- The group should include representatives of each RTRS constituency and country.
 - i. Note: the group should aim to include 1 person per constituency from each of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay plus at least 3 representatives (1 representative per constituency) from other main soy producing countries.
- The group should include technical experts.
- The group should work by consensus.

2.2 The group will review existing methodologies and produce a methodology for the RTRS which addresses:

- The minimum criteria which need to be considered in developing national maps.
- The important data layers which should be included and other optional layers.
- Possible sources of data which should be used.
- Develop criteria on how to assign different categories.
- Any other necessary issues.

2.3 The group will review existing methodologies for undertaking on-farm HCVA assessments required for farms in Category II areas and develop generic guidance for RTRS.

3. Production of national macro-scale maps

3.1 Establish a national multi-stakeholder group in each country (as a sub-group of the RTRS National Technical Group) to oversee the map development process. The group should include both representation of each RTRS constituency and technical expertise.

Round Table on Responsible Soy Association

Note: for Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay this group will include the 3 national members of the global multi-stakeholder group.

3.2 The national multi-stakeholder group interprets the global methodology and agrees on the work to be undertaken at a national level including:

- . National interpretation of criteria to be used.
- . Sources of information and data to be used including all official maps, conservation maps etc which provide consistent information including sub-national maps.
- . Definitions of important areas for conservation and for agricultural expansion in the country.
- . Any additional information required.
- . Agreement on criteria for assignment of categories.
- . Any other issues.

3.3 A technical group is assigned to undertake the mapping in line with the national level guidance developed by the multi-stakeholder group.

3.4 The multi-stakeholder group reviews the maps and agrees on the mapping of the categories.

3.5 The multi-stakeholder group reviews the generic methodology for on-farm HCVA assessments for expansion in Category II areas and produces a national version.

3.6 The national map and methodology, once agreed by the national multi-stakeholder group, is submitted to the RTRS National Technical Group for approval and once approved is submitted to RTRS for endorsement.

4. Implementation

Once national maps and methodologies are endorsed they replace any interim approach to managing responsible expansion.

Annex 5: Integrated Crop Management (ICM) Measures and Practices in Soy Production

The approach of RTRS towards Integrated Crop Management (ICM) is the voluntary adoption of an increasing number of ICM measures and sub-measures over time, according to a plan that is devised with professional guidance, which in the case of group certification may be provided by the group manager to individual group members. The table below presents a non-exhaustive list of measures and practices that can be used in the development and auditing of the ICM plan developed by the producer or producer group.

| Measure | Practices |
|--|--|
| 1. Prevention | 1a. Conservation tillage (including zero tillage, zero tillage sowing, contour ploughing, etc.). 1b. Mechanical control practices to prevent weed seeds from germinating or spreading. 1c. Maintaining vegetative or residue soil cover in between crops. 1d. Crop rotation (including 1c.). 1e. Choice of seed variety: choose resistant variety against the main pest. 1f. Monitor and record harmful and beneficial organisms. 1g. Buffer zones and refuges for biodiversity (for example hedges, riparian vegetation, etc.). |
| 2. Technical measures for cultivation | 2a. Sowing date / timing. 2b. Scouting in field to assess damage-threshold for all pests (proven by daily record keeping). 2c. Use of fertilizer with evidence of need provided by professional soil/fertilization specialist. 2d. Manual weed removal / intercultural operations. 2e. mechanical weed removal / intercultural operations which are not detrimental to soil structure, organic matter content or other soil and water values. |
| 3. Systems for early warning and advise | 3a. Use of weather information to determine applications. 3b. Use of pest traps. 3c. Use of decision support systems or manuals. 3d. Use of warning systems or services for pests and diseases such as soy bean rust. |
| 4. Non-chemical crop protection | 4a. Use of naturally occurring beneficial insects by maintenance of buffer zones / natural vegetation. 4b. Use of biological control agents. 4c. Use of crop protection substances of natural origin. 4d. Use of inoculants (symbiotic bacteria) to promote Nitrogen uptake. |
| 5. Chemical crop protection and application techniques | 5a. Rotation of active ingredient. 5b. Application of phytosanitary products only when the economical damage threshold is exceeded. 5c. Use of selective and low human toxicity and low ecotoxicity phytosanitary products. 5d. Use of narrow spectrum phytosanitary products. 5e. Use of spot wise / precision application. |
| 6. Emission reduction | 6a. Use of adequate and well calibrated equipment. |

Round Table on Responsible Soy Association

| Measure | Practices |
|---------|---|
| | <p>6b. Spray-free zone towards principal water courses in accordance with professional agrochemical specialist's advice.</p> <p>6c. In the use of aerial spraying there is no application where a temperature inversion or other unfavorable meteorological condition (high wind speed, etc.) occurs.</p> |

Annex 6: Applicable Law in Force.

- Law 10809 Regulation of minimum rural wages.
- Law 16858. Irrigation Law.
- Law 15239. Soil conservation.
- Regulatory Decrees 333/04 and 405/08
- Law 18564. Conservation, use and management of water.
- Law 15939. Protection of Native Forests.
- Decree 389/09 Regulation of Purchase/Sale of Phytosanitary Products.
- Decree 113/990 Regulation of Standards on sale and use of pesticides.
- Decree 560/03 Regulation of transportation of hazardous products.
- Decree 2702/08 Regulation of distance from water currents (30 m) allowed for spraying
- Decree 457/001: Regulation of aerial application of phytosanitary products and of companies that carry out such activities.
- Decree 264/004: (July 28, 2004): Regulation of terrestrial application of phytosanitary products and of companies that carry out such activities.
- Agricultural services: <http://www.mgap.gub.uy/DGSSAA/Normativa/NORMATIVA.htm>

Standard in force on hunting of wild fauna:

