Round Table on Responsible Soy Association

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Contents

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 lead 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 (**¡Error! No se encuentra el origen de la referencia.**) 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:

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.

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.

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 is 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.

Note: Not applicable for small farms.

3.4.2 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.

3.4.3 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 oil[1] 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:

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)

[1] Oil refers to motor oil.

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.

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 agrochemicals[2] 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.

5.6 1 There is no use of agrochemicals listed in the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions.

5.6.2 The use of Paraquat and Carbofuran is eliminated by June 2017.

5.6.3 During this phasing out period the use of Carbofuran and Paraquat should be controlled, if possible reduced according an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) plan developed by the producer, which explains under what specific circumstances the use of Paraquat and Carbofuran is allowed.

Note for 5.6.2: In the Case of Paraquat, the deadline for the prohibition for its use by June 2017 could be extended by the RTRS if enough evidence is put forward before June 2016 to demonstrate that at the time there are still no alternatives in the market (globally or locally), that can substitute it with less environmental and human risks and with similar costs.

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.

[2]Agrochemicals refers to all chemicals used including fertilizers and pesticides

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 2.0.

II. Soy growers using the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production Version 2.0 to implement good practice and achieve certification.

III. Group managers using the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production Version 2.0 to achieve certification of a group of soy growers.

Criterion	Guidance
1.1	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. Legal compliance should be verified through: • checking publicly available data on compliance, where available; • interviews with staff and stakeholders; and • field observations. Auditors must focus mainly on labour, tax, environmental, health and safety legislation. "All applicable legislation" refers to legislation related to the soy production and trade process. Annex 6: Applicable Law in
1.3	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. 1.3.2 Indicators shall be established by producers. 1.3.3 Diagnosis at group level as well as formulation of improvement plans could be carried out e.g., soil carbon content, use of agrochemicals, status of native vegetation, training, etc.
2.1	Documented evidence of workers' relevant personal data should be verified (e.g. sex and date of birth). Collected data should be locally appropriate and legal (e.g. it may not be appropriate or legal to ask about employees' religion in some countries). 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 employment if they are given reasonable notice. 2.1.1-2.1.3 Reference: ILO Convention 29 on Forced Labour and 105 on Abolition of Forced Labour. 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 lift or carry heavy loads. They are not exposed to any form of abuse and there is no evidence of trafficked, bonded or forced labour. 2.1.4-2.1.5 Reference: ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age and 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour. 2.1.4 Children under 18 do not perform hazardous work according to the nine hazardous occupations classified by the Ministry of Labour (based on the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, article 32, ILO Convention 189, ILO Convention 29, Code for Children and Adolescents, articles 133 and 134, Regulation on adolescent labour, Ministerial Resolution N° 442,04, section 10). 2.1.6-2.1.7 Discrimination includes, but is not limited to: any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, 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, lay-offs or retirement. Divergence in salary is not considered discriminatory when the company has a policy, which is fully known to the employees and which specifies different pay scales for different levels of qualifications,

