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Table of Contents

Preamble	ii
Principle 1: Legal Compliance and Good Business Practice	3
Principle 2: Responsible Labor Conditions	3
Principle 3: Responsible Community Relations.....	5
Principle 4: Environmental Responsibility	6
Principle 5: Good Agricultural Practice.....	7
Annex 1: Guidance for Canada.....	11
Annex 2: Acronyms.....	13
Annex 3: Glossary.....	26
Annex 4: Responsible Conversion	28
Annex 5: Integrated Crop Management Measures & Practices	30
Annex 6: Applicable Canadian and Provincial Legislation	31
Annex 7: Progressive Entry Level	35
Annex 8: WHO Class 1a, 1b, 2	47
Annex 9: Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention	48
Rotterdam Convention Pesticides	48
Stockholm Convention Pesticides	49
Annex 10: Canadian National Technical Group (NTG) Members	50



Round Table on Responsible Soy Association

Preamble

Development of this Document: The Roundtable on Responsible Soy Standard for Responsible Soy Production, version 2.0 (RTRS Standard) is the result of a multi-stakeholder development process, which involved representatives from the three RTRS membership constituencies, and included several public consultation periods.

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

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

Review: The standard will be reviewed not less than once every five years and not more than once every three years unless exceptions are identified or unless the RTRS Executive Board or General Assembly determines otherwise. In Version 2.0 of this standard, one criterion (criterion 4.4) needs to be reviewed within 2 years.

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

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

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

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

Principle 1: Legal Compliance and Good Business Practice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1.3.1 A review process is carried out which identifies those social, environmental and agricultural aspects of the operation (on and off farm) where improvement is desirable.

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

- 1.3.2 A number of indicators are selected and a baseline is established to be able to monitor continual improvement on those aspects where desired improvements have been identified.

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

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

Principle 2: Responsible Labor Conditions

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

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

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

- 2.1.1 No forced, compulsory, bonded, trafficked or otherwise involuntary labor is used at any stage of production.
- 2.1.2 No workers of any type are required to lodge their identity papers with anyone and no part of their salary, benefits or property is retained, by the owner or any 3rd party, unless permitted by law.
- 2.1.3 Spouses and children of contracted workers are not obliged to work on the farm.
- 2.1.4 Children and minors (below 18) do not conduct hazardous work or any work that jeopardizes their physical, mental or moral well-being.
- 2.1.5 Children under 15 (or higher age as established in national law) do not carry out productive work. They may accompany their family to the field as long as they are not exposed to hazardous, unsafe or unhealthy situations and it does not interfere with their schooling
- 2.1.6 There is no engagement in, support for, or tolerance of any form of discrimination.

2.1.7 All workers receive equal remuneration for work of equal value, equal access to training and benefits and equal opportunities for promotion and for filling all available positions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4.3 All workers have the right to perform collective bargaining.

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

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

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

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

- 2.5.3 Normal weekly working hours do not exceed 48 hours. Weekly overtime hours do not exceed 12 hours.
- 2.5.4 If additional overtime hours are necessary the following conditions are met:
 - It only occurs for limited periods of time (eg. peak harvest, planting).
 - Where there is a trade union or representative organization the overtime conditions are negotiated and agreed with that organization.
 - Where there is no trade union or representative organization agreement the average working hours in the two-month period after the start of the exceptional period still do not exceed 60 hours per week.
- 2.5.5 Working hours per worker are recorded by the employer.
- 2.5.6 Overtime work at all times is voluntary and paid according to legal or sector standards. In case overtime work is needed, workers receive timely notification. Workers are entitled to at least one day off following every six consecutive days of work.
- 2.5.7 Salaried workers have all entitlements and protection in national law and practice with respect to maternity. Workers taking maternity leave are entitled to return to their employment on the same terms and conditions that applied to them prior to taking leave and they are not subject to any discrimination, loss of seniority or deductions of wages.
- 2.5.8 If workers are paid per result, a normal 8 hour working day allows workers, (men and women), to earn at least the national or sector established minimum wage.
- 2.5.9 If employees live on the farm, they have access to affordable and adequate housing, food and potable water. If charges are made for these, such charges are in accordance with market conditions. The living quarters are safe and have at least basic sanitation.

Principle 3: Responsible Community Relations

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

- 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;

Where it is used for generation of energy including charcoal production and for drying crops;

Where only small-caliber residual vegetation from land clearing remains after all useable material has been removed for other uses.

4.2.2 There is adequate storage and disposal of fuel, batteries, tires, lubricants, sewage and other waste.

4.2.3 There are facilities to prevent spills of oil¹ and other pollutants.

4.2.4 Re-use and recycling are utilized wherever possible.

4.2.5 There is a residue management plan including all areas of the property.

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

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

4.3.1 Total direct fossil fuel use over time is recorded, and its volume per hectare and per unit of product for all activities related to soy production is monitored.

4.3.2 If there is an increase in the intensity of fossil fuel used, there is a justification for this. If no justification is available there is an action plan to reduce use.

4.3.3 Soil organic matter is monitored to quantify change in soil carbon and steps are taken to mitigate negative trends.

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

¹ Oil refers to motor oil

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.)

or

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

Any area already cleared for agriculture or pasture before May 2009 and used for agriculture or pasture within the past 12 years can be used for soy expansion, unless regenerated vegetation has reached the definition of native forest (see glossary).

There is no expansion in native forests (see glossary)

In areas that are not native forest (see glossary), expansion into native habitat only occurs according to one of the following two options:

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.

A 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 for further information on ICM.

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

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

- 5.4.2 There is an implemented plan that contains targets for reduction of potentially harmful phytosanitary products over time.
- 5.4.3 Use of phytosanitary products follows legal requirements and professional recommendations (or, if professional recommendations are not available, manufacturer's recommendations) and includes rotation of active ingredients to prevent resistance.
- 5.4.4 Records of monitoring of pests, diseases, weeds and natural predators are maintained.

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

- 5.5.1 There are records of the use of agrochemicals, including:
 - a) products purchased and applied, quantity and dates;
 - Identification of the area where the application was made;
 - Names of the persons that carried out the preparation of the products and field application;
 - Identification of the application equipment used;
 - 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.

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

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.

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 for Canada

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 Reference	National Interpretation In Canada
1.1	<p>Guidelines for Producers and Auditors:</p> <p>Producers need to have access to information which enables them to know what the law requires them to do. Examples include having a register of laws, or access to relevant advice on legislation.</p> <p>Verifying the relevant legislation is online through government websites may be one method to confirm availability of legislation. The auditor may also confirm the producer can demonstrate awareness of and compliance with relevant legislation. This can be accomplished by several means, including demonstration of the producer's access to legal advice (e.g. lawyer) or access to relevant new policy and legislation is available to the producer through grower associations and commodity/trade groups.</p> <p>Legal compliance should be verified through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • checking publicly available data on compliance where available; • interviews with staff and stakeholders; and • field observations <p>In order to check the producer's compliance with legal requirements, the auditor may check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of land ownership/rental/lease; - Agrochemical license (if applicable); - Employment records (if applicable); - Health and safety documentation (if applicable and required per existing provincial and federal health and safety legislation); - Nutrient management documentation. <p>If any RTRS principle contained herein is found to be in conflict with Canadian law, that provision will be considered null and void for auditing purposes. If the law is stricter than the RTRS principle, the producer shall follow Canadian law. When RTRS principle is stricter than Canadian law, the producer should attempt to follow the RTRS principle, provided it is not in contradiction with the Canadian law.</p> <p>Under Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA), grower must be in compliance with all applicable laws. (www.hc-sc.gc.ca)</p>
1.2	<p>Guidelines for Producers and Auditors:</p> <p>Acceptable verification of legal use rights to land can be found through evidence including deeds, land ownership documents, lease contracts, court order, and/or rental agreement. A written agreement, signed and witnessed between all partners, landowner and farmer, must be present for RTRS soybean production, in the case of rented/leased land.</p> <p>When Deed/Ownership is Subject to Formal Litigation:</p> <p>The property will only be certified after the conclusion of any judicial process related to the deed or to land ownership rights or when there is a ruling from a judge.</p> <p>Where there is more than one deed/ownership for the same property and when under formal litigation:</p> <p>If there is no ruling from a judge, such property will not be certified under RTRS Standards.</p>

<p>1.3</p>	<p>It is recognized that sometimes there may not be improvement for specific continual improvement indicators due to circumstances beyond the control of the certificate holder. Indicators of continuous improvement shall be collected by the producer him/herself (the effectiveness of the number of indicators submitted shall be analyzed by the auditor, having at least one indicator for each principle).</p> <p>Guideline for Producers and Auditors: For group certification, monitoring at group level must be applied where it is considered appropriate.</p> <p>Indicators identifying continual improvement <u>may</u> include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil health; - Documented use of agrochemicals; - State of riparian vegetation; - Documented workplace training; - Document workplace health and safety improvements; - Business enhancement; - Equipment improvement (decreasing GHG emission); - Documented habitat restoration activities; - Communication with community regarding soy production. <p>Because of the various levels of sustainability regarding soy producers globally, continuous improvement shall be specific to the individual producer and his/her practices. Improvement on-farm can include environmental, social, and economical improvements, of any degree, small or large, depending on the complexity and extent to which the producer already conforms to good business practices, good management practices, and the standards of RTRS.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>In relation to compliance of these requirements by third parties (Note 1): Operations are expected to have a mechanism in place which enables them to adequately verify the compliance of their service providers. Auditors should evaluate the verification mechanism of the operations, to determine whether a sample of service providers should also be assessed by the auditors. This includes contractors and operators who complete tasks on-farm (Indirect workers)</p>
<p>2.1</p>	<p>Guidelines for Producers and Auditors: All individuals, organizations, and companies in Canada must operate under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Documented evidence of relevant personal data of workers should be verified. This can be done through the regulatory system already in place through Canada Revenue Agency, provided consent is provided by the worker. The producer can provide this information to the auditor in order to verify employee's on-farm.</p> <p>2.1.1-2.1.3 Personnel shall be free to leave their work place after their hours of work have been completed and be free to terminate their employment, provided that they give reasonable notice. This may be verified through declaration from employees provided to the certifying body.</p> <p>2.1.1-2.1.3 Reference: ILO Convention 29 on Forced Labor and 105 on Abolition of Forced Labor.</p> <p>Supporting Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canada Labour Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. L-2) – Part III – Employment Standards - Canada Labour Standards Regulations (C.R.C., c. 986) - Canadian Human Rights Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. H-6) - Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Regulations (C.R.C., c.1015) <p>Please see Annex for more relevant Canadian legislation.</p> <p>2.1.4-2.1.5 Children and minors (below 18) do not work in dangerous locations, in unhealthy situations, at night, or with dangerous substances or equipment, nor do they carry heavy loads. They are not exposed to any form of abuse and there is no evidence of trafficked, bonded or forced labor.</p> <p>2.1.4-2.1.5 Reference: ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age and 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labor.</p> <p>For information on child labour laws on-farm, consult the document, “Guide to Child Labour Laws in Canada” (link below). This guide discusses the national legislation regarding child labour, as well as contact information for provincial-based information and legislation. Exceptions to 2.14 exist and are compliant with provincial law. On family farms, children between 13 and 15 years of age may carry out light productive activities during peak season, providing this does not exceed 14 hours per week (or less, if required by law) and does not interfere with their schooling. This circumstance may only exist when permitted by provincial law.</p> <p>The auditor should check the appropriate provincial law (http://www.naalc.org/migrant/english/pdf/mgcanchl_en.pdf).</p>