- Law 9481, 04/07/1935. Law of Fauna. Grants State competence for managing and regulating the use of wild fauna.
- Law 16320, 01/11/1992, Article 208. Grants competence of control and repression of illegal actions against fauna throughout the national territory to employees from the Police, Customs, Coast Guard Forces and Inspectors of the Department of Fauna of the General Agency of Renewable Natural Resources.
- Law 16736, 05/01/1996. Article 275. Grants competence to the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishing to submit hunting permits. Article 285. Regulates penalties for infringement (fines from 10 to 2000 UR; confiscations).
- Decree 164/996, 02/05/1996. Regulation of the Law of Fauna and subsequent standards. It is the basic standard, containing definitions of "hunting acts", sportive hunting, commercial hunting, control hunting, hunting for scientific purposes, free hunting. It regulates over the destination of confiscated animals and products.
- Decree 104/00, 05/04/2000. This is an annual decree for sportive hunting. It regulated sportive hunting in 2000, but it was extended to 2001. It sets up the species, daily culling quotas, transportation of species, extent of hunting season and hunting areas.
- Decree 269/00, 13/09/2000. It modifies Article 11, in Decree 164/996 and sets up that annual decrees of sportive hunting must be put in force before September 30 of previous year. If an annual decree is not put in force before that date, the conditions in force for the current year shall prevail.
- Decree 514/01, 26/12/2001. Sets up the official list of tetrapod vertebrates (amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals) of wild fauna. It empowers the General Agency of Renewable Natural Resources to update the list via report-based resolution.
- Decree 164/996. General Regulation of Hunting
- Decree 514/001 D.O. 07/01/2002: Official List of Wild Fauna Species.
- Law 9.481 Indigenous Fauna
- Fragment of Resolution of Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishing:

1°) Agri-livestock family producers are those natural persons that simultaneously meet the following requirements:

Round Table on Responsible Soy Association

- a Must be in charge of exploitation with the cooperation of a maximum of two permanent workers or their equivalent in harvest wages ((500 wages per annum);
- b Must exploit up to 500 hectares as per CONEAT Index 100, under any kind of land tenure;
- c Farm exploitation must be main source of income, or else, must meet its day's work on the farm;
- d Must live on the farm or in neighboring areas within 50 km from the farm.

2°) Family producers shall prove their condition via a specific affidavit by which they declare compliance with the requirements set up in the previous item.

3°) The General Agency of Rural Development of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishing shall coordinate a Work Group that will be in charge of regulating and turning operational the affidavit mentioned in item 2 herein

4°) Acknowledge Projects and Programs within this Secretary of State.

5°) Acknowledge and then report this to the General Agency of Rural Development.

For more applicable legislation, read the Third National Report on Biodiversity of Uruguay, in link: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/uy/uy-nr-03-es.pdf>

Decree. 291/007, on health and safety of workers and the environment. ILO Convention 155 is regulated. Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Public Health.

Annex 7: Progressive entry level

1. Introduction

In order to involve a broader range of producers into the P&C certification scheme, RTRS developed a progressive entry level that includes a continuous improvement approach.

All the indicators of the P&C were weighted to categorize them by their relevance, having into account: the opinion of the three constituencies of RTRS, other sustainability certification schemes approach to similar issues, analysis of evidence gathered during the field tests period, small farmers inclusion, international legislation, to determine a realistic, credible and pragmatic approach of the RTRS scheme.

2. Classification of the indicators within each criteria

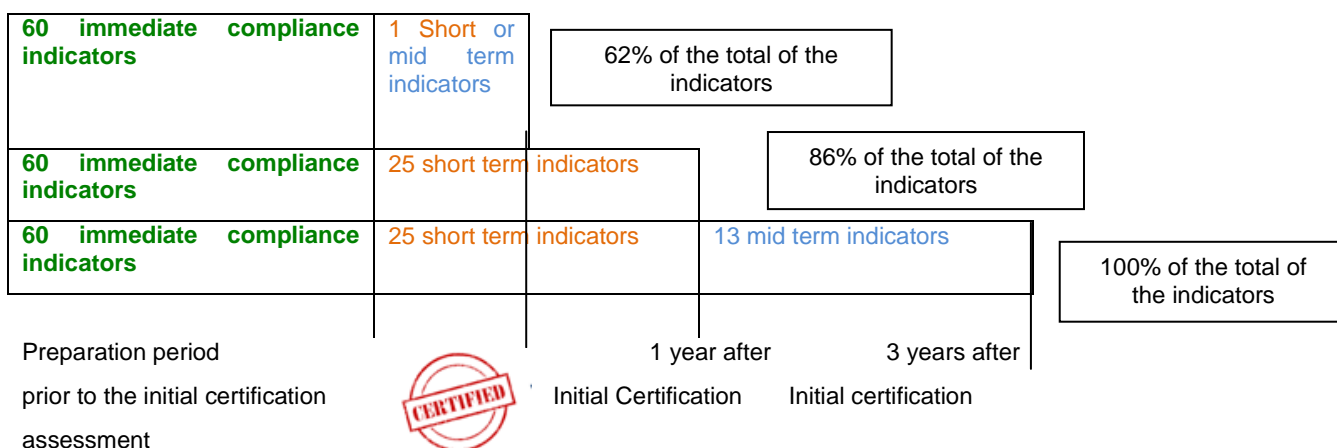
The RTRS has classified the indicators in 3 different categories: See content of table below point 6

| Category |
|------------------------------------|
| Immediate Compliance Indicators |
| Short – Term Compliance Indicators |
| Mid- Term Compliance Indicators |

3. Progressive approach

- The first year of the initial certification assessment:** A producer will be granted with a positive certification decision when he meets all the indicators that were classified in this document as “immediate compliance indicators” and additionally 1 indicator of the total short term compliance indicators or mid-term compliance indicators. This represents approximately a compliance with the 62% of the RTRS standard.
- After one year from the date of the initial certification assessment** (first annual surveillance assessment) the producer shall meet in addition all the short term compliance indicators. This represents approximately a compliance with the 86% of the RTRS standard.