Criterion	Guidance
	length of experience, etc. 2.1.6-2.1.7 Reference: ILO Convention 100 on Equal Remuneration and 111 on Discrimination. For family farms, children between 13 and 15 are allowed to carry out light productive activities during the peak season provided that they do not exceed 14 hours a week and do not interfere with their schooling (Act 2,026: Code for Children and Adolescents) .
2.2	"Workers indirectly employed on the farm" refers here to employees of service providers who carry out services directly related to the production process. In those countries where there is no requirement for formal labour contracts between workers and employers, documented evidence of the labour relationship (e.g. Register of employees at social security/employment agency) shall be provided. Although the General Labour Act accepts verbal contracts, only written contracts and/or other documents specifying labour conditions shall be considered, such as payment receipt or slip, labour insurance, membership of the Pension Fund Administrators (PFA) and/or the National Health Fund (NHF). Services directly related to the production process include: purchase of inputs and seeds, soil preparation, sowing, fertilization, tillage, application of agrochemicals, and harvest. The scope of related services would reach the first outsourcing level and the service contract shall establish outsourced workers' compliance with the same conditions as producers'.
2.3	References: ILO Convention 155 on Occupational Safety and Health, ILO Convention 184 on Safety and Health in Agriculture; ILO Recommendation 192 on Safety and Health in Agriculture. 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. 2.3.1 This indicator is met according to what is establish in Act 16.998 "Occupational health and safety" and in Supreme Decree 388 of 3rd December 2009." 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. 2.3.7 For small farmers, a joint emergency plan could be considered and evidence of medical assistance should be demonstrated.
2.4	2.4.1 Reference: ILO Convention 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise. This indicator is met pursuant to the General Labour Act. 2.4.3 Reference: ILO Convention 98 on the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining. Although there are groups and associations which workers may join, there is no farmers union in Bolivia.
2.5	"Workers indirectly employed on the farm" refers here to employees of service providers who carry out services directly related to the production process. Services directly related to the production process include: purchase of inputs and seeds, soil preparation, sowing, fertilization, tillage, application of agrochemicals, and harvest. According to the NTG, the minimum wages set by national legislation or sectoral agreements are appropriate to cover basic needs. 2.5.1 Pursuant to Supreme Decree 388, payment shall be in cash or mixed, provided that the cash payment is equal to or higher than the national minimum wage. Reference for 2.5.5 and 2.5.6: ILO Convention 1 on Hours of Work.

Criterion	Guidance
	2.5.9 If there is no Improvement Plan, producers shall submit one. Sections 41 and 42 of General Labour Act: holidays and Sundays may be compensated with working days if work places are far from towns or cities and/or due to the nature of work itself.
3.1	Communication channels need to use local languages and appropriate mediums (e.g. internet is not an appropriate mechanism for communication with communities that have no access to the internet). Communication requirements must be appropriate for identifying any conflict with traditional land users, as indicated in Criterion 3.2. 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. Local communities may be represented by their legitimate representatives in communication, negotiation or audit situations. Where this is the case, this does not exempt producers or auditors from the responsibility of communicating with other members of the community, especially groups such as the poor, illiterate, youth, women or indigenous. In the case of small farms, documented evidence is not required and is substituted by verbal evidence. It is important to include interviews with members of the community to evaluate the existence of communication channels and their appropriateness.
3.2	When applying for certification, producers will identify traditional land users. Traditional land users will provide reasonable proof that they have been exercising their 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. Traditional land users may be represented by their legitimate representatives in communication, negotiation or audit situations. Where this is the case, this does not exempt producers or auditors from the responsibility of communicating with other members of the community. 3.2.1 The community rights assessment should aim at: a) identifying the individual and collective uses and rights of traditional land users; b) identifying the places and landscape conditions needed to satisfy these rights; c) identifying the places/issues where there is conflict between property rights and traditional land use rights; d) reaching a solution to resolve possible conflicting land uses and/or agree on proposals for compensation. Where a legal judgement has been reached, the terms of this judgement shall be respected. If there is litigation in process, while this is *sub judice* (under litigation; decision pending), this will not prejudice access to certification as long as guidance provided by the judge is followed. In the absence of such guidance, traditional land users may continue to exercise the claimed rights until the case is resolved.
3.3	Interviews with members of local communities and their representatives are important to verify compliance with this criterion. 3.3.3 In the case of the term "In a timely manner", relevance is given according to the severity of the complaint (the higher the severity, the shorter the response time).
3.4	3.4.1 Evidence could be a record of the proportion of local employees. 3.4.3 Refers to goods and services fundamental for production activities. 3.4.3 Evidence includes quotations of services submitted by local suppliers.
4.1	The assessment should be appropriate to the scale of the operation and the new infrastructure. 4.1.1 Environmental impact assessments (EIA) are performed pursuant to what is set forth in the regulations of Act 1,333, Supreme Decree Nº 24,176 "Environmental control and prevention