	<p>Individual provincial regulation and distinction can be found at: http://www.naalc.org/migrant/english/pdf/mqcanchl_en.pdf</p> <p>Relevant Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occupational Health and Safety Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.1) - Occupational health and Safety Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. O-1.01) - Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (R.S.S. 1993, c. O-1.1) <p>2.1.6-2.1.7 Discrimination includes, but is not limited to: any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, social class, nationality, religion, disability, sex, sexual orientation, pregnancy, HIV status, union membership or political association, with the purpose or effect of annulling, affecting or prejudicing the recognition, fruition or equal exercise of rights or liberties at work, be it in the process of contracting, remuneration, access to training, promotion, lay-offs or retirement.</p> <p>Divergence in compensation is not considered discriminatory when the company has a policy, which is fully known to the employees and that specifies different pay scales for different levels of qualifications, length of experience etc.</p> <p>Guidance for Auditors: As law outlines, documented evidence of relevant personal data of workers can be verified through existing requirements on the producer to provide such documentation to Revenue Canada under Canada Revenue Agency Act (S.C. 1999, c.17), and Income Tax Regulations (C.R.C., c. 945), provided consent is provided from the worker to disclose this information.</p> <p>Reference: ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination and ILO Convention 100 on Equal Remuneration, definition of the Public Ministry of Labor, as ratified by Canada.</p> <p>Website for Relevant Labour Legislation http://www.labour.gc.ca/eng/resources/laws/index.shtml</p> <p>Website for Relevant Labour Legislation http://www.labour.gc.ca/eng/resources/laws/index.shtml</p> <p>Please see Annex for more relevant Canadian legislation.</p>
<p>2.2</p>	<p>Guidelines for Producers and Auditors: Proof of employment compliance can be demonstrated through legally-required employment documentation.</p> <p>Where law does not require a written agreement (e.g. with a service provider), a verbal contract shall fulfill this requirement. If employees of the service provider are working on-farm, they must have a written agreement of employment with the service provider.</p> <p>2.2.1 This can be verified through existence of a written agreement, as required by law.</p> <p>2.2.3 There should be proof of health and safety training available</p> <p>All employees, directly or indirectly employed (e.g. land preparation, planting, custom spraying, harvesting) on the farm are required, by law, to be properly informed of and trained for their tasks, which may include documentation of this training, as per legislation below marked with an *. This training must be in the language of the worker and workplace, with comprehensible instructions about the rights at work, health and safety, and necessary guidance for all workers, as outlined by Health and Safety legislation.</p> <p>2.2 <i>Workers indirectly employed on the farm</i> refers here to employees of service providers who carry out services directly related to the production process.</p> <p>Services directly related to the production process include all services that are related to production of soybeans that occur on-farm or provided by contractors, on-farm. These services include, but are not limited to, custom planting/spraying/harvesting, insect scouting, manure application and nutrient management.</p> <p>Supporting Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canada Labour Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. L-2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Part I - Industrial Relations o *Part II - Occupational Health and Safety o *Part III - Employment Standards - *Canada Labour Standards Regulations (C.R.C., c. 986) - *Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations (SOR/86-304) <p>Website for Relevant Labour Legislation: http://www.labour.gc.ca/eng/resources/laws/index.shtml</p>

<p>2.3</p>	<p>See Clarification 2.2</p> <p>When a producer outsources a service, the service provider should work in compliance with existing Health and Safety legislation.</p> <p>All workplaces are required to abide by all Acts and Regulations as listed in 2.1 and 2.2.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>See Glossary for definition of “small farm”.</p> <p>2.3.6 Accident and emergency procedures should include taking immediate steps to stop any operation where there is an imminent and serious danger to safety and health, and to evacuate as appropriate.</p>
<p>2.4</p>	<p>2.4.1 Reference: ILO Convention 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize.</p> <p>2.4.3 Reference: ILO Convention 98 on Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining.</p> <p>The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees employees the right to good faith negotiations, under s. 2(d), requires that all parties meet and engage in meaningful dialogue.</p> <p>2.4.3 For growers in Ontario, Alberta, and New Brunswick:</p> <p>The Supreme Court of Canada ruled in 2011 that the freedom of association and collective bargaining rights of agricultural workers in Ontario under the Employees’ Protection Act, 2002 are in agreement with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. By extension, the same decision applies to Alberta and New Brunswick where similar conditions exist.</p> <p>Minimum wages are defined by provincial government and legislation is in place to protect the worker and benefits the employment standards and wage settings of farm workers. The employment legislation in these provinces accomplishes much of the same objectives of collective bargaining in other parts of the world.</p> <p>For Ontario: under the Ontario Employment Standards Act, 2000 (ESA), (http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/es/pdf/fs_agri.pdf), for the purposes of soy production, the definition of agricultural workers that applies is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A person employed on a farm (“farm worker”): a person employed on a farm whose work is directly related to primary production of certain agricultural products. Primary production includes planting crops, cultivating, pruning, feeding, and caring for livestock. <p>Under the ESA, the following minimum standards apply to farm workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular payment of wages - Wages are paid on a recurring pay period on a recurring pay day, and - Written wage statements are provided for each pay - Pregnancy and parental leave - Personal and Declared emergency leave - Family medical leave - Organ donor leave - Reservist leave - Termination notice and pay - Severance pay and equal pay for equal work. <p>Website for Relevant Labour Legislation: http://www.labour.gc.ca/eng/resources/laws/index.shtml</p>
<p>2.5</p>	<p>Guidelines for Producers and Auditors:</p> <p>Compliance may be verified through the absence of submitted complaints or a legal injunction. Other means could be payslips review, employment records, and interviews with employees.</p> <p>Minimum wage, as stipulated by the province, addresses the requirements to meet basic needs of a worker.</p> <p>The hours worked by an employee is outlined by provincial law. These hours may exceed 48 hours, should the exemption be provided in provincial law. In such cases, employer and employees must abide by the applicable law, including waivers from employee/government, as well as compensation for overtime.</p>

	<p>2.5.4 If additional overtime hours are necessary the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) It only occurs for limited periods of time (eg. peak harvest, planting).</p> <p>b) Where the overtime conditions are negotiated and agreed.</p> <p>c) Where the average working hours in the two-month period after the start of the exceptional period still do not exceed 60 hours per week.</p> <p>Services directly related to the production process include all services that are related to production of soybeans that occurs on-farm or provided by contractors, on-farm. These services include, but are not limited to, custom planting/spraying/harvesting, insect scouting, manure application and nutrient management.</p> <p>2.5.5 and 2.5.6 Reference: ILO Convention 1 on Hours of Work.</p> <p>Supporting Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canada Labour Standards Regulations (C.R.C., c. 986) - Employment Equity Regulations (SOR/96-470) - Equal Wages Guidelines, 1986 (SOR/86-1082) - Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. L-4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Regulations (C.R.C., c. 1015) - Wage Earner Protection Program Act (S.C. 2005, c. 47, s. 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Wage Earner Protection Program Regulations (SOR/2008-222)
<p>3.1</p>	<p>3.1.1 Guideline for Producers and Auditors:</p> <p>Communication channels need to be effective and accessible. Communication channels need to use local languages and appropriate mediums (eg. the internet is not an appropriate mechanism for communication with communities that have no access to the internet).</p> <p>The communication requirements must be adequate to identify any disputes with traditional land users as referred to in Criterion 3.2</p> <p>Where people on or adjacent to the property are demonstrated to be illegal (for example illegal squatters), producers should try to engage in communication, but they are not obliged to maintain a dialogue.</p> <p>Local communities may be represented by legitimate representatives in communication or negotiation or in audit situations. Where this is the case, this does not exempt the producer or the auditor from the responsibility of communicating with other members of the community, especially groups such as the poor, illiterate, youth, women or indigenous groups.</p> <p>In the case of small farms documented evidence is not required and is substituted by verbal evidence.</p> <p>It is important to include interviews with members of the community to evaluate the existence of the communication channels and their appropriateness.</p> <p>The resolution of any disputed land use rights is the sole responsibility of the federal government. This legislation complies with and/or exceeds the requirement of dispute resolution under RTRS (see Indian Act (R.S.C., 1985, c.I-5)).</p>
<p>3.2</p>	<p>The Indian Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. I-5) addresses traditional land users as well as clearly defined regions where traditional land use shall remain the right of traditional land users. This is not a common issue for soy producers in Canada.</p> <p>Clarification: Traditional Land Users in Canada are defined as eligible under Canadian law (Indian Act (R.S.C., 1985, c.I-5)).</p> <p>When applying for certification the producer will identify any traditional land users. Traditional land users will provide reasonable proof that they have been exercising use or access rights on the area of the property over the 10 years prior to May 2009 (the 'cut-off date') .</p> <p>In the case of traditional indigenous communities, articles 14-18 of ILO convention 169 also apply.</p> <p>3.2.1 The community rights assessment should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify the individual and collective uses and rights of traditional land users; and b) identify the places and landscape conditions needed to satisfy these rights. c) identify the places/issues where there is conflict between the property rights and the traditional land use rights