After 3 years from the date of the initial certification assessment: the producer shall comply with 100% of the indicators (immediate + mid-term + short term compliance indicators). The compliance of all the indicators will be assessed against the classification of majors and minors stated in the accreditation and verification system.



4. National Interpretation of the classification

The current approach was considered based on the RTRS Principles and Criteria Indicators and the Uruguayan legislation. Where Uruguayan legislation requires the compliance with one indicator that under the RTRS approach is considered a short or mid-term compliance indicator, this indicator is categorized as an immediate compliance indicator in Argentina.

The National Technical Group of Uruguay found the following indicators as legal obligations, therefore those became in Immediate Compliance Indicators

| Indicators | National Legislation |
|---|---|
| 2.3.2 Relevant health and safety risks are identified, procedures are developed to address these risks by employers, and these are monitored. | Decree 321/2009. Art 7; Art 8.1, 8.2, 8.3; Art 9; Art 10.3 y Art 40 |
| 2.3.6 Accident and emergency procedures exist and instructions are clearly understood by all workers. | Decree 321/2009. Art 10.6 y Art 63. |
| 2.5.2 Deductions from wages for disciplinary purposes are not made, unless legally permitted. Wages and benefits are detailed and clear to workers and workers are paid in a manner convenient to them. Wages paid are recorded by the employer. | Law 18.091 and Tax Code article 38. |
| 2.5.6 Overtime work at all times is voluntary and paid according to legal or sector standards. In case overtime work is needed, workers receive timely notification. Workers are entitled to at least one day off following every six consecutive days of work. | Work Law 18.441 and working hours law 15.996 |
| 4.1.1 A social and environmental assessment is carried out prior to the establishment of large or high risk new infrastructure. | Environmental Impact Law 16.466 and its decree 349/005 |
| 5.1.1 Good agricultural practices are implemented to minimize diffuse and localized impacts on surface and ground water quality from chemical residues, fertilizers, erosion or other sources and to promote aquifer recharge. | Law 15239. |
| 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. | Law 16.858. |
| 5.5.3 Transportation and storage of agrochemicals is safe and all applicable health, environmental and safety precautions are implemented. | Decree 560/03: Dangerous Good transport. |
| 5.11.1 All purchased seed must come from known legal quality sources. | Law 15.173. |

5. Categorización y tabla de referencia

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 60 Indicators | Immediate Compliance Indicators |
| 25 Indicators | Short-term Compliance indicators (1 year) |
| 13 Indicators | Mid-term minor Compliance Indicators (3 years) |
| | Not applicable |