Criterion	Guidance
	regulation", which set permissible limits trough the indicators established therein as an instrument to monitor compliance of environmental impact management regarding water, noise and other kinds of pollution. 4.1.2 Environmental impact assessments, environmental declarations and sheets are performed by natural or legal persons duly registered and accredited by the competent authority (RENCA). Activities, works or projects requiring EIAs are set out in the regulations of Act 1,333 and refer to those that may cause current or potential environmental degradation. Examples of large infrastructure would be silos, water wells, bridges, local roads, drainage, reservoirs. Such examples do not exclude other activities, works or projects.
4.2	4.2.4 Existing programmes for the reuse or recycling of waste products include: • *Programa Campo Limpio* (APIA) 4.2.5 This should be documented for large and medium-sized producers. For small farms, producers only need to know which residues are produced and what to do with each of them. Reference: "Regulation on Hazardous Substances" and "Regulation on Solid Waste Management" (Act 1,333).
4.3	On farms which produce multiple crops, an estimate of the use of fossil fuel for soy production should be made. An example of justification for an increase in the intensity of the use of fossil fuels could be when a whole harvest is lost due to drought and has to be sown again. 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, the equivalent fossil fuel saving should be quantified. 4.3.1 Large and medium-sized producers keep mandatory records since Diesel is a controlled substance in Bolivia. Producers of any size may keep such records using the machine-hour indicator. There should be an indicator measuring greenhouse gas emissions during production and the moment of certification should be taken as a baseline of this indicator. "Activities related to soy production involve soil preparation, sowing, transport within the farm, tillage, spraying, harvest. Producers shall inform if they use fossil fuels (including their own use or use by service providers) and justify differences between seasons. Where it is impossible to make use of estimates directly related to soy production, a calculation of use may be made at farm level and then, the proportion for soy shall be estimated. 4.3.2 There may be annual fluctuations in the intensity of fossil fuel use due to natural yield variations. The trend should be monitored over several years. Small producers may comply with this indicator, although this is not a requirement. 4.3.4: Act 337 = Law on the support of food production and forest restitution.
4.4	4.4.1.2 c) Options 1 and 2 only apply to areas which are not native forests (as stated in 4.4.1.2 b and c). Therefore, native forests cannot be deforested even if an official land use map (Option 1) permits this. Official maps in Bolivia include: • Soil Use Plan 1995 • Sustainable Forest Production Lands – PROYECTO BOLFOR I, BOLFOR II • Permanent Forest Production Lands (ABT, 2010)

Criterion	Guidance
	• Major land use capacity maps – Agrarian Superintendence Land Use Map, Ministry of Land 2010 Soil Use Plan 2000 (Santa Cruz) Afforestation and Forest Cover Map 2010 Deforestation and forest regeneration map 2000-2010 (SERNAP 2013) High Conservation Value Areas for Bolivia (Araujo 2005, 2010 prepared by FAN, commissioned by SERNAP) High Conservation Value Areas for the department of Santa Cruz (Quiroga 2011, 2012, prepared by FAN, commissioned by the Government of Santa Cruz) http://www.santacruz.gob.bo/turistica/mapas/descargas/index.php?IdMenu=30067 4.4.1.2 c) Option 1: Maps used for this purpose have been subject to adequate and effective public consultation. 4.4.1.2 c) Option 2: HCVA assessment should be undertaken using existing guidance, e.g., HCV toolkit. The assessors should be recognised by the RTRS or the HCV network. 4.4.2 Traditional land users will provide reasonable proof that they have been exercising their use or access rights on the area of the property over the 10 years prior to May 2009. Definition of native forest: Areas of native vegetation of 1 hectare or more, with over 35% of canopy cover, where some trees (at least 10 trees per hectare) reach 10 m in height (or are able to reach these thresholds *in situ* (i.e. in that soil/climate combination)). The biomes in Bolivia that fall within this definition and where soy expansion could potentially occur are: • Amazonian forests • *Chiquitano* dry forest • *Cerrado* • *Gran Chaco* • *Chaco Serrano* • Flooded savannahs of *Llanos de Moxos* and *Pantanal* • Tucuman-Bolivian forest 4.4.2 Indigenous Native Peasant Territories: In case of conflict, the body settling it is the INRA. Reference: Supreme Decree 29215.
4.5	The map and plan should be appropriate to the size of the operation. In group certification, the group manager may keep the map centrally and be responsible for keeping and developing a conservation plan. 4.5.2 Identified by the Land Use Plan (POP, for its acronym in Spanish). The land use plan shall ensure that the native forest area maintains environmental services and the continuity of ecological processes, avoiding the establishment of islands. 4.5.3 The implementation of No hunting signs is suggested.
5.1	5.1.2 Where appropriate, parameters such as pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and electrical conductivity should be monitored. Monitoring at basin level should be considered. 5.1.2 Where there are wells, these should be used to monitor ground water. Maintenance of water flow shall be ensured, i.e. water quantity and quality. Parameters shall be measured according to Act 1,333. 5.1.2: For this indicator, it should be taken into account that in most cases producers are not the only parties responsible for the quality of surface and ground water. Water quality may also be affected by thrid party activities outside the farm on which producers cannot have an impact. At the moment of certification, a base date shall be determined which must coincide, at least, with the certification date.