	<p>d) reach a solution to resolve possible conflicting land uses and/or agree proposals for compensation. Traditional land users may be represented by legitimate representatives in communication, negotiation or audit situations. Where this is the case, this does not exempt the producer or the auditor from the responsibility of communicating with other members of the community.</p> <p>3.2.1 The resolution of any disputed land use rights is the sole responsibility of the federal government. This legislation complies with and/or exceeds the requirement of dispute resolution under RTRS (see Indian Act (R.S.C., 1985, c.1-5). Where a legal judgment has been reached the terms of this judgment will be respected. If there is litigation in process, while this is sub judice (under litigation; decision pending) this will not prejudice access to certification provided that guidance provided by the judge is followed. In the absence of such guidance, the traditional land user can continue to exercise the claimed rights until the case is resolved.</p>
<p>3.3</p>	<p>Guidance for Producers and Auditors: Interviews with members of local communities and their representatives are important in verifying compliance with this criterion.</p> <p>3.3.2 Guidance for Producers and Auditors: In the case of Group Certification, documented evidence of complaints and grievances can be kept at group level.</p> <p>3.3.3 Guidance for Producers and Auditors: Promptness: Each producer shall define the period and individual responsible for addressing auditor concern. This should be a time period that is defined by the producer.</p>
<p>3.4</p>	<p>3.4 RTRS producers will strive in every way to give priority for local employees, as much as is permitted by law.</p> <p>3.4.1 The producer should demonstrate fair opportunities for employment and provision of goods and services are given to the local population. This may be evidenced through the producer attempting to source local sources of goods, services, and employees.</p> <p>Although hiring foreign workers for soy production is rare in Canada, if hiring non-local employees, this must conform to all laws and legislation. To secure permit to employ non-local employees, evidence of local tender must exist, as per existing Canadian Temporary Foreign Workers Legislation.</p> <p>Under the Canadian Temporary Foreign Workers Program, any job must be posted as an announcement of an employment opportunity in the public medium, such as newspapers, job posting Internet site, bulletin boards, etc. This provides a broad exposure of the vacancy to Canadian citizens and permanent residents in Canada who would be potential candidates for the position. The legislation outlines minimum advertising requirements set.</p> <p>3.4.1 Evidence may include records kept of the proportion of local employees</p> <p>3.4.2 Local populations are not discriminated against due to lack of training program. Anyone working on-farm is provided training. Collaboration can be evidenced through association. Workers will be hired from the best available source.</p> <p>3.4.3 No discrimination exists against local population regarding supply of goods and services. The producer will source product competitively. Sourcing will be from the best available source.</p> <p>This refers to goods and services which are central to the production activities.</p> <p>3.4.3 Evidence includes quotations for services from local suppliers.</p> <p>3.4.1-3.4.3 Guidance for auditors and farmers: Local population refers to the population in the nearest municipal district.</p>
<p>4.1</p>	<p>Federal and provincial law have determined large/high risk infrastructure projects that warrant environmental impact assessment.</p> <p>All on- and off- site infrastructure that has the potential to have a significant impact on the on- or off-site habitat, society, or economy, is required to have an impact assessment, in which environmental, social, and municipal laws and considerations are commented on. This assessment must be complete in order for the infrastructure to be built, under provincial and federal law (as listed below)</p> <p>Supporting Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building Act (R.S.Q. c. B-1.1) (Quebec) - Building Code Act (S.O. 1992, c. 23) (Ontario) - Buildings and Mobile Homes Act (R.S.M. 1987, c. B93) (Manitoba) - Provincial Building Code Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. P-24) (Prince Edward I.) - National Farm Building Code of Canada (1995)

	<p>For legislation in other provinces, please consult Appendix.</p>
<p>4.2</p>	<p>4.2.1 Burning is not a common practice in Canada, but a practice occasionally used in Manitoba, under specific circumstances allowed by the law.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>a) there is legal obligation to burn as a sanitary measure,</p> <p>b) it is used for generation of energy,</p> <p>c) Where only small caliber residual vegetation from land clearing remains after all useable material has been removed for other uses: Where environment, soil and climate conditions warrant the burning of residues and where it is permissible under law, residual crop vegetation may be burned to facilitate seeding operations. These actions will comply with strict applicable laws and permitting regulations.</p> <p>Proper storage and disposal of agrochemical containers as hazardous waste is controlled. Regional recycling and re-using schemes (i.e. CleanFarms Program) are in place at the township, municipal, and provincial level. CleanFarms Program, used to safely and responsibly dispose of agrochemical containers, when at all possible.</p> <p>All activities regarding production waste and management comply with the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999).</p> <p>All agricultural fertilizers or supplements must be registered, packaged, and labelled to prescribed standards, as per the Fertilizers Act (R.S.C., 1985, c.f-10).</p> <p>4.2.2-4.2.5 Buildings and/or equipment designed for waste management should design in accordance with the Canada Plan Service, 10,000 Series Environment. http://www.cps.gov.on.ca/english/ev10000/enviro.htm</p> <p>4.2.5 For producers other than small farms, this should be documented. For small farms, it is sufficient that the producer knows what residues are produced and what will be done with each one.</p> <p>Clarification: residue refers to all residual waste and is not limited to residual vegetation.</p>
<p>4.3</p>	<p>The implementation of a voluntary Environmental Farm Plan, as outlined through the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada guidelines and/or Nutrient Management Plan should be recognized as a method for recording, managing, and decreasing GHG emissions. Use of a recognized tool to quantify GHG emissions can be evidence of meeting requirements of Principle 4, leading to effective reduction in GHG emissions.</p> <p>4.3.1: Records must be kept. Whenever there is outsourcing, records shall be kept of the hours-machine used. Producers should have a record. For small farmers, they are not required to fulfill this requirement, but it is recommended.</p> <p>The number of machine-hours is an indicator that can be applied on farms of all dimensions.</p> <p>On farms which produce multiple crops, an estimate of the use of fossil fuel for soy production can be calculated.</p> <p>“Activities related to soy production” include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil preparation - Seeding - Application - Harvest - On-farm transport - And include all the activities undertaken by outsourced parties on relevant fields. <p>4.3.2 There may be annual fluctuations in the intensity of fossil fuel use, due to natural weather and environmental variations. The trend should be monitored over a period of multiple years. e.g.: examples of a justification for an increase in the intensity of fossil fuel use may be if a planting was lost due to drought and had to be replanted, pest infestation requiring increases to spraying plan, and/or timing of planting/harvest.</p> <p>4.3.4 The use of renewable energy (biofuels, biogas, solar and wind energy, etc) on the farm is encouraged. In the case of renewable energy replacing electricity, quantify the equivalent fossil fuel saving.</p> <p>Guideline for Producers and Auditors:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other issues that are relevant to GHG emissions are covered in other principles, including: - Use of fertilizers, included in Criterion 5.5. - Conservation of carbon levels in soil: Conservation and monitoring of carbon contents in soil are discussed in Criterion 5.3. - Emissions derived from changes in the use of land are identified, positive or negative.
<p>4.4</p>	<p>4.4 Windrows and farm shelterbelts and isolated knolls, if they do not reach the requirements set in native forest definition; do not apply as native forest.</p> <p>4.4.1.2 a) Options 1 and 2 only apply for areas which are not native forest (as stated in 4.4.1.2 b and c). Therefore native forest cannot be deforested even if an official land use map (Option 1) permits this.</p> <p>4.4.1.2 b) Option 1: Maps used for this purpose have been subject to adequate and effective public consultation.</p> <p>4.4.1.2 c) Option 2: HCVA assessment should be undertaken using the existing guidance e.g. HCV Toolkit. The assessors should be recognized by RTRS or the HCV network.</p> <p>A Native Forest, as defined for this Standard, will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consist of at least 50% of the plants listed in the appropriate ecozone as described at http://canadianbiodiversity.mcgill.ca/english/ecozones/ecozones.htm; - Be 1 hectare or larger in contiguous size; - Have 35% canopy cover or more; - Consist of at least 10 trees per hectare reaching height of “old-growth” maturity, as outlined by literature for the specific geography of the Native Forest, or be able to reach this threshold in situ. <p>There are 12 eco-zones across Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Atlantic Maritime: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward I. - Mixedwood Plains: Quebec City, PQ to Windsor, ON - Boreal Shield: central Alberta - Boreal Plains: Alberta, Saskatchewan, central Manitoba - Prairies: southern Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan - Montane Cordillera: British Columbia and southwest Alberta - Pacific Maritime: coastal British Columbia <p>Note: No soybeans are grown in the remaining eco-zones of: Hudson Plains, Taiga Shield, Taiga Plains, Taiga Cordillera, and Boreal Cordillera.</p> <p>Definition of Native Forest will relate to the existing geography of the specific farm.</p> <p>In Canada there are no official maps of native forest but there are maps of land use planning and of wetlands. Municipal Zoning bylaws and maps may be useful in determining land-use activities and eligibility of the producer to grow agricultural crops in the area. These bylaws and maps can be found at the local municipal office.</p> <p>Canadian classification system of wetlands can be used to define wetlands and as defined by provincially designated wetlands.</p> <p>Guidance for Auditors and Producers: To determine what is classified as a natural wetland in Canada, <u>The Canadian Wetland Classification System</u> should be used as an identification key. This document can be found at: www.gret-perg.ulaval.ca/fileadmin/fichiers/fichiersGRET/pdf/Doc_generale/Wetlands.pdf.</p> <p>See Glossary for definition of native forest and natural wetland.</p> <p>4.4.1 Native and abandoned habitat are included in the criteria of 4.4.1.</p> <p>4.4.2 Traditional land users will provide reasonable proof that they have been exercising use or access rights on the area of the property over the 10 years prior to May 2009.</p> <p>Data capture requirements for future Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes: The date of registration of the producer for certification is recorded by the certification body. During the certification audit, the area and type of vegetation of all voluntary reserves of native vegetation (above the legal requirement) are recorded. Following certification, details of the date of registration for certification and the area and type of vegetation of voluntary reserves are added to an RTRS register. When an RTRS PES scheme is developed, payments are available retroactively to the date of registration for certification to all producers on the register.</p>