| Principle | Criteria | Indicator | Weight |
|---|---|---|--|
| Principle 1: Legal Compliance and Good Business Practice | 1.1 There is awareness of, and compliance with, all applicable local and national legislation. | 1.1.1 Awareness of responsibilities, according to applicable laws can be demonstrated. | |
| | | 1.1.2 Applicable laws are being complied with. | |
| | 1.2 Legal use rights to the land are clearly defined and demonstrable. | 1.2.1 There is documented evidence of rights to use the land (e.g. ownership document, rental agreement, court order etc.). | |
| | | 1.3 There is continual improvement with respect to the requirements of this standard. | 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. |
| | 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. | | |
| | 1.3.3 The results of monitoring are reviewed and appropriate action is planned and taken when necessary to ensure continual improvement. | | |
| | Principle 2: Responsible Labour Conditions | 2.1 Child labour, forced labour, discrimination and harassment are not engaged in or supported. | 2.1.1 No forced, compulsory, bonded, trafficked or otherwise involuntary labour is used at any stage of production. |
| 2.1.2 No workers of any type are required to lodge their identity papers with anyone and no part of their salary, benefits or property is retained, by the owner or any 3rd party, unless permitted by law. | | | |
| 2.1.3 Spouses and children of contracted workers are not obliged to work on the farm. | | | |
| 2.1.4 Children and minors (below 18) do not conduct hazardous work or any work that jeopardizes their physical, mental or moral well being. | | | |
| 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 | | | |
| 2.1.6 There is no engagement in, support for, or tolerance of any form of discrimination. | | | |
| 2.1.7 All workers receive equal remuneration for work of equal value, equal access to training and benefits and equal opportunities for promotion and for filling all available positions. | | | |
| 2.1.8 Workers are not subject to corporal punishment, mental or physical oppression or coercion, verbal or physical abuse, sexual harassment or any other kind of intimidation. | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 2.2 Workers, directly and indirectly employed on the farm, and sharecroppers, are adequately informed and trained for their tasks and are aware of their rights and duties. | 2.2.1 Workers (including temporary workers), sharecroppers, contractors and subcontractors have a written contract, in a language that they can understand. | |
| | 2.2.2 Labour laws, union agreements or direct contracts of employment detailing payments and conditions of employment (e.g., working hours, deductions, overtime, sickness, holiday entitlement, maternity leave, reasons for dismissal, period of notice, etc) are available in the languages understood by the workers or explained carefully to them by a manager or supervisor. | |
| | 2.2.3 Adequate and appropriate training and comprehensible instructions on fundamental rights at work, health and safety and any necessary guidance or supervision are provided to all workers. | |
| 2.3 A safe and healthy workplace is provided for all workers. | 2.3.1 Producers and their employees demonstrate an awareness and understanding of health and safety matters. | |
| | 2.3.2 Relevant health and safety risks are identified, procedures are developed to address these risks by employers, and these are monitored. | |
| | 2.3.3 Potentially hazardous tasks are only carried out by capable and competent people who do not face specific health risks. | |
| | 2.3.4 Adequate and appropriate protective equipment and clothing is provided and used in all potentially hazardous operations such as pesticide handling and application and mechanized or manual operations. | |
| | 2.3.5 There is a system of warnings followed by legally-permitted sanctions for workers that do not apply safety requirements. | |
| | 2.3.6 Accident and emergency procedures exist and instructions are clearly understood by all workers. | |
| | 2.3.7 In case of accidents or illness, access to first aid and medical assistance is provided without delay. | |
| 2.4 There is freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining for all workers. | 2.4.1 There is the right for all workers and sharecroppers to establish and/or join an organization of their choice. | |
| | 2.4.2 The effective functioning of such organizations is not impeded. Representatives are not subject to discrimination and have access to their members in the workplace on request. | |
| | 2.4.3 All workers have the right to perform collective bargaining. | |
| | 2.4.4 Workers are not hindered from interacting with external parties outside working hours (e.g. NGOs, trade unions, labour inspectors, agricultural extension workers, certification bodies). | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | 2.5 Remuneration at least equal to national legislation and sector agreements is received by all workers directly or indirectly employed on the farm. | 2.5.1 Gross wages that comply with national legislation and sector agreements are paid at least monthly to workers. | |
| | | 2.5.2 Deductions from wages for disciplinary purposes are not made, unless legally permitted. Wages and benefits are detailed and clear to workers and workers are paid in a manner convenient to them. Wages paid are recorded by the employer. | |
| | | 2.5.3 Normal weekly working hours do not exceed 48 hours. Weekly overtime hours do not exceed 12 hours. | |
| | | 2.5.4 If additional overtime hours are necessary the following conditions are met: | |
| | | a) It only occurs for limited periods of time (e.g. peak harvest, planting). | |
| | | b) Where there is a trade union or representative organization the overtime conditions are negotiated and agreed with that organization. | |
| | | c) Where there is no trade union or representative organization agreement the average working hours in the two-month period after the start of the exceptional period still do not exceed 60 hours per week. | |
| | | 2.5.5 Working hours per worker are recorded by the employer. | |
| | | 2.5.6 Overtime work at all times is voluntary and paid according to legal or sector standards. In case overtime work is needed, workers receive timely notification. Workers are entitled to at least one day off following every six consecutive days of work. | |
| | | 2.5.7 Salaried workers have all entitlements and protection in national law and practice with respect to maternity. Workers taking maternity leave are entitled to return to their employment on the same terms and conditions that applied to them prior to taking leave and they are not subject to any discrimination, loss of seniority or deductions of wages. | |
| 2.5.8 If workers are paid per result, a normal 8 hour working day allows workers, (men and women), to earn at least the national or sector established minimum wage. | | | |
| 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. | | | |
| Principle 3: Responsible Community Relations | 3.1 Channels are available for communication and dialogue with the local community on topics related to the activities of the soy farming operation and its impacts. | 3.1.1 Documented evidence of communication channels and dialogue is available. | |
| | | 3.1.2 The channels adequately enable communication between the producer and the community. | |
| | | 3.1.3 The communication channels have been made known to the local communities. | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| | 3.2 In areas with traditional land users, conflicting land uses are avoided or resolved. | 3.2.1 In the case of disputed use rights, a comprehensive, participatory and documented community rights assessment is carried out. | | |
| | | 3.2.2 Where rights have been relinquished by traditional land users there is documented evidence that the affected communities are compensated subject to their free, prior, informed and documented consent. | | |
| | 3.3 A mechanism for resolving complaints and grievances is implemented and available to local communities and traditional land users. | 3.3.1 The complaints and grievances mechanism has been made known and is accessible to the communities. | | |
| | | 3.3.2 Documented evidence of complaints and grievances received are maintained. | | |
| | | 3.3.3 Any complaints and grievances received are dealt with in a timely manner. | | |
| | 3.4 Fair opportunities for employment and provision of goods and services are given to the local population. | 3.4.1 Employment opportunities are made known locally. | | |
| | | 3.4.2 There is collaboration with training programs for the local population. | | |
| | | 3.4.3 Opportunities for supply of goods and services are offered to the local population. | | |
| | Principle 4: Environmental Responsibility | 4.1 On and off site social and environmental impacts of large or high risk new infrastructure have been assessed and appropriate measures taken to minimize and mitigate any negative impacts. | 4.1.1 A social and environmental assessment is carried out prior to the establishment of large or high risk new infrastructure. | |
| | | | 4.1.2 The assessment is carried out by someone who is adequately trained and experienced for this task. | |
| 4.1.3 The assessment is carried out in a comprehensive and transparent manner. | | | | |
| 4.1.4 Measures to minimize or mitigate the impacts identified by the assessment are documented and are being implemented. | | | | |