Criterion	Guidance
	Information provided by organizations outside the government could be considered valid. Should base diversion or degradation be detected, a test shall be performed to determine if it was caused by producers' direct activities. If they were responsible for diversion or degradation, corrective actions shall be carried out. All related agricultural practices should be recorded to reduce impact on surface and ground water. 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.
5.2	5.2.1 The term "riparian strip" is included in the term "Conservation easement", defined in Act 1,700. Restoration plans and the riparian strip width should have the POP and comply with the provisions of Forest Act N° 1,700. Law on wetland management – Departmental bill 100m riparian strip- depending on the flow – Enforcement authority: *ABT AUTORIDAD BOSQUES Y TIERRAS* (Land and Forest Authority) POP ESTABLISHES AREAS AND ABT ESTABLISHES SPECIES AND HEIGHTS, IN THE RULE. Act 337 sets forth parameters to recover conservation easements with native species.
5.3	5.3.1 Techniques for maintaining soil quality could include: • Conservation agriculture: CROP ROTATION, ZERO TILLAGE, BIOLOGICAL CONTROL, IPM, IDM, shelterbelt • Integrated Fertilization • Integrated pest management • Rational use of agrochemicals -drift 5.3.2 Techniques for controlling soil erosion could include: • Analysis of available organic matter (Shelterbelt Vs Soil) • Management of sloping areas • Maintenance of permanent soil cover • Zero tillage • AVOID OVERGRAZING/COMPACTION 5.3.3 Indicators of adequate monitoring: • Analysis of organic matter • Total nitrogen (TN) (5% of organic matter) • Phosphorus (P) • pH • Electrical conductivity • Soil field capacity • Surface residue measurement (Quality and quantity 30 days before sowing +/- 10 days) • Potassium • Sulphur • Sodium • Calcium • Magnesium • Microelements/Macro (GYPSUM) • Cation exchange • Permanent Wilting Point (PWP) • Available Water (AW)