<p>4.5</p>	<p>The map and plan should be appropriate to the size of the operation.</p> <p>4.5.3 Provincial and federal legislation, as listed below, prohibit the hunting of extirpated, endangered, threatened, or species of special concern. These laws are upheld by the provincial and federal government.</p> <p>In group certification the group manager can maintain the map centrally and can be responsible for maintaining and developing a plan for conservation.</p> <p>Supporting Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Canada Wildlife Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. W-9) o Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (S.C. 1999, c. 33) o Species at Risk Act (S.C. 2002, c. 29) - Quebec <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Act Respecting the Conservation and Development of Wildlife (R.S.Q., c.C-61.1) o Act Respecting Threatened or Vulnerable Species (R.S.Q., c. E-12.01) o Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c. Q-2) - Manitoba <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Conservation Agreements Act (S.M. 1997, c. 59 (C.C.S.M. c. C173)) o Ecological Reserves Act (C.C.S.M. c. E5) o Endangered Species Act (S.M. 1989-90, c. 39) o Environmental Act (S.M. 1987-88, c. 26 (C.C.S.M. c. E125)) - Ontario <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Conservation Authorities Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. 27) o Conservation Land Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. 28) o Endangered Species Act, 2007 (S.O. 2007, c. 6) o Environmental Protection Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. E.19) o Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act, 2001 (S.O. 2001, c.31) - Prince Edward Island <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental Protection Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. E-9) <p>For legislation in other provinces, please consult Appendix.</p>
<p>5.1</p>	<p>This criterion is affirmed through the completion of a regional Environmental Farm Plan (Ontario - http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/environment/efp/efp.htm).</p> <p>5.1.2: For this indicator, it should be considered that, in most cases, producers are not the only parties responsible for surface and ground water quality. Water quality can also be affected by third party activities outside the farm on which producers cannot have any impact.</p> <p>Irrigation is not common practice for soybean production in Canada. Subsequently, there is limited access to drilled wells on many soy fields. If no irrigation is used and no access to registered wells as a point-source is available, practices, as illustrated in 5.2, should be sufficient to meet these requirements. In cases where water wells are available and active, the producer should use this to monitor ground water.</p> <p>Monitoring, in the form of best management practices, should be effective at minimizing the impact on ground and surface water leaving the farm.</p> <p>5.1.2. Guidance for Producers and Auditors:</p> <p>.</p> <p>Possible effects of soybean production on water quality are largely constrained to total phosphorus and nitrite/nitrate events (as per report class-action study, titled <u>Water Quality of 15 Streams in Agricultural Watersheds of Southwestern Ontario 2004-2009</u> and <u>Canadian Environmental Indicators – Water</u>, Joel Wood, Fraser Institute, July 2013). For this reason, should natural bodies of surface water be present on-farm, the producer may record these quality indicators. This may be completed through indicator strip tests during the crop management season (i.e. summer).</p> <p>Where appropriate there should be monitoring of parameters such as: water pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and electrical conductivity. Monitoring should be at watershed level</p> <p>Where surface or groundwater is used as a drinking water source, it is monitored and measured extensively by the provincial government through the Canadian Drinking Water Quality Program. The parameters that are maintained, or exceeded, by these water bodies can be found on this website:</p>

	<p>www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/2012-sum_guide-res_recom/index-eng.php. In the case that these water bodies are present on-farm, monitoring is, by means of this Program and accompanying federal and provincial regulation, accomplished and on-going by the provincial ministry responsible for public health. In Ontario, Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) maximum levels are 2.93mgL⁻¹ and total phosphorus maximum levels is 30µgL⁻¹.</p> <p>Producer/Auditor should determine the availability of public monitoring data on the health of receiving bodies and evaluate any actions necessary.</p> <p>Should degradation or a deviation from the baseline be detected, an analysis shall be undertaken to determine if their cause is producers' direct activities. Should they be responsible for degradation or deviation, they shall have to carry out corrective actions.</p> <p>Supporting Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canada Water Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. C-11) - [Canada]Water Rights Act (C.C.S.M. c. W80) - [Manitoba] Drinking Water Safety Act (C.C.S.M. D101) - [Manitoba] Ground Water and Water Well Act (C.C.S.M. c. G110) - [Manitoba] Water Protection Act (C.C.S.M. c. W65) - [Manitoba] Water Resources Conservation Act (S.M. 2000, c. 11(C.C.S.M. W72)) - [Ontario] Clean Water Act, 2006 (S.O. 2006, c. 22) - [Ontario] Drainage Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. D.17) - Ontario Water Resources Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. O.40) - [Ontario] Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 (S.O. 2002, c. 32) - [Prince Edward I.] Water and Sewerage Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. U-5) - [Quebec] Watercourses Act (R.S.Q. c. R-13) <p>For legislation in other provinces, please consult Appendix.</p> <p>5.1.3: All landowners in Canada are required to report any and all hazardous and dangerous contamination of ground or surface water to local authorities.</p> <p>5.1.1. Participation in 4R Stewardship Management program is recommended for best management practices regarding nutrient management on-farm.</p>
<p>5.2</p>	<p>Riparian strips shall be maintained or restored, if removed, at the appropriate width and species as appropriately outlined by the appropriate regulatory authority.</p> <p>In Ontario, Manitoba, and Quebec, this will be defined by the local Conservation Authority and municipal bylaws. The producer and auditor can get specific local requirements from the local Conservation Authority office and/or website. Depending on the ecological value and sensitivity of the local environment, scale of farm operation, biome specifics, and legal requirements of the locale of the farm, the required width of the riparian strip will be different. Producer and auditor should consult the local Conservation Authority and municipal office for specific details.</p> <p>Natural vegetation areas around springs and along natural watercourses can be determined by the Canadian Wetland Inventory (CWI) available at: www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=66dd2051fa114aa4ba5e8098036ad6ba.</p> <p>5.2 The basic definition of wetlands, based on Canada's Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation, adopted in 1991, developed by multiple agricultural and environmental organizations is as follows:</p> <p>"A wetland is land that is saturated with water long enough to promote wetland or aquatic processes as indicated by poorly drained soils, hydrophytic vegetation and various kinds of biological activity which are adapted to a wet environment."</p> <p><i>"Wetlands include bogs, fens, marshes, swamps and shallow waters (usually 2 m deep or less) as defined in The Canadian Wetland Classification System published by the National Wetlands Working Group of the Canada Committee on Ecological Land Classification (1987)."</i></p> <p>In Ontario, the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement defines wetlands in Ontario as:</p> <p><i>"Wetlands comprise lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favored the dominance of either hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants."</i></p> <p><i>There are four types of wetlands recognized in Ontario: marsh, swamp, fens and bogs (the latter is relatively rare in Southern Ontario).</i></p>

	<p><i>Periodically soaked or wet lands used for agriculture that do not (or no longer) exhibit wetland characteristics are not considered wetlands for the purpose of this definition.”</i></p> <p>When determining native vegetation and riparian areas, these definitions should be used by the producer and auditor to identify wetlands and the ecological values associated with wetlands.</p> <p>For definitions of native forest, see glossary.</p>
<p>5.3</p>	<p>Soil tests may be conducted to illustrate soil organic matter content and soil quality.</p> <p>Techniques to maintain soil quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crop rotation - Tillage practices appropriate to the conditions (erosion is a high priority concern) - Conservation tillage - Fertility management through a Nutrient Management Plan and/or 4R Stewardship - Long-term plan outlining any future soil quality-altering activities. - Techniques to control soil erosion may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of on-farm roads • Management of sloping areas • Maintenance of permanent soil cover • Zero tillage (no-till farming) - <p>Monitoring indicators may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation (analysis) of nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium - Documentation (analysis) of soil pH - 4R Stewardship Plan and progress reporting - Environmental Farm Plan and progress reporting
<p>5.4</p>	<p>Surface and ground water includes lakes, rivers, lagoons, marshes, swamps, ground water sources, aquifers/water tables.</p> <p>Integrated Crop Management (ICM) techniques should be used. Farmers have access to Certified Crop Advisors who can develop ICM management tools in cooperation with the farmer.</p> <p>Guidance for Producers and Auditors: If the spraying is completed by a contracted company, required information may be received from this company.</p> <p>5.4.1 Small farms are not required to comply with this indicator.</p> <p>5.4.2 The parameters that are monitored may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the number of applications of phytosanitary products per crop cycle, - volume of phytosanitary product used per hectare, - toxicological class of product <p>5.4.2 The level of potential harmfulness of a phytosanitary product can be determined from its toxicological WHO class for the purposes of this criterion.</p> <p>5.4.2 Where targets are not met, documented evidence is presented to justify and illustrate continuous improvement.</p> <p>5.4.4 Both local and national legislation should be taken into account.</p>
<p>5.5</p>	<p>Agro-chemical training is required for every producer who stores, transports, and uses agrochemicals.</p> <p>Required documentation of license, certification, or other relevant proof shall be provided to the auditor by the producer to verify this.</p> <p>CleanFarms Program, Crop Life Canada, and other effective stewardship techniques are in place and continue to improve to collected agrochemical containers and obsolete technology.</p> <p>5.5.1 Records are maintained for at least 5 years. This does not apply to records from years prior to certification.</p> <p>5.5.1 Scale and context, especially for small farms, should be taken into account. Exceptions (e.g. for maintaining invoices) may be allowed for small farms in a group, provided that the group has a mechanism for assuring compliance with the criterion.</p> <p>5.5.2 Washing of containers should be carried out using best management practices (eg. triple rinsing</p>