| 4.2 Pollution is minimized and production waste is managed responsibly. | | 4.2.1 There is no burning on any part of the property of crop residues, waste, or as part of vegetation clearance, except under one of the following conditions: | | |
| | | a) Where there is a legal obligation to burn as a sanitary measure; | | |
| | | b) Where it is used for generation of energy including charcoal production and for drying crops; | | |
| | | c) Where only small-caliber residual vegetation from land clearing remains after all useable material has been removed for other uses. | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | | 4.2.2 There is adequate storage and disposal of fuel, batteries, tires, lubricants, sewage and other waste. | |
| | | 4.2.3 There are facilities to prevent spills of oil and other pollutants. | |
| | | 4.2.4 Re-use and recycling are utilized wherever possible. | |
| | | 4.2.5 There is a residue management plan including all areas of the property. | |
| | 4.3 Efforts are made to reduce emissions and increase sequestration of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) on the farm. | 4.3.1 Total direct fossil fuel use over time is recorded, and its volume per hectare and per unit of product for all activities related to soy production is monitored. | |
| | | 4.3.2 If there is an increase in the intensity of fossil fuel used, there is a justification for this. If no justification is available there is an action plan to reduce use. | |
| | | 4.3.3 Soil organic matter is monitored to quantify change in soil carbon and steps are taken to mitigate negative trends. | |
| | | 4.3.4 Opportunities for increasing carbon sequestration through restoration of native vegetation, forest plantations and other means are identified. | |
| | 4.4 Expansion of soy cultivation is responsible. | 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: RTRS Approach to Responsible Conversion) | |
| | | 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 Annex 3: Glossary of Terms). | |
| | | b) There is no expansion in native forests (see Annex 3: Glossary of Terms) | |
| | | c) In areas that are not native forest (see Annex 3: Glossary of Terms), expansion into native habitat only occurs according to one of the following two options: | |
| | | Option 1. 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. | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | Option 2. An High Conservation Value Area (HCVA) assessment is undertaken prior to clearing and there is no conversion of High Conservation Value Areas. | |
| | | 4.4.2 There is no conversion of land where there is an unresolved land use claim by traditional land users under litigation, without the agreement of both parties. | |
| | 4.5 On-farm biodiversity is maintained and safeguarded through the preservation of native vegetation. | 4.5.1 There is a map of the farm which shows the native vegetation | |
| | | 4.5.2 There is a plan, which is being implemented, to ensure that the native vegetation is being maintained (except areas covered under Criterion 4.4) | |
| | | 4.5.3 No hunting of rare, threatened or endangered species takes place on the property. | |
| Principle 5: Good Agricultural Practice | 5.1 The quality and supply of surface and ground water is maintained or improved. | 5.1.1 Good agricultural practices are implemented to minimize diffuse and localized impacts on surface and ground water quality from chemical residues, fertilizers, erosion or other sources and to promote aquifer recharge. | |
| | | 5.1.2 There is monitoring, appropriate to scale, to demonstrate that the practices are effective. | |
| | | 5.1.3 Any direct evidence of localized contamination of ground or surface water is reported to, and monitored in collaboration with, local authorities. | |
| | | 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. | |
| | 5.2 Natural vegetation areas around springs and along natural watercourses are maintained or re-established. | 5.2.1 The location of all watercourses has been identified and mapped, including the status of the riparian vegetation. | |
| | | 5.2.2 Where natural vegetation in riparian areas has been removed there is a plan with a timetable for restoration which is being implemented. | |
| | | 5.2.3 Natural wetlands are not drained and native vegetation is maintained. | |
| | 5.3 Soil quality is maintained or improved and erosion is avoided by good management practices. | 5.3.1 Knowledge of techniques to maintain soil quality (physical, chemical and biological) is demonstrated and these techniques are implemented. | |
| | | 5.3.2 Knowledge of techniques to control soil erosion is demonstrated and these techniques are implemented. | |
| | | 5.3.3 Appropriate monitoring, including soil organic matter content, is in place. | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 5.4 Negative environmental and health impacts of phytosanitary products are reduced by implementation of systematic, recognized Integrated Crop Management (ICM) techniques. | 5.4.1 A plan for ICM is documented and implemented which addresses the use of prevention, and biological and other non-chemical or selective chemical controls. | |
| | 5.4.2 There is an implemented plan that contains targets for reduction of potentially harmful phytosanitary products over time. | |
| | 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. | |
| | 5.4.4 Records of monitoring of, pests, diseases, weeds and natural predators are maintained. | |
| 5.5 All application of agrochemicals is documented and all handling, storage, collection and disposal of chemical waste and empty containers, is monitored to ensure compliance with good practice. | 5.5.1 There are records of the use of agrochemicals, including: | |
| | a) products purchased and applied, quantity and dates; | |
| | b) identification of the area where the application was made; | |
| | c) names of the persons that carried out the preparation of the products and field application; | |
| | d) identification of the application equipment used; | |
| | e) weather conditions during application. | |
| | 5.5.2 Containers are properly stored, washed and disposed of; Waste and residual agrochemicals are disposed in an environmentally appropriate way. | |
| | 5.5.3 Transportation and storage of agrochemicals is safe and all applicable health, environmental and safety precautions are implemented. | |
| 5.5.4 The necessary precautions are taken to avoid people entering into recently sprayed areas. | | |
| 5.5.5 Fertilizers are used in accordance with professional recommendations (provided by manufacturers where other professional recommendations are not available). | | |
| 5.6 Agrochemicals listed in the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions are not used. | 5.6 1 There is no use of agrochemicals listed in the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions. | |
| 5.7 The use of biological control agents is documented, monitored and controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. | 5.7.1 There is information about requirements for use of biological control agents. | |
| | 5.7.2 Records are kept of all use of biological control agents that demonstrate compliance with national laws. | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 5.8 Systematic measures are planned and implemented to monitor, control and minimize the spread of invasive introduced species and new pests. | 5.8.1 Where there are institutional systems in place to identify and monitor invasive introduced species and new ones, or major outbreaks of existing pests, producers follow the requirements of these systems, to minimize their spread. | |
| | 5.8.2 Where such systems do not exist, incidences of new pests or invasive species and major outbreaks of existing pests are communicated to the proper authorities and relevant producer organizations or research organizations. | |
| 5.9 Appropriate measures are implemented to prevent the drift of agrochemicals to neighboring areas. | 5.9.1 There are documented procedures in place that specify good agricultural practices, including minimization of drift, in applying agrochemicals and these procedures are being implemented. | |
| | 5.9.2 Records of weather conditions (wind speed and direction, temperature and relative humidity) during spraying operations are maintained. | |
| | 5.9.3 Aerial application of pesticides is carried out in such a way that it does not have an impact on populated areas. All aerial application is preceded by advance notification to residents within 500m of the planned application. | |
| | Note: 'Populated areas' means any occupied house, office or other building | |
| | 5.9.4 There is no aerial application of pesticides in WHO Class Ia, Ib and II within 500m of populated areas or water bodies. | |
| | 5.9.5 There is no application of pesticides within 30m of any populated areas or water bodies. | |
| 5.10 Appropriate measures are implemented to allow for coexistence of different production systems. | 5.10.1 Measures are taken to prevent interference in production systems of neighboring areas. | |
| 5.11 Origin of seeds is controlled to improve production and prevent introduction of new diseases. | 5.11.1 All purchased seed must come from known legal quality sources. | |
| | 5.11.2 Self-propagated seeds may be used, provided appropriate seed production norms are followed and legal requirements regarding intellectual property rights are met. | |