Criterion	Guidance
5.4	Surface and ground water includes lakes, rivers, marshes, swamps, underground springs, aquifers/water tables. The scale and context, especially for small farms, should be taken into account —this relates to both the expected ICM level and the records maintained. 5.4.1 Small producers should have programmes on the rational use of agrochemicals at group level. 5.4.2 The parameters that are monitored include the number of applications of phitosanitary products per crop cycle, the volume of phitosanitary products used per hectare, and product toxicological class. 5.4.2 The level of potential harmfulness of a phitosanitary product may be determined from its WHO class for the purpose of this criterion. 5.4.2 Where targets are not met, documented evidence is presented to justify this. 5.4.3 Agrochemicals used should be those approved by the SENASAG, pursuant to rule 055/2002, Regulation for recording and controlling pesticides, fertilizers and related substances for agricultural use. Reducing phitosanitary products will depend on the market availability of substitute products and the risk-benefit assessment. 5.4.4 Both local and national legislation should be taken into account.
5.5	5.5.1 Records are kept for at least 5 years. This does not apply to records from years prior to certification. 5.5.1 In the case of small producers, these records would apply to formed groups. 5.5.2 Washing of containers should be carried out using triple rinsing procedures (including reuse of the rinse water in the tank mix), using high pressure techniques associated with mechanical application. "*Campo Limpio*" Programme, APIA. Collected from large companies, recycled and made into tubes. In some municipalities, it also applies to small producers. APIA recommendations could be followed. 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. 5.5.2 and 5.5.3 The provisions set forth in Act 1,333 and its regulations should be complied with. Regulation on activities involving hazardous substances and regulation on solid waste management.
5.6	See Annex 9: List of Pollutants from the Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention.
5.7	Records of use of biological control agents should be used as proof of compliance with this criterion. 5.7.2 The scale and context, especially for small farms, should be taken into account. Biological control is not usually used at present and, if it is, records shall be taken as proof of compliance.
5.8.	5.8.2 Producers or group managers shall communicate to SENASAG and/or ANAPO the identification of new pests, invasive species or severe outbreaks of existing pests. Written evidence of such communication should be recorded.
5.9	5.9.1 Factors that influence drift include, among others, wind speed and direction, temperature, equipment utilized and topography. 5.9.1 and 5.9.2 Requirements for small farms should be appropriate to the scale and context. 5.9.1 and 5.9.2 For group certification of small farms – group managers could provide documented procedures and maintain records of weather conditions.

Criterion	Guidance
	5.9.2 Good agricultural practices: • Equipment calibration • Wind speed verification • Relative air humidity • Verification of temperature and wind direction 5.9.3 For aerial spraying, this must have colour identification. In the case of tractor spraying, notice shall be given through loudspeakers or horns. This applies to small, medium-sized and large producers.
5.10	5.10.1 Producers introducing the change are responsible for implementing a surrounding shelterbelt at a minimum distance of 50m from adjacent lots or from the closest shelterbelt to the adjacent ones.
5.11	5.11.1 Purchased and own use seeds shall be certified by Iniaf: *Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agropecuaria y Forestal.* Seeds for own use cannot be sold as seeds. Ref: Ministerial Resolution – General Rule on agricultural seeds and their specific associated rules.

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	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. HCV1. Areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia). 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. HCV3. Areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems. HCV4. Areas that provide basic ecosystem services in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control). HCV5. Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health). HCV6. Areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).
Indicators	The 'operational' level of a standard expressed in measurable statements which allow assessment of conformance.
Indirectly employed workers	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. Further definition of those '*services directly related to the production process*' should be carried out by national interpretation processes.
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: Integrated Crop Management (ICM)

	Measures and Practices in Soy Production 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.
Principles	The 'intent' level of the standard, expressed in fundamental statements about a desired outcome.
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.
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, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres (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
Small producers	INRA (National Institute of Agrarian Reform) considers Small Producer to that agricultural activity which is carried on up to 50 Hectares

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 2.0.
- 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.

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

Measure	Practices
6. Emission reduction	6a. Use of adequate and well calibrated equipment 6b. Spray-free zone towards principal water courses in accordance with professional agrochemical specialist's advice 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.