	<p>principles, including re-use of the rinse water in the tank mix) or using high-pressure techniques associated with mechanical application.</p> <p>5.5.3 Areas used for the storage and distribution of agrochemicals, flammable and toxic substances are designed, constructed and equipped to reduce the risks of accidents and negative impacts on human health and the environment.</p> <p>CleanFarms Canada has developed best management practices.</p> <p>Supporting Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Canadian Fertilizers Act (R.S.C., 1985, c.f-10) o Hazardous Products Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. H-3) o Integrated Pest Management Act (S.V.C. 2003, c. 58) o Pest Control Products Act (S.C. 2002, c. 28) o Safe Containers Convention Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S-1) o Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992 (S.C. 1992, c. 34) - Manitoba <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act (R.S.M. 1987, c. D12)(Manitoba) o Noxious Weeds Act (C.C.S.M. c. N110) (Manitoba) o Pesticides and Fertilizers Control Act (R.S.M. 1987, c. P40) o Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Act (R.S.N.L. 1990, C. w-11) o Workplace Safety and Health Act (R.S.M. 1987, c. W210) - Ontario <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Dangerous Goods Transportation Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. 28) o Nutrient Management Act, 2002 (S.O. 2002, c.4) o Occupational Health and Safety Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.1) o Pesticide Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. P.11) o Weed Control Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. W.5) o Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, 1997 (S.O. 1997, c. 16) - Prince Edward Island <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Dangerous Goods (Transportation) Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. D-3) o Occupational health and Safety Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. O-1.01) o Pesticides Control Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. P-4) - Quebec <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Act Respecting Labour Standards (R.S.Q. c. N-1.1) o Act Respecting Occupational Health and Safety (R.S.Q., c. S-2.1) o Pesticides Act (R.S.Q., c. P-9.3) <p>For legislation in other provinces, please consult Appendix.</p>
<p>5.6</p>	<p>See Appendix for Supporting Legislation:</p> <p>Rotterdam Convention: www.pic.int/home.php?type=t&id=29&sid=30</p> <p>Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): http://chm.pops.int/Convention/ThePOPs/tabid/673/language/en-US/Default.aspx</p>
<p>5.7</p>	<p>Biological control is not a common practice in Canadian soybean production.</p> <p>All pesticide users, retailers, and distributors/handlers must be trained through strict government training, certification, and re-certification, in accordance with national laws, based on internationally accepted scientific protocols. PMRA is responsible for pesticide management and regulation in Canada.</p> <p>Records of use of biological control agents should be used as evidence of compliance with this criterion</p>
<p>5.8</p>	<p>Guidance For Auditors:</p> <p>Institutional systems are in place. The auditor can verify compliance through farmer knowledge of new pests or invasive species and/or presence of these developments on the website.</p> <p>5.8.1 The Canadian Food Inspection Agency is responsible for monitoring, reporting, and mobilizing to monitor invasive introduced species and new pests, as well as major outbreaks of existing pests. Provincial agricultural ministries monitor and track agricultural pests across Canada. These ministries specifically related to soy production include Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food (OMAF), Manitoba Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development (MAFRD), Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture,</p>

	<p>Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, PEI Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.</p> <p>5.8.2 Strong relationships should be formed between group leaders and the authorities and relevant organizations.</p>
<p>5.9</p>	<p>5.9 PRMA (see Glossary), Canada’s science-based regulatory system provides effective means to determine existing recommendations and management of agrochemicals in the fulfillment of this standard.</p> <p>5.9.1 Good agricultural practices for agrochemical application is outlined through the existing WHMIS legislation and Health and Safety practices associated with the MSDS for each agrochemical. All applying, handling, and storage of agrochemicals shall be done by individuals with proper training, licensing (when appropriate) and documentation submitted when requested by the auditor. Licensing of applicators is a regulatory step that provides training about appropriate actions and measures to take to minimize spray drift, run-off, and other deleterious actions.</p> <p>5.9.1 Factors that influence drift include among others wind speed and direction, temperature, equipment utilized and topography,</p> <p>5.9.1 and 5.9.2 For group certification of small farms - group managers may provide documented procedures and maintain records of weather conditions.</p> <p>5.9.3 All applying, handling, and storage of agrochemicals shall be done by individuals with proper training, licensing (when appropriate) and documentation submitted when requested by the auditor. For peri-urban areas where spraying is conducted, the producer shall inform neighbours, as requested, through appropriate means for the region (mail, signage on field edge, email, text message, or similar).</p> <p>5.9.4 Verbal notice is considered compliant, provided a written procedure of this practice is documented.</p> <p>If the producer has implemented the legal use requirements as per label instructions, appropriate laws and regulations, like setbacks and safety requirements, this illustrates compliance with this requirement, as per scientifically-backed decisions by PMRA.</p> <p>Aerial application can only be done when in accordance with the PMRA-approved label use of the pesticide sprayed.</p> <p>5.9.3-5.9.5 Every RTRS soybean farmer should have a NMP and/or 4R Stewardship program in place that clearly outlines the environmental and socially-acceptable limits related to applications of agrochemicals and any additional requirements, including minimum distances of application, as recommended by an agronomist and complying with municipal and provincial law.</p> <p>Aggregate data regarding weather is appropriate to satisfy this requirement.</p> <p>Producers can learn about agrochemical drift from ground application, best practices, and legislation and liability at http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/crops/facts/11-001.htm.</p> <p>Supporting Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canadian Aviation Regulations 2010-1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part II – Aircraft Identification and Registration and Operation of a Leased Aircraft by a Non-registered Owner. - Part IV - Personnel Licensing and Training - Part VI – General Operating and Flight Rules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 602.12-602.13 – Overflight of Built-up Areas or Open-air Assemblies of Persons during Take-offs, Approaches, and Landings o 602.14 – Minimum Altitudes and Distances o 602.15 – Permissible Low Altitude Flight
<p>5.10</p>	<p>The systems in Canada are typically rotational cropping systems. Because of this, significant measures are taken to prevent interference between production systems. Application of production practices will be done in a manner that does not impede the production of neighbouring systems. A conflict resolution system is in place for neighbouring areas to report complaints of interference and corrective action will be mediated.</p> <p>5.10.1 When a change in soybean production practices is introduced, which could impact on neighboring production systems, it is the responsibility of the producer making the change to implement a buffer strip of 30 m (e.g. in areas where production is generally GMO, it is the responsibility of an organic or non-GM farmer to maintain the buffer around his own production. In areas where production is mainly non-GM or organic, a farmer planting GMO or using chemicals should maintain a buffer).</p>

	<p>5.10.1 Guideline for Producers and Auditors: In situations where there is interference with the production systems of adjacent areas and where no consensus has been reached among parties, claimants may send a formal claim to the certifying body who will consider this upon the request of certification.</p>
<p>5.11</p>	<p>5.11 Seed used in production of RTRS soy in Canada should be Certified Seed, as outlined by the Canada Seeds Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. S-8). This Act allows provision for the production and trade of certified seed through organizations, like the Canadian Seed Growers Association and the Canadian Seed Trade Association. The seed shall be certified by Canadian Food Inspection Agency.</p> <p>Verification of seed variety shall be evidenced by certified seed tag.</p>

Annex 2: List of Acronyms

GM	Genetically Modified
Non-GM	Non-Genetically Modified
HCV	High Conservation Value
HCVA	High Conservation Value Area
ICM	Integrated Crop Management
ILO	International Labour Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTG	National Technical Group
P&C	Principles and Criteria
PES	Payments for Environmental Services
PMRA	Pest Management Regulatory Agency
RTRS	Round Table on Responsible Soy
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
WHO	World Health Organization

Annex 3: Glossary

Biological Control	<p>A method of controlling pests that relies on predation, parasitism, herbivores, or other natural mechanisms, rather than agrochemicals.</p> <p><i>Note: inoculants of nitrogen fixation are not considered biological control.</i></p>
Criteria	<p>Conditions that need to be met in order to achieve a Principle.</p>
Conservation Tillage	<p>Any method of soil cultivation that leaves the previous year's crop residue (such as corn stalks or wheat stubble) on fields before and after planting the next crop, to reduce soil erosion and runoff. Conservation tillage methods can be described as no-till, strip-till, ridge-till, mulch-till, minimum-till. Each method requires different types of equipment, adaptations in management, and will be best practice in different field conditions, seasonal conditions, and environmental variables.</p>
Continual Improvement	<p>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.</p>
Discrimination	<p>Includes, but is not limited to: any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, social class, nationality, religion, disability, sex, sexual orientation, pregnancy, HIV status, union membership or political association, with the purpose or effect of annulling, affecting or prejudicing the recognition, fruition or equal exercise of rights or liberties at work, be it in the process of hiring, remuneration, access to training, promotion, lay-offs or retirement.</p>
Forest	<p><i>See Native forest.</i></p>
High Conservation Value Areas	<p>High Conservation Value Areas are critical areas in a landscape which need to be appropriately managed in order to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values (HCVs). There are six main types of HCV Area. Based on the definition originally developed by the Forest Stewardship Council for certification of forest ecosystems, but now increasingly expanded to apply to other credible assessments of other ecosystems.</p> <p>HCV1. Areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values.</p> <p>HCV2. Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level areas where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</p> <p>HCV3. Areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.</p> <p>HCV4. Areas that provide basic ecosystem services in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).</p> <p>HCV5. Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).</p> <p>HCV6. Areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).</p>
Indicators	<p>The operational level of the standard expressed through metrics which allow assessment of conformity.</p>
Indirectly employed workers	<p>Workers indirectly employed on the farm refer in this standard to employees of service providers who carry out services directly related to the production process.</p> <p>Further definition of those '<i>services directly related to the production processes</i> should be carried out by national interpretation processes.</p>
Integrated Crop	<p>A system of crop production which conserves and enhances natural resources while</p>

Management	producing a crop on an economically viable and sustainable foundation. A whole-farm, long-term strategy incorporating both new technologies and traditional knowledge and practices. See Annex 5 for further details.
Local Communities	Groups of people and families legitimately living or working on or near to the property to be certified, or between properties in case of multiple or group certification, and influenced by or influencing the activities of the property.
Native Forest	<p>A Native Forest, as defined for this Standard, will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consist of at least 50% of the plants listed in the appropriate ecozone as described at http://canadianbiodiversity.mcgill.ca/english/ecozones/ecozones.htm; - Be 1 hectare or larger in contiguous size; - Have 35% canopy cover or more; - Consist of at least 10 trees per hectare reaching height of “old-growth” maturity, as outlined by literature for the specific geography of the Native Forest, or be able to reach this threshold <i>in situ</i>. <p>Definition of Native Forest will relate to the existing geography of the specific farm.</p>
Natural Wetland	Land that is saturated with water long enough to promote wetland or aquatic processes as indicated by poorly drained soils, hydrophytic vegetation and various kinds of biological activity which are adapted to a wet environment (National Wetlands Working Group, 1988) as per The Canadian Wetland Classification System, 2 nd Edition, ISBN: 0-662-25857-6, Cat. No.: CW66-156/1997 (www.gret-perg.ulaval.ca/fileadmin/fichiers/fichiersGRET/pdf/Doc_generale/Wetlands.pdf).
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.
Small Farm(s)	An operation under 10 hectares and/or where income is less than \$7,500(CAD).
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.
Watercourses	Any headwaters, streams, rivers, lakes, lagoons and dams.
Wetlands	<p>Areas of marsh, fen, peatland, or water - whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary- with water that is static/flowing, brackish/salt (Ramsar Convention definition).</p> <p>See <i>Native Wetland for interpretation for Canada</i>.</p>
Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System	A Canada-wide system designed to give employers and workers information about hazardous materials used in the workplace. Available for Ontario at www.serviceontario.ca/publications .
Workers	Includes permanent, temporary, seasonal workers and sharecroppers.
Indirect Workers	Employees of service providers who carry out services directly related to the production process
Zoning	The classification of allowable or preferred land use.