Annex 8: WHO Class IA, IB and II

This annex is related to indicator 5.9.4: There is no aerial application of pesticides in this WHO class IA, IB and II, within 500 meters of populated areas or water bodies.³

| Sustancia activa | % 1 | Formulación | Tox |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|-----|
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Dimetoato | 40,000% | EC | II |
| Picloram, isopropilamina | 11,400% | SL | II |
| Fention | 50,000% | EC | Ib |
| 2,4-D, dimetilamina | 60,000% | SL | II |
| Carbofuran | 5,000% | GR | II |
| Metiocarb | 50,000% | WP | II |
| Carbofuran | 48,000% | SC | Ib |
| Imazalil | 75,000% | SP | II |
| Azinfos metil | 35,000% | WP | Ia |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Guazatina | 40,000% | SL | II |
| Malation | 51,500% | EC | II |
| Paration metil | 2,000% | DP | II |
| Metidation | 42,000% | EC | II |
| Fosfuro de aluminio | 57,000% | PA | Ia |
| Dicofol | 18,500% | EC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 50,000% | WP | II |
| Procloraz | 45,000% | EC | II |
| Diazinon | 40,000% | WP | II |
| Bifentrin | 10,000% | EC | II |
| Bromuro de metilo | 98,000% | GA | Ia |
| Carbofuran | 5,000% | GR | II |
| Cipermetrina | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Abamectin | 1,800% | EC | II |
| Carbofuran | 5,000% | GR | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Cipermetrina | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Carbosulfan | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Imazalil | 50,000% | EC | II |
| Azinfos metil | 35,000% | WP | Ib |
| 2,4-D, dimetilamina | 82,200% | SL | II |

³ Consider agrochemicals class IA, IB and II applicable for soy production only.

| Sustancia activa | % 1 | Formulación | Tox |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-----|
| Imazalil | 75,000% | SG | II |
| Fosfuro de aluminio | 56,000% | TF | Ia |
| Metomil | 20,000% | SL | Ib |
| 2,4-DB, éster isobutílico | 33,300% | SL | II |
| Malation | 84,000% | EC | II |
| Clorpirifos metil | 15,000% | GR | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 10,500% | EC | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Edifenfos | 52,200% | EC | II |
| Propanil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Dimetoato | 40,000% | EC | II |
| Dimetoato | 40,000% | EC | II |
| Clorpirifos metil | 44,200% | EC | II |
| Cipermetrina | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Carbofuran | 48,000% | SC | II |
| Triciclazol | 75,000% | WP | II |
| 2,4-D, dimetilamina | 54,600% | SL | II |
| 2,4-DB, éster isobutílico | 93,000% | EC | II |
| 2,4-D, dimetilamina | 58,400% | SL | II |
| Malation | 95,000% | UL | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Paration metil | 45,000% | CS | Ib |
| 2,4-D, dimetilamina | 58,400% | SL | II |
| Bendiocarb | 80,000% | WP | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Bromoxinil | 31,000% | EC | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Oxido cuproso | 86,000% | WG | II |
| Fipronil | 25,000% | SC | II |
| Clorfenapir | 24,000% | SC | II |
| Metidation | 20,000% | WP | II |
| Malation | 51,500% | EC | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 75,000% | WG | II |
| Zetacipermetrina | 18,000% | EC | II |
| Acetoclor | 83,300% | EC | II |
| Acetoclor | 84,000% | EC | II |

| Sustancia activa | % 1 | Formulación | Tox |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|-----|
| Carbaril | 85,000% | WP | II |
| Abamectin | 1,800% | EC | II |
| S.o.p.p. | 22,200% | SL | II |
| Metabisulfito de sodio | 98,700% | GE | II |
| 2,4-D, dimetilamina | 48,000% | SL | II |
| Metconazol | 9,000% | SL | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Acetoclor | 84,000% | EC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Acetoclor | 90,000% | EC | II |
| Tiacloprid | 48,000% | SC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 35,000% | SC | II |
| Metomil | 21,500% | SL | Ib |
| Azinfos metil | 20,000% | SC | Ib |
| Oxido cuproso | 86,000% | WP | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Acetamiprid | 20,000% | SL | II |
| PICLORAM, isopropilamina | 8,000% | SL | II |
| Abamectin | 1,800% | EC | II |
| Fosfuro de aluminio | 56,000% | TF | Ia |
| Lambda CIALOTRINA | 5,000% | EC | II |
| Cipermetrina | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Cipermetrina | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 35,000% | SC | II |
| Metidation | 40,000% | EC | Ib |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Fluxofenim | 96,000% | EC | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 70,000% | WG | II |
| 2,4-D, dimetilamina | 60,000% | SL | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Amonios cuaternarios | 12,000% | SL | II |
| Imazalil | 50,000% | EC | II |
| Tiodicarb | 30,000% | FS | II |