Annex 6: Applicable Law in Bolivia

- General Labour Act
- Act 16.998 on occupational health and safety
- Supreme Decree 388
- Ministerial Resolutions issued by the Ministry of Labour
- Political Constitution of the State (System on Environment, Natural Resources, Land and Territory)
- Act N° 1,700, Forestry Law
- Act N° 1,715, National Agrarian Reform Service
- Act N° 3,545, Agrarian Reform Renewal
- Act N° 2,553 (Land Use Plan of Santa Cruz)
- Supreme Decree N° 29,215 (identify)
- Legal framework around the Land Use Planning process (PDOTs, PMOT and POP), which comprises laws and rules that, on the one hand, refer to the technical side of Land Use Planning and, on the other hand, are directly or indirectly associated with soil use
- Act N° 1,333, Environment
- Autonomy Act, which grants new competencies to the political-administrative units of the national territory
- Act 2,026: Code for Children and Adolescents
- Supreme Decree 29802: Law on Servitude and Forced Labour
- “Regulation on Hazardous Substances” (Act 1,333)
- “Regulation on Solid Waste Management” (Act 1,333)
- Act 337: Law on the support of food production and forest restitution
- Supreme Decree 29215: Regulatory Decree of Act 1,715
- Ministerial Resolution – General Rule on agricultural seeds and their specific associated rules

Round Table on Responsible Soy Association

Annex 7: Progressive entry level

1. Introduction

In order to involved 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.

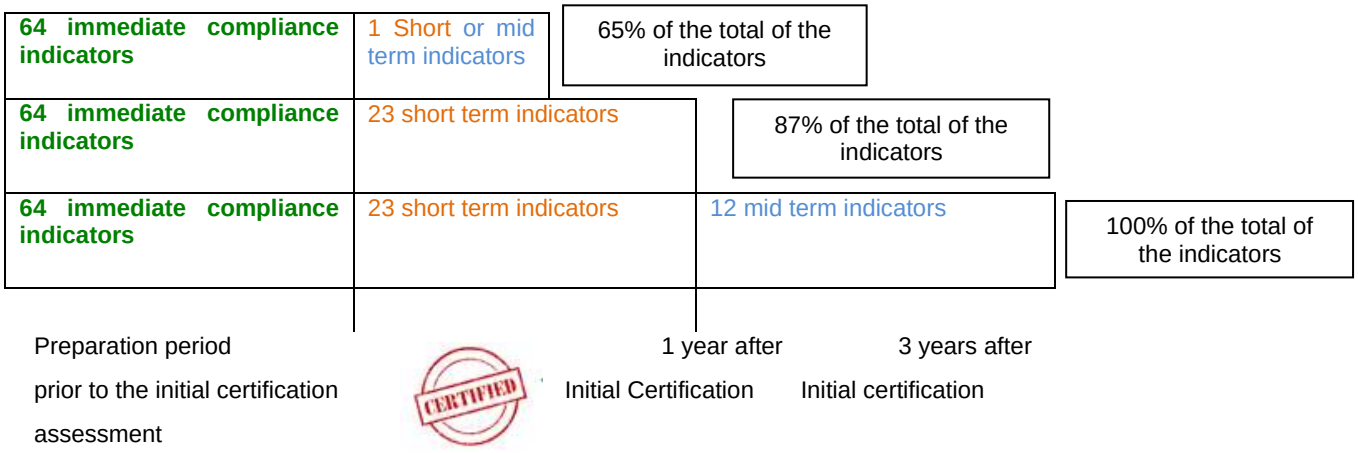
2. Classification of the indicators within each criteria

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

Category
Inmediate 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 5 indicators 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.



The percentage of the indicators to comply, only corresponds to that defined as inmediate, short and mid term. Those who are in grey color, are not part of the percentage to comply in each year.

4. National Interpretation of the Classification.

The current approach was considered based on the RTRS Principles and Criteria Indicators and the Bolivian legislation. Where Bolivian 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 Bolivia.