Annex 4: Responsible Conversion

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.

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.



Round Table on Responsible Soy Association

- . 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 Measures & Practices

The approach of RTRS towards Integrated Crop Management (ICM) is through voluntary adoption of an increasing number of ICM measures and sub-measures over time, according to a plan 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 an ICM plan developed by the producer/group.

Measure	Practices
1. Prevention	1a. Conservation tillage (see Glossary) 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 economic damage threshold is exceeded 5c. Use of selective and low human toxicity and low eco-toxicity phytosanitary products 5d. Use of narrow spectrum phytosanitary products 5e. Use of spot wise / precision application
6. Emission reduction	6a. Use of adequate and well calibrated equipment 6b. Spray-free zone towards principal water courses in accordance with professional agrochemical specialist's advice 6c. No aerial spraying where unfavorable conditions occurs (high wind speed, for example).

Annex 6: Applicable Canadian and Provincial Legislation

Act Respecting Labour Standards (R.S.Q. c. N-1.1)	Canadian Fertilizers Act (R.S.C., 1985, c.f-10)
Act Respecting Occupational Health and Safety (R.S.Q., c. S-2.1)	Canadian Human Rights Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. H-6)
Act Respecting the Boundaries of the Waters in the Domain of the State and the Protection of Wetlands Along Part of the Richelieu River (2009, c. 31)	Clean Water Act (A.N.B. 1989, C. c-6.1)
Act Respecting the Conservation and Development of Wildlife (R.S.Q., c.C-61.1)	Clean Water Act, 2006 (S.O. 2006, c. 22)
Act Respecting the Preservation of Agricultural Land and Agricultural Activities (R.S.Q., c. P-41.1)	Conservation Agreements Act (S.M. 1997, c. 59 (C.C.S.M. c. C173))
Act Respecting Threatened or Vulnerable Species (R.S.Q., c. E-12.01)	Conservation Authorities Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. 27)
Agricultural Land Commission Act (S.B.C. 2002, c. 36)	Conservation Easements Act (R.S.N.B. 2011, c. 130)
Agricultural Marketing Programs Act;	Conservation Easements Act (S.N.S. 2001, c. 28)
Agricultural Marshland Conservation Act (S.N.S. 2000, c. 22)	Conservation Easements Act (S.S. 1996, c. C-27.01)
Agricultural Operation Practices Act (R.S.A. 200, c. A-7)	Conservation Land Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. 28)
Agricultural Operations Act (S.S. 1995, c. A-12.1)	Criminal Code (R.S.C. 1985, C. c-46)
Agricultural Products Marketing Act;	Dangerous Goods (Transportation) Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. D-3)
Alberta Land Stewardship Act (Chapter A-26.8)	Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act (R.S.M. 1987, c. D12)
British Columbia Building Code Regulation (B.C. Reg. 216/2006, 264/2012)	Dangerous Goods Transportation Act (R.S.N.L. 1990, c. D-1)
Building Act (R.S.Q. c. B-1.1)	Dangerous Goods Transportation Act (R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 119)
Building Code Act (R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 46)	Dangerous Goods Transportation Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. 28)
Building Code Act (S.O. 1992, c. 23)	Dangerous Goods Transportation Act (R.S.S. 1984-85-86, c. D-1.2)
Building Standards Act (R.S.N.L. 1990, c. B-8)	Dangerous Goods Transportation and Handling Act (R.S.A. 200, c.D-4)
Buildings and Mobile Homes Act (R.S.M. 1987, c. B93)	Department of Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. A-9);
Canada Labour Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. L-2), Part II - Occupational Health and Safety, Part III - Employment Standards	Drainage Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. D.17)
Canada Labour Standards Regulations (C.R.C., c. 986)	Drinking Water Protection Act (S.B.C. 2001, c. 9)
Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations (SOR/86-304)	Drinking Water Safety Act (C.C.S.M. D101)
Canada Seeds Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. S-8)	Ecological Reserve Act (R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 103)
Canada Water Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. C-11)	Ecological Reserves Act (C.C.S.M. c. E5)
Canada Wildlife Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. W-9)	Ecological Reserves Act (R.S.S. 1979-80, c. E-0.01)
Canadian Agricultural Loans Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. 25 (3rd Supp.));	Employment Equity Act (S.C. 1995, c. 44)
Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-13)	Employment Equity Regulations (SOR/96-470)
Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Part I of the Constitution Act, 1982)	Employment Insurance Act (S.C. 1996, c. 23)
Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012 (S.C. 2012, c. 19 s. 52)	Endangered Species Act (S.M. 1989-90, c. 39)
Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (S.C. 1999, c. 33)	Endangered Species Act (S.N.L. 2001, c. E-10.1)
	Endangered Species Act (S.N.S. 1998, c. 11)
	Endangered Species Act, 2007 (S.O. 2007, c. 6)
	Environment Act (S.N.S. 1995, c.1)
	Environment and Land Use Act (R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 117)

Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c. Q-2)	Navigable Waters Protection Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. N-22)
Environmental Act (S.M. 1987-88, c. 26 (C.C.S.M. c. E125)	Non-smokers' Health Regulations (SOR/90-21)
Environmental Management Act (S.B.C. 2003, c. 53)	Noxious Weeds Act (C.C.S.M. c. N110)
Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2002 (S.S. 200, c. E-10.21)	Nutrient Management Act, 2002 (S.O. 2002, c.4)
Environmental Protection Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. E.19)	Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act, 2001 (S.O. 2001, c.31)
Environmental Protection Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. E-9)	Occupational Health and Safety Act (A.N.B. 1983, c. O-0.2)
Environmental Protection Act (S.N.L. 2002, c. E-14.2)	Occupational Health and Safety Act (R.S.A. 2000, c. O-2), Farming and Ranging Exemption Regulation (Alta. Reg. 27/95), Occupational Health and Safety Code (Alta. 2009)
Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12)	Occupational Health and Safety Act (R.S.N.L. 1990, c. O-3)
Equal Wages Guidelines, 1986 (SOR/86-1082)	Occupational Health and Safety Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.1)
Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act (R.S.C. 1985, C. I-4)	Occupational health and Safety Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. O-1.01)
Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Regulations (C.R.C., c. 1015)	Occupational Health and Safety Act (S.N.S. 1996, C. 7)
Farm Credit Canada Act (S.C. 1993, c. 14);	Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (R.S.S. 1993, c. O-1.1)
Farm Debt Mediation Act (S.C. 1997, c. 21);	Occupational Health and Safety Code (Alta. 2009)
Farm Improvement and Marketing Cooperatives Loans and Fees Regulations, 1998 (SOR/99-122);	Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18)
Farm Income Protection Act (S.C. 1991, c. 22);	Ontario Soya-Bean Order (SOR/80-183);
Farm Products Agencies Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. F-4);	Ontario Water Resources Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. O.40)
First Nations Land Management Act (S.C. 1999, c. 24)	Pest Control Act (R.S.S. 1978, c. P-7)
Forest and Prairie Protection Act (R.S.A. 2000, c. F-19)	Pest Control Products (Saskatchewan) Act (R.S.S. 1978, c. P-8)
Forest and Range Practices Act (S.B.C. 2002, c. 69)	Pest Control Products Act (S.C. 2002, c. 28)
Greenbelt Act, 2005 (S.O. 2005, c. 1)	Pesticide Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. P.11)
Ground Water and Water Well Act (C.C.S.M. c. G110)	Pesticide Control Act (R.S.N.B. 2011, c. 203)
Hazardous Products Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. H-3)	Pesticide Residue Compensation Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. P-10)
Health Act (R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 179)	Pesticides Act (R.S.Q., c. P-9.3)
Health Act (R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 195)	Pesticides and Fertilizers Control Act (R.S.M. 1987, c. P40)
Health protection Act (S.N.S. 2004, c. 4)	Pesticides Control Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. P-4)
Health Protection and Promotion Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. H.7)	Planning Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. P. 13).Public Lands Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. P. 43)
Heritage Conservation Act (R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 187)	Planning Act (S.M. 2005, c. 30 (C.C.S.M. c. P80)
Heritage Conservation Act (S.N.B. 2010, c. H-4.05)	Protected Areas of British Columbia Act (S.B.C. 2000, c. 17)
Holidays Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. H-5)	Protected Natural Areas Act (S.N.B. 2033, c. P-19.01)
Income Tax Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. 1 (5 th Supp.))	Provincial Building Code Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. P-24)
Integrated Pest Management Act (S.V.C. 2003, c. 58)	Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 (S.O. 2006, c. 12), Riparian Areas Regulation (B.C. Reg. 376/2004)
Integrated Pest Management Act (S.V.C. 2003, c. 58), Integrated Pest Management Regulation (B.C. Reg. 604/2004)	Public Health Act (C.C.S.M. c. P210)
Land Act (R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 245)	Public Health Act (S.B.C. 2008, c. 28)
Land Act (S.N.L. 1991, c. 36)	Public Health Act (S.N.B. 1998, c. P-22.4)
Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 (S.C. 1994, c. 22)	Public Health Act (S.P.E.I. 2012, c. 20)
Motor Vehicle Operators Hours of Work Regulations (C.R.C., c. 990)	Public Health Act (S.S. 1994, c. P-37.1)
National Farm Building Code of Canada (1995)	Regional Waste Management Authorities Act (C.C.S.M., c. R38)
Natural Areas Protection Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. N-2)	Riparian Areas Regulation (B.C. Reg. 376/2004)
Natural Heritage Conservation Act (R.S.Q., c C-61.01)	Safe Containers Convention Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S-1)