| Sustancia activa | % 1 | Formulación | Tox |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-----|
| 2,4-D, dimetilamina | 60,000% | SL | II |
| Diazinon | 50,000% | EC | II |
| Diazinon | 50,000% | EC | II |
| Acetoclor | 80,000% | EC | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 35,000% | SC | II |
| 2,4-D, dimetilamina | 57,800% | SL | II |
| Imidacloprid | 70,000% | WP | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 70,000% | WS | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Acetoclor | 84,000% | EC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Fentin hidroxido | 50,000% | SC | II |
| Acetamiprid | 20,000% | SP | II |
| Clomazone | 43,000% | EC | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| GLIFOSATO, isopropilamina | 24,000% | SL | II |
| Imidacloprid | 70,000% | WS | II |
| Carbaril | 85,000% | WP | II |
| Guazatina | 20,000% | SL | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Tiodicarb | 30,000% | SC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,500% | EC | II |
| Imazalil | 50,000% | SL | II |
| Alfa-cipermetrina | 9,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 35,000% | SC | II |
| 2,4-D, dimetilamina | 48,000% | SL | II |
| Acetoclor | 84,000% | EC | II |
| Piraclostrobin | 12,800% | WG | II |
| Imidacloprid | 60,000% | SC | II |
| Carbaril | 48,000% | SC | II |
| Propanil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Picloram, isopropilamina | 11,700% | SL | II |
| Fenitroton | 25,000% | EC | II |

| Sustancia activa | % 1 | Formulación | Tox |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|-----|
| Imidacloprid | 35,000% | SC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 10,000% | SC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 70,000% | WS | II |
| Imidacloprid | 35,000% | SC | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Metribuzin | 70,000% | WG | II |
| Mancozeb | 64,000% | WP | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Metidation | 40,000% | EC | Ib |
| Mancozeb | 64,000% | WP | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Acetamiprid | 20,000% | SP | II |
| Fipronil | 20,000% | FS | II |
| Lambda cialotrina | 5,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 15,000% | FS | Ib |
| Abamectin | 1,800% | EC | II |
| Acetamiprid | 20,000% | SL | II |
| Fosfuro de aluminio | 56,000% | FU | Ia |
| Fosfuro de aluminio | 56,000% | FW | Ia |
| Fosfuro de aluminio | 56,000% | TF | Ia |
| Imidacloprid | 35,000% | SC | II |
| Abamectin | 1,800% | EC | II |
| Fenoxaprop-p-etil | 5,500% | EW | II |
| Lambda cialotrina | 4,500% | EC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Tiodicarb | 28,000% | FS | II |
| Abamectin | 1,800% | EC | II |
| Paration metil | 2,000% | CP | II |
| Tebuconazol | 43,000% | SC | II |
| Tiametoxam | 14,100% | EC | II |
| Fipronil | 80,000% | WP | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 70,000% | WS | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 70,000% | WS | II |
| Imidacloprid | 35,000% | SC | II |

| Sustancia activa | % 1 | Formulación | Tox |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-----|
| Clodinafop-propargil | 24,000% | EC | II |
| Difenoconazol | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Lambda cialotrina | 5,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 70,000% | WS | II |
| Lambda cialotrina | 5,000% | EC | II |
| Bromadiolone | 0,005% | AL | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Triclorfon | 50,000% | SL | II |
| 2,4-D, éster isopropílico | 10,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 60,000% | FS | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Cipermetrina | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Fipronil | 20,000% | SC | II |
| Cipermetrina | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Carbaril | 48,600% | SC | II |
| Cipermetrina | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Tebuconazol | 1,300% | SC | II |
| Fipronil | 20,000% | SC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Fipronil | 20,000% | SC | II |
| Cipermetrina | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Abamectin | 1,800% | EC | II |
| Tiametoxam | 14,100% | EC | II |
| Lambda cialotrina | 5,000% | EC | II |
| Bifentrin | 10,000% | EC | II |
| Metribuzin | 70,000% | WG | II |
| Teflubenzuron | 7,500% | SC | II |
| Cianamida | 52,000% | SL | II |
| Fosfina | 97,000% | GA | Ia |
| Cipermetrina | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Fosfuro de magnesio | 95,000% | FU | Ia |
| Paraquat | 27,600% | SL | Ia |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | SL | II |
| Imidacloprid | 35,000% | SC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 60,000% | SC | II |

| Sustancia activa | % 1 | Formulación | Tox |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----|
| Cipermetrina | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Azinfos metil | 20,000% | SC | Ib |
| Imidacloprid | 35,000% | SC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 51,800% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 60,000% | FS | II |
| Pirimicarb | 50,000% | WP | II |
| Diclorvos | 10,000% | EC | Ib |
| Bromuro de metilo | 100,000% | GA | Ia |
| Imidacloprid | 42,000% | WP | II |
| Imidacloprid | 10,500% | DS | II |
| 2,4-D, sódico | 95,000% | SP | II |
| Tiodicarb | 35,000% | SC | II |
| Metomil | 90,000% | SP | Ib |
| Imidacloprid | 60,000% | CF | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Cipermetrina | 25,000% | EC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 60,000% | SC | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Endosulfan | 35,000% | EC | II |
| Acetamiprid | 20,000% | SL | II |
| Fipronil | 80,000% | WG | II |
| Fipronil | 21,000% | SC | II |
| Fipronil | 20,000% | SC | II |
| Lambda cialotrina | 10,600% | EC | II |
| Lambda cialotrina | 5,000% | CMC | II |
| Cipermetrina | 25,000% | EC | II |
| 2,4-D, dimetilamina | 72,000% | SL | II |
| Imidacloprid | 60,000% | FS | II |
| Dimetoato | 40,000% | EC | II |
| Cloruro de dialquil dimetil amonio | 15,000% | SL | II |
| Tiametoxam | 14,100% | SC | II |
| Fosmet | 70,000% | WP | II |
| Imidacloprid | 60,000% | SC | II |