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

Indicators	**National Legislation**
2.2.3 All workers are provided with adequate and appropriate training and clear instructions on fundamental rights related to work, health and safety as well as any other recommendation or guidance that may be necessary.	Act 16.998 – Law on Occupational Health and Safety, Section 6, subsection 22
2.3.1 Producers and their employees demonstrate awareness and understanding of safety and health issues.	Act 16.998 – Law on Occupational Health and Safety - Section 6, subsection 1; Section 7, subsection 1
2.5.2 Deductions from wages for disciplinary purposes are not made, unless legally permitted. Wages and benefits are detailed and clear to workers, who are paid in a manner convenient to them. Wages paid are recorded by the employer.	Regulation of Supreme Decree 0388 on Servitude Relationships
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.	Regulation of Supreme Decree 0388 on Servitude Relationships General Labour Act – Sections 41 and 42
4.2.3 There are mechanisms to prevent spills of lubricants and other pollutants.	Act 1,333 – Regulation on Activities involving Hazardous Substances
4.2.5 There is a waste management plan including all property areas.	Act 1,333 – Regulation on Activities involving Hazardous Substances and Regulation on Solid Waste Management
4.5.2 There is a plan, which is being implemented, to ensure that native vegetation is being kept (except for areas under Criterion 4.4).	It is binding through presentation of Land Use Plan (POP, for its acronym in Spanish)
5.2.2 Where riparian areas vegetation has been eliminated, there is a plan, including a timetable, which is being implemented for such vegetation restoration.	It is binding through presentation of Land Use Plan (POP, for its acronym in Spanish)"
5.5.3 Transportation and storage of agrochemicals is safe and all applicable health, safety and environmental precautions are implemented.	Act 1,333 - Regulation on Activities involving Hazardous Substances
5.11.1 All purchased seeds must come from known legal quality sources.	Ministerial Resolution – General Rule on agricultural seeds and their specific associated rules
5.11.2 Seeds propagated by producers themselves may be used, provided that appropriate seed production rules are followed and legal requirements related to intellectual property rights are met.	Ministerial Resolution – General Rule on agricultural seeds and their specific associated rules

5. Global Clasification and references:

64 Indicators	Immediate Compliance Indicators
23 Indicators	Short-term Compliance indicators (1 year)
12 Indicators	Mid-term minor Compliance Indicators (3 years)
1 indicator	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. A 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	5.5.1 There are records of the use of agrochemicals, including:	
		a) products purchased and applied, quantity and dates;	

	containers, is monitored to ensure compliance with good practice.	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.	
		5.6.2 The use of Paraquat and Carbofuran is eliminated by June 2017.	
		5.6.3 During this phasing out period the use of Carbofuran and Paraquat should be controlled, if possible reduced according an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) plan developed by the producer, which explains under what specific circumstances the use of Paraquat and Carbofuran is allowed	
	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].

Active Substance	% 1	Formulation	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

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

Active Substance	% 1	Formulation	Tox
2,4-D, dimetilamina	82,200%	SL	II
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

Active Substance	% 1	Formulation	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 cuartenarios	12,000%	SL	II
Imazalil	50,000%	EC	II
Tiodicarb	30,000%	FS	II
2,4-D, dimetilamina	60,000%	SL	II

Active Substance	% 1	Formulation	Tox
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
Fenitrotion	25,000%	EC	II
Imidacloprid	35,000%	SC	II
Imidacloprid	10,000%	SC	II

Active Substance	% 1	Formulation	Tox
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
Clodinafop-propargil	24,000%	EC	II
Difenoconazol	25,000%	EC	II
Lambda cialotrina	5,000%	EC	II

Active Substance	% 1	Formulation	Tox
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
Cipermetrina	25,000%	EC	II
Azinfos metil	20,000%	SC	Ib
Imidacloprid	35,000%	SC	II
Clorpirifos etil	51,800%	EC	II

Active Substance	% 1	Formulation	Tox
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
Imidacloprid	60,000%	SC	II
Imidacloprid	60,000%	SC	II
2,4-D, sódico	57,800%	SL	II
Paraquat	24,000%	SL	Ib
Alfa-CIPERMETRINA	0,100%	GW	II

Active Substance	% 1	Formulation	Tox
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	Ib
Bifentrin	40,000%	EC	II