Round Table on Responsible Soy Association

Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 (S.O. 2002, c. 32)

Safety and Health Committees and Representatives Regulations (SOR/86-305)

Safety Authority Act (S.B.C. 2003, c. 38)

Safety Codes Act (R.S.A. 2000, c. S-1)

Safety Standards Act (S.B.C. 2003, c. 39)

Smoke-Free Environment Act, 2005 (S.N.L. 2005, C. s-16.2)

Smoke-Free Ontario Act (S.O. 1994, c. 10)

Smoke-free Places Act (R.S.N.B. 2011, c. 222)

Smoke-Free Places Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. S-4.2)

Smoke-Free Places Act (S.N.S. 2002, c. 12)

Soil Conservation Act (R.S.A. 2000, c. S-15)

Species at Risk Act (S.C. 2002, c. 29)

Species at Risk Act (S.N.B. 2012, c.6)

Topsoil Preservation Act (R.S.N.B. 2011, c. 230)

Toxics Reduction Act, 2009 (S.O. 2009, c. 19)

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (R.S.N.B. 2011, c. 232)

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992 (S.C. 1992, c. 34)

Wage Earner Protection Program Act (S.C. 2005, c. 47, s. 1)

Wage Earner Protection Program Regulations (SOR/2008-222)

Waste Diversion Act, 2002 (S.O. 2002, c. 6)

Waste Reduction and Prevention (WRAP) Act (S.M. 1989-90, c. 60)

Water Act (R.S.A. 2000, C. w-3)

Water Act (R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 483)

Water and Sewerage Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. U-5)

Water Protection Act (C.C.S.M. c. W65)

Water Protection Act (R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 484)

Water Resources Conservation Act (S.M. 2000, c. 11(C.C.S.M. W72))

Water Rights Act (C.C.S.M. c. W80)

Watercourses Act (R.S.Q. c. R-13)

Weed Control Act (R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 487)

Weed Control Act (R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 487), Weed Control Regulation (B.C. Reg. 66/85)

Weed Control Act (R.S.O. 1990, c. W.5)

Weed Control Act (S.A. 2008, c. W-5.1)

Weed Control Act (S.S., c. W-11.1)

Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act (R.S.N.L. 1990, c. W-9)

Wilderness Areas Protection Act (S.N.S. 1998, c. 27)

Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves, Natural Areas and Heritage Rangelands Act (R.S.A. 2000, c. W-9)

Wildlife Act (C.C.S.M. c. W130)

Wildlife Act (R.S.A. 2000, c. W-10)

Wildlife Act (R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 488)

Wildlife Act (R.S.N.S. 1989, c. 504)

Wildlife Act, 1998 (S.S. 1998, c. W-13.12)

Wildlife Habitat Protection Act (c. W-13.2 (1983-84))

Workers Compensation Act (C.C.S.M. c. W200)



Round Table on Responsible Soy Association

Workers Compensation Act (R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 492)

Workers Compensation Act (R.S.P.E.I. 1988, C. w-7.1)

Workers Morning Day Act (S.C. 1991, c. 15)

Workers' Compensation Act (R.S.A. 2000, c. W-15)

Workers' Compensation Act (R.S.N.B. 1973, c. W-13)

Workers' Compensation Act (S.N.S. 1994-95, c. 10)

Workers' Compensation Act, 1979 (R.S.S. 1979, c. W-17.1)

Workmen's Compensation Act (R.S.Q., c. A-3)

Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Act (R.S.N.L. 1990,
C. w-11)

Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission Act
(S.N.B. 1994, c. W-14)

Workplace Safety and Health Act (R.S.M. 1987, c. W210)

Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, 1997 (S.O. 1997, c. 16)

Annex 7: Progressive Entry Level

Introduction

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

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


Classification of the indicators within each criteria

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

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

1. Progressive approach

- The first year of the initial certification assessment:** A producer will be granted with a positive certification decision when he meets all the indicators that were classified in this document as “immediate compliance indicators” and additionally 1 indicator of the total short term compliance indicators or mid-term compliance indicators. This represents approximately a compliance with 70% 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 89% 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.

69 immediate indicators	1 Short or mid-term indicators	70% of the total of the indicators	
69 immediate indicators	20 short term indicators	89% of the total of the indicators	
69 immediate indicators	20 short term indicators	10 mid-term indicators	100% of the total of the indicators
Preparation period		+1 year	+3 years
Pre- initial assessment			

2. National Interpretation of the Classification.

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

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

Indicators	National Legislation Reference
2.2.1 Workers (including temporary workers), sharecroppers, contractors and subcontractors have a written contract, in a language that they can understand.	Canada Labour Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. L-2) Canada Labour Standards Regulations (C.R.C., c. 986)
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.	Canada Labour Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. L-2) *Part III - Employment Standards Canada Labour Standards Regulations (C.R.C., c. 986) Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Regulations (C.R.C., c.1015)
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.	Canada Labour Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. L-2) *Part II - Occupational Health and Safety Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations (SOR/86-304)
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. 2.3.5 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.	Canada Labour Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. L-2) *Part II - Occupational Health and Safety Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations (SOR/86-304)
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. 2.5.5 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.	Canada Labour Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. L-2) *Part III - Employment Standards Canada Labour Standards Regulations (C.R.C., c. 986) Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Regulations (C.R.C., c.1015)
4.1.4 Measures to minimize or mitigate the impacts identified by the assessment are documented and are being implemented.	National Farm Building Code of Canada (1995)
4.2.3 There are facilities to prevent spills of oil and other pollutants.	Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999) Fertilizers Act (R.S.C., 1985, c.f-10)

Indicators	National Legislation Reference
	Canada Plan Service, 10,000 Series Environment
<p>5.5.3 Transportation and storage of agrochemicals is safe and all applicable health, environmental and safety precautions are implemented.</p> <p>5.5.4 The necessary precautions are taken to avoid people entering into recently sprayed areas.</p>	<p>Canadian Fertilizers Act (R.S.C., 1985, c.f-10)</p> <p>Hazardous Products Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. H-3)</p> <p>Integrated Pest Management Act (S.V.C. 2003, c. 58)</p> <p>Pest Control Products Act (S.C. 2002, c. 28)</p> <p>Safe Containers Convention Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. S-1)</p> <p>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992 (S.C. 1992, c. 34)</p>
<p>5.7.1 There is information about requirements for use of biological control agents.</p> <p>5.7.2 Records are kept that demonstrate compliance with national laws, of all use of biological control agents.</p>	<p>Hazardous Products Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. H-3)</p> <p>Integrated Pest Management Act (S.V.C. 2003, c. 58)</p> <p>Pest Control Products Act (S.C. 2002, c. 28)</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Canada Seeds Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. S-8)</p>

3. Canadian Classification and references:

68 Indicators	Immediate Compliance Indicators
21 Indicators	Short-term Compliance indicators (1 year)
11 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.	

		<p>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.</p>	
		<p>2.4.3 All workers have the right to perform collective bargaining.</p>	
		<p>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).</p>	
<p>2.5 Remuneration at least equal to national legislation and sector agreements is received by all workers directly or indirectly employed on the farm.</p>		<p>2.5.1 Gross wages that comply with national legislation and sector agreements are paid at least monthly to workers.</p>	
		<p>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.</p>	
		<p>2.5.3 Normal weekly working hours do not exceed 48 hours. Weekly overtime hours do not exceed 12 hours.</p>	
		<p>2.5.4 If additional overtime hours are necessary the following conditions are met:</p>	
		<p>a) It only occurs for limited periods of time (e.g. peak harvest, planting).</p>	
		<p>b) Where there is a trade union or representative organization the overtime conditions are negotiated and agreed with that organization.</p>	
		<p>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.</p>	
		<p>2.5.5 Working hours per worker are recorded by the employer.</p>	
		<p>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.</p>	
		<p>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.</p>	
	<p>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.</p>		

		2.5.9 If employees live on the farm, they have access to affordable and adequate housing, food and potable water. If charges are made for these, such charges are in accordance with market conditions. The living quarters are safe and have at least basic sanitation.	
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.	
4.3 Efforts are made to reduce emissions and increase sequestration of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) on the farm.	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.	
	4.3.1 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.	
4.4 Expansion of soy cultivation is responsible.	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.	
	4.4.1 After May 2009 expansion for soy cultivation has not taken place on land cleared of native habitat except under the following conditions:	
	4.4.1.1 It is in line with an RTRS-approved map and system (see Annex 4.)	
	or	
	4.4.1.2 Where no RTRS-approved map and system is available:	
	a) Any area already cleared for agriculture or pasture before May 2009 and used for agriculture or pasture within the past 12 years can be used for soy expansion, unless regenerated vegetation has reached the definition of native forest (see glossary).	

		b) There is no expansion in native forests (see glossary)	
		c) In areas that are not native forest (see glossary), expansion into native habitat only occurs according to one of the following two options:	
		Option 1. Official land-use maps such as ecological-economic zoning are used and expansion only occurs in areas designated for expansion by the zoning. If there are no official land use maps then maps produced by the government under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are used, and expansion only occurs outside priority areas for conservation shown on these maps.	
		Option 2. An High Conservation Value Area (HCVA) assessment is undertaken prior to clearing and there is no conversion of High Conservation Value Areas.	
		4.4.2 There is no conversion of land where there is an unresolved land use claim by traditional land users under litigation, without the agreement of both parties.	
4.5 On-farm biodiversity is maintained and safeguarded through the preservation of native vegetation.	4.5.1 There is a map of the farm which shows the native vegetation		
	4.5.2 There is a plan, which is being implemented, to ensure that the native vegetation is being maintained (except areas covered under Criterion 4.4)		
	4.5.3 No hunting of rare, threatened or endangered species takes place on the property.		
Principle 5: Good Agricultural Practice	5.1 The quality and supply of surface and ground water is maintained or improved.	5.1.1 Good agricultural practices are implemented to minimize diffuse and localized impacts on surface and ground water quality from chemical residues, fertilizers, erosion or other sources and to promote aquifer recharge.	
		5.1.2 There is monitoring, appropriate to scale, to demonstrate that the practices are effective.	
		5.1.3 Any direct evidence of localized contamination of ground or surface water is reported to, and monitored in collaboration with, local authorities.	
		5.1.4 Where irrigation is used, there is a documented procedure in place for applying best practices and acting according to legislation and best practice guidance (where this exists), and for measurement of water utilization.	
	5.2 Natural vegetation areas around springs and along natural watercourses are maintained or re-established.	5.2.1 The location of all watercourses has been identified and mapped, including the status of the riparian vegetation.	
		5.2.2 Where natural vegetation in riparian areas has been removed there is a plan with a timetable for restoration which is being implemented.	