| Sustancia activa | % 1 | Formulación | Tox |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|-----|
| Imidacloprid | 60,000% | SC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 60,000% | SC | II |
| 2,4-D, sódico | 57,800% | SL | II |
| Paraquat | 24,000% | SL | lb |
| Alfa-CIPERMETRINA | 0,100% | GW | II |
| Malation | 50,000% | EC | II |
| Abamectin | 1,800% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 60,000% | FS | II |
| Clorfenapir | 24,000% | SC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 10,500% | FS | II |
| Imidacloprid | 10,500% | SC | II |
| Fipronil | 25,000% | SC | II |
| PICLORAM, sal triisopropilamina | 11,500% | SL | II |
| Lecitina de soja | 36,400% | ME | II |
| Fipronil | 20,000% | SC | II |
| Carbaril | 37,500% | SC | II |
| Abamectin | 3,600% | EC | II |
| Clorpirifos etil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 20,000% | SC | II |
| Lambda cialotrina | 10,000% | SC | II |
| Lambda cialotrina | 10,600% | SC | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Propanil | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Ziram | 90,000% | WP | II |
| Metribuzin | 75,000% | WG | II |
| Tebuconazol | 25,000% | EW | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 20,000% | SC | II |
| Bifentrin | 10,000% | EC | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Clomazone | 48,000% | EC | II |
| Imidacloprid | 70,000% | PTS | II |
| Imidacloprid | 60,000% | FS | II |
| Propanil | 60,000% | WG | II |
| Acefato | 97,000% | SC | II |
| Iodometano | 98,000% | LV | lb |
| Bifentrin | 40,000% | EC | II |

Annex 9: Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention

1. Rotterdam Convention

| Sustancia química | CAS Nº |
|---|-----------|
| Aldrina* | 309-00-2 |
| Clordano* | 57-74-9 |
| Dieldrina* | 60-57-1 |
| Endrina* | 72-20-8 |
| Heptacloro* | 76-44-8 |
| Hexaclorobenceno | 118-74-1 |
| Mirex* | 2385-85-5 |
| Toxafeno* | 8001-35-2 |
| Bifenilos policlorados (BPC)* | -- |
| DDT (1,1,1-tricloro-2,2-bis (4-clorofenil) etano) | 50-29-3 |
| Dibenzoparadioxinas y dibenzofuranos policlorados (PCDD/PCDF) | -- |
| Hexaclorobenceno (HCB) | 118-74-1 |
| Bifenilos policlorados (PCB) | -- |

2. Stockholm Convention

| Sustância química | CAS Nº |
|--|-----------|
| 2,4,5 – T | 93-76-5 |
| Aldrina | 309-00-2 |
| Captafol | 2425-06-1 |
| Clordano | 57-74-9 |
| Clordimeformo | 6164-98-3 |
| Clorobencilato | 510-15-6 |
| DDT | 50-29-3 |
| Dieldrina | 60-57-1 |
| Dinoseb y sales de Dinoseb | 88-85-7 |
| 1,2-dibromoetano (EDB) | 106-93-4 |
| Fluoroacetamida | 640-19-7 |
| HCH (mezcla de isómeros) | 608-73-1 |
| Heptacloro | 76-44-8 |
| Hexaclorobenceno | 118-74-1 |
| Lindano | 58-89-9 |
| Compuestos de mercurio, incluidos compuestos inorgánicos de mercurio, compuestos alquílicos de mercurio y compuestos alcoxialquílicos y arílicos de mercurio | -- |

| Sustancia química | CAS N° |
|--|------------|
| Pentaclorofenol | 87-86-5 |
| Monocrotophos (formulaciones líquidas solubles de la sustancia que sobrepasen los 600 g/l de ingrediente activo) | 6923-22-4 |
| Metamidophos (formulaciones líquidas solubles de la sustancia que sobrepasen los 600 g/l de ingrediente activo) | 10265-92-6 |
| Fosfamidón (formulaciones líquidas solubles de la sustancia que sobrepasen los 1000 g/l de ingrediente activo) | 13171-21-6 |
| (mezcla, isómeros (E) y (Z)) | 23783-98-4 |
| (isómero (Z)) | 297-99-4 |
| (isómero (E)) | -- |
| Metil-paratión (ciertas formulaciones de concentrados emulsificables de metil-paratión (CE) con 19,5%, 40%, 50% y 60% de ingrediente activo y polvos que contengan 1,5%, 2% y 3% de ingrediente activo) | 298-00-0 |
| Paratión (se incluyen todas las formulaciones de esta sustancia - aerosoles, polvos secos (PS), concentrado emulsificable (CE), gránulos (GR) y polvos humedecibles (PH) - excepto las suspensiones en cápsula (SC)) | 56-38-2 |
| Crocidolita | 12001-28-4 |
| Bifenilos polibromados (PBB) | 59080-40-9 |
| (hexa-) | 27858-07-7 |
| (octa-) | 13654-09-6 |
| (deca-) | -- |
| Industrial Bifenilos policlorados (PCB) | 1336-36-3 |
| Terfenilos policlorados (PCT) | 61788-33-8 |
| Fosfato de tris (2,3-dibromopropil) | 126-72-7 |

Annex 10: Members of National Technical Group of Uruguay

The National Technical Group of Uruguay was made up by the following representatives from the RTRS constituencies:

Fernando Rodriguez (ALUR), Luciano Dabalá (AUSID), Carlos Dalmas (ADP), Katia Martinez (ADP), Alvaro Bertini (ADP), Sebastian Mazzilli (FUCREA), Carlos Collares (ERRO), Luana Ortiz (Cargill), Maria Leichner (Fundación ECOS), Alex Ehrenhaus (Los Grobo).

Ana Varsi (LSQA), Carolina Zamarripa (LSQA), Ines Martinez Bernié (LATU), Daniel Pipolo (LATU), Martin Fernandez (Campo Afuera), Silvia Tomassini (RENARE), Eduardo Di Landro (RENARE) as observers.

Under the general coordination of Cecilia Gabutti and assistance of Jimena Frojan, from the RTRS Technical Unit, the group held two meetings: in November 2010 and in March 2011.

The draft of the National Interpretation was subject to public consultation. The RTRS Executive Board approved the document on May 09, 2011.