Annex 9: Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention

1. Stockholm Convention

Chemical substance	CAS Nº
Aldrin*	309-00-2
Chlordane*	57-74-9
Dieldrin*	60-57-1
Endrin*	72-20-8
Heptachlor*	76-44-8
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1
Mirex*	2385-85-5
Toxaphene*	8001-35-2
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)*	--
DDT (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis (4-chlorophenyl) ethane)	50-29-3
Dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (CDD/PCDF)	--
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	--

2. Rotterdam Convention

Chemical substance	CAS Nº
2,4,5 – T	93-76-5
Aldrin	309-00-2
Captafol	2425-06-1
Chlordane	57-74-9
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6
DDT	50-29-3
Dieldrin	60-57-1
Dinoseb and Dinoseb salts	88-85-7
1,2-dibromoethane (EDB)	106-93-4
Endosulfan	115-29-7
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7

Chemical substance	CAS Nº
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1
Heptachlor	76-44-8
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1
Lindane	58-89-9
Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds	--
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5
Monocrotophos (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	6923-22-4
Metamidophos (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	10265-92-6
Phosphamidon (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)	13171-21-6
(mixture, isomers (E) and (Z))	23783-98-4
(isomer (Z))	297-99-4
(isomer (E))	--
Methyl-parathion (certain formulations of methyl-parathion emulsifiable concentrates (EC) with 19.5%, 40%, 50% and 60% active ingredient and dusts containing 1.5%, 2% and 3% active ingredient)	298-00-0
Parathion (including all formulations of this substance - aerosols, dry dusts (DD), emulsifiable concentrates (EC), granules (GR) and wettable powders (WP) – except capsule suspensions (CS))	56-38-2
Crocidolite	12001-28-4
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	59080-40-9
(hexa-)	27858-07-7
(octa-)	13654-09-6
(deca-)	--
Industrial	--
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	1336-36-3
Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)	61788-33-8
Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7

Annex 10: Bolivian National Technical Group (NTG) Members

The Bolivian National Technical Group was formed by the following representatives of the RTRS constituencies:

1st Meeting (OCT 2010) :

1	Alvaro Rico Ramallo	Industrias de Aceite SA	Industry
2	Edward Boris Cuadros V.	El Tejar SA	Producers
3	Patricia Duran	IBNORCA	Observer
4	Ricardo Baya	IBNORCA	Observer
5	Richard Trujillo M.	ANAPO	Producers
6	Pedro H. Zaccarelli Davoli	Producer	Producers
7	Andreas Noack	IBCE	Industry
8	Josefina Eisele	ONG	Civil Society
9	Susana Terrero	ANAPO- filial San Julian	Producers
10	Fernando Asturizaga	ANAPO	Producers
11	Cecilia Theulé	IBCE	Industry

2nd Meeting (FEB 2014):

1	Diana M. Sabillón Garay	IBCE	Industry
2	Victor Hugo Magallanes	WWF Bolivia	Civil Society
3	David Velasco	CADEX	Industry
4	Maria Lourdes Espinoza	Solidaridad	Civil Society
5	Kenji Bravo	CAICO	Industry
6	Elmo Sanchez	5 Estrellas Agropastoril	Producers
7	Jaime Hernandez	Anapo	Producers
8	Tania Nataly Colque	Environmental Consultant	Observer
9	Patricia Duran	IBNORCA	Observer
10	Roberto Nakasato	Fundacruz	Producers
11	Daniel Larrea	Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza	Civil Society
12	Antonio Guardia Roca	ANAPO	Producers
13	Ricardo Trujillo	ANAPO	Producers
14	Rodrigo Magariños	IBCE	Industry
15	Pablo Soria	APIA	Producers
16	Hugo Perrogon	Nutrioil	Industry

Under the general coordination of the RTRS Technical Unit representatives, Jimena Frojan and Facundo Cativiela and local Coordinator Jaime Hernandez from ANAPO, the GTN held two meetings, one in October 2010 and a second one held in February 2014. The document draft of the NI was submitted for public consultation for 60 days in RTRS website and submitted to a live public consultation in February 2012.

RTRS Executive Board approved the document on August 27th, 2014.