	5.2.3 Natural wetlands are not drained and native vegetation is maintained.	
5.3 Soil quality is maintained or improved and erosion is avoided by good management practices.	5.3.1 Knowledge of techniques to maintain soil quality (physical, chemical and biological) is demonstrated and these techniques are implemented.	
	5.3.2 Knowledge of techniques to control soil erosion is demonstrated and these techniques are implemented.	
	5.3.3 Appropriate monitoring, including soil organic matter content, is in place.	
5.4 Negative environmental and health impacts of phytosanitary products are reduced by implementation of systematic, recognized Integrated Crop Management (ICM) techniques.	5.4.1 A plan for ICM is documented and implemented which addresses the use of prevention, and biological and other non-chemical or selective chemical controls.	
	5.4.2 There is an implemented plan that contains targets for reduction of potentially harmful phytosanitary products over time.	
	5.4.3 Use of phytosanitary products follows legal requirements and professional recommendations (or, if professional recommendations are not available, manufacturer's recommendations) and includes rotation of active ingredients to prevent resistance.	
	5.4.4 Records of monitoring of, pests, diseases, weeds and natural predators are maintained.	
5.5 All application of agrochemicals is documented and all handling, storage, collection and disposal of chemical waste and empty containers, is monitored to ensure compliance with good practice.	5.5.1 There are records of the use of agrochemicals, including:	
	a) products purchased and applied, quantity and dates;	
	b) identification of the area where the application was made;	
	c) names of the persons that carried out the preparation of the products and field application;	
	d) identification of the application equipment used;	
	e) weather conditions during application.	
	5.5.2 Containers are properly stored, washed and disposed of; Waste and residual agrochemicals are disposed in an environmentally appropriate way.	
	5.5.3 Transportation and storage of agrochemicals is safe and all applicable health, environmental and safety precautions are implemented.	
5.5.4 The necessary precautions are taken to avoid people entering into recently sprayed areas.		

	5.5.5 Fertilizers are used in accordance with professional recommendations (provided by manufacturers where other professional recommendations are not available).	
5.6 Agrochemicals listed in the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions are not used.	5.6.1 There is no use of agrochemicals listed in the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions.	
	5.6.2 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.	

	<p>5.11 Origin of seeds is controlled to improve production and prevent introduction of new diseases.</p>	<p>5.11.1 All purchased seed must come from known legal quality sources.</p>	
		<p>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.</p>	

Annex 8: WHO Class 1a, 1b, 2

This annex is related to indicator 5.9.4: There is no aerial application of pesticides in this WHO Class 1a, 1b, and 2, within 500 meters of populated areas or water bodies. The lists below are pesticides applicable for soy production only.

Type	Use	Chemical name	WHO
H	DS	2,4 D	II
I	CC	Cypermethrin	II
I	CC	Dimethoate	II
H	DS	Diquat	II
I	CC	Endosulfan	II
I	ST	Fipronil	II
H	PE	Haloxypop-methyl	II
I	CC	Lambda-cyhalothrin	II
I	CC	Methamidophos	IB
I	CC	Methomyl	IB
H	DS	Paraquat	II
I	CC	Parathion methyl	IA
I	CC	Permethrin	II
F	CC	Propiconazole	II
F	CC	Tetraconazole	II
I	CC	Thiodicarb	II

Annex 9: Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention

Rotterdam Convention Pesticides

- **2,4,5-T**
- **Alachlor**
- **Aldicarb**
- **Aldrin** (Aldrec, Aldrex, Aldrex 30, Aldrite, Aldrosol, Alttox, Compound 118, Drinox, Octalene, Seedrin)
- **Azinphos-methyl**
- **Binapacryl**
- **Captafol**
- **Chlordane** (Aspon, Belt, Chloriandin, Chlorkil, Chlordane, Corodan, Cortilan-neu, Dowchlor, HCS 3260, Kypchlor, M140, Niran, Octachlor, Octaterr, Ortho-Klor, Synklor, Tat chlor 4, Topichlor, Toxichlor, Veliscol-1068)
- **Chlordimeform**
- **Chlorobenzilate**
- **DDT** (Agritan, Anofex, Arkotine, Azotox, Bosan Supra, Bovidermol, Chlorophenothan, Chloropenothane, Clorophenotoxum, Citox, Clofenotane, Dedelo, Deoval, Detox, Detoxan, Dibovan, Dicophane, Didigam, Didimac, Dodat, Dykol, Estonate, Genitox, Gesafid, Gesapon, Gesarex, Gesarol, Guesapon, Gyron, Havero-extra, Ivotan, Ixodex, Kopsol, Mutoxin, Neocid, Parachlorocidum, Pentachlorin, Pentech, PPzeidan, Rudseam, Santobane, Zeidane, Zerdane)
- **Dieldrin** (Alvit, Dieldrite, Dieldrix, Illoxol, Panoram D-31, Quintox)
- **Dinitro-ortho-cresol**
- **Dinoseb**
- **EDB**
- **Endosulfan**
- **Ethylene dichloride**
- **Ethylene oxide**
- **Fluroacetamide**
- **HCH**
- **Heptachlor** (Aahepta, Agroceres, Baskalor, Drinox, Drinox H-34, Heptachlorane, Heptagran, Heptagranox, Heptamak, Heptamul, Heptasol, Heptox, Soleptax, Rhodiachlor, Veliscol 104, Veliscol heptachlor)
- **Hexachlorobenzene**
- **Lindane**
- **Mercury compounds**
- **Monocrotophos**
- **Parathion**
- **Pentachlorophenol**
- **Toxaphene** (Alltex, Alltox, Attac 4-2, Attac 4-4, Attac 6, Attac 6-3, Attac 8, Camphechlor, Camphochlor, Camphoclor, Chemphene M5055, chlorinated camphene, Chloro-camphene, Clor chem T-590, Compound 3956, Huilex, Kamfochlor, Melipax, Motox, Octachlorocamphene, Penphene, Phenacide, Phenatox, Phenphane, Polychlorocamphene, Strobane-T, Strobane T-90, Texadust, Toxakil, Toxon 63, Toxyphen, Vertac 90%)
- **Tributyl tin compounds**

Stockholm Convention Pesticides

- **Aldrin** (Aldrec, Aldrex, Aldrex 30, Aldrite, Aldrosol, Altox, Compound 118, Drinox, Octalene, Seedrin)
- **Chlordane** (Aspon, Belt, Chlориandin, Chlorkil, Chlordane, Corodan, Cortilan-neu, Dowchlor, HCS 3260, Kypchlor, M140, Niran, Octachlor, Octaterr, Ortho-Klor, Synklor, Tat chlor 4, Topichlor, Toxichlor, Veliscol-1068)
- **Chlordecone** (Kepone)
- **Dieldrin** (Alvit, Dieldrite, Dieldrix, Illoxol, Panoram D-31, Quintox)
- **Endrin** (Endrex, Hexadrin, Isodrin Epoxide, Mendrin, Nendrin)
- **Heptachlor** (Aahepta, Agroceres, Baskalor, Drinox, Drinox H-34, Heptachlorane, Heptagran, Heptagranox, Heptamak, Heptamul, Heptasol, Heptox, Soleptax, Rhodiachlor, Veliscol 104, Veliscol heptachlor)
- **Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)** (Amaticin, Anticarie, Bunt-cure, Bunt-no-more, Co-op hexa, Granox, No bunt, Sanocide, Smut-go, Sniecotox)
- **Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexochlorocyclohexane, Lindane**
- **Mirex** (Dechlorane, Ferriamicide, GC 1283)
- **Technical endosulfan** (Beosit, Chlortiepin, Cyclodan, Devisulphan, Endocel, Endosol, Hildan, Insectophene, Malix, Rasayansulfan, Thifor, Thimul, Thiodan, Thione, Thiosulfan)
- **Toxaphene** (Alltex, Alltox, Attac 4-2, Attac 4-4, Attac 6, Attac 6-3, Attac 8, Camphechlor, Camphochlor, Camphochlor, Chemphene M5055, chlorinated camphene, Chloro-camphene, Clor chem T-590, Compound 3956, Huilex, Kamfochlor, Melipax, Motox, Octachlorocamphene, Penphene, Phenacide, Phenatox, Phenphane, Polychlorocamphene, Strobane-T, Strobane T-90, Texadust, Toxakil, Toxon 63, Toxyphen, Vertac 90%)
- **DDT** (Agritan, Anofex, Arkotine, Azotox, Bosan Supra, Bovidermol, Chlorophenothan, Chloropenothane, Clorophenotoxum, Citox, Clofenotane, Dedelo, Deoval, Detox, Detoxan, Dibovan, Dicophane, Didigam, Didimac, Dodat, Dykol, Estonate, Genitox, Gesafid, Gesapon, Gesarex, Gesarol, Guesapon, Gyron, Haverо-extra, Ivotan, Ixodex, Kopsol, Mutoxin, Neocid, Parachlorocidum, Pentachlorin, Pentech, PPzeidan, Rudseam, Santobane, Zeidane, Zerdane)

Annex 10: Canadian National Technical Group (NTG) Members

The Canadian National Technical Group was formed by the following representatives of the 3 RTRS constituencies:

Name	Organization	Email	Category
Nick Betts	Grain Farmers of Ontario	nbetts@gfo.ca	National Coordinator
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Under the general coordination of Nick Betts from Grain Farmers of Ontario and the RTRS Secretariat, the GTN held two meetings, the first one on 9th, December 2013 and the second one on 23rd January in Toronto, Canada. During the meetings, the NTG reviewed the RTRS Principles and Criteria and discussed and proposed guidance, following RTRS requirements set in Annex 6 of the RTRS Production Standard.

The draft document of the NI was submitted for public consultation between 25th February and 1st April 2014 .

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