

<b>CARGILL 'TRIPLE S STANDARD</b>	<b>Follow up contact:</b> <a href="mailto:Dawn_Emerson@cargill.com">Dawn Emerson@cargill.com</a>	
	<p>***Other valuable native vegetation': for the purposes of this piece of work we have looked for evidence that the standard extends landscape protection beyond forests to other native vegetation such as grasslands that may be found in the Cerrado. This is in line with the goal of the UK Roundtable on Sustainable Soya; it remains our intention to work with RT partners globally towards an aligned definition of protected 'native vegetation'.</p>	
<b>Questions</b>	<b>Y/N/P</b>	<b>Detail</b>
Does the standard require legal compliance?	Yes	Triple S Principles and Criteria, October 2015, Version 6.1 – Soya, South America to EU Clause 1.1.2 b) i)
Does the standard prohibit legal deforestation?	Yes	<p>Soya beans entering the Triple S programme shall not be obtained from land with high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:</p> <p>(a) Primary forest and other wooded land - namely forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.</p> <p><i>Reference: Triple S Principles and Criteria, October 2015, Version 6.1 – Soya, South America to EU, Cargill Triple S Products. Section 1 Farm Level 1.1.2, 3.2.1</i></p>
Does the standard prohibit legal conversion of other valuable native vegetation? **	Yes	<p>Soya beans entering the Triple S programme shall not be obtained from <u>land with high biodiversity value</u>, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:</p> <p>(a) Primary forest and other wooded land - namely forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.</p> <p>(b) Areas (i) By law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes; (ii) For the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, unless evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes;</p> <p>Biodiversity should be maintained and safeguarded through the preservation of native vegetation. There is a map of the farm which shows the native vegetation and there is a plan to protect and recover native vegetation. Areas of natural vegetation around bodies of water and on steep slopes and hills and other sensitive parts of the ecosystem must be maintained or restored. Reference: Triple S Principles and Criteria, October 2015, Version 6.1 – Soya, South America to EU, Cargill Triple S Products. Section 1 Farm Level 1.1.2, 3.2.1</p> <p><i>Clarification from Cargill: 'land with high biodiversity value' includes forests and highly biodiverse grasslands as defined (and in alignment with) the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2015/1513. Cargill will review definitions as they develop.</i></p>
Does the standard have a cut-off date after which conversion of forest and natural habitat will not be allowed?	Yes	<p>Land with statutes covered in standard 'in or after 2008'</p> <p><i>Reference: Triple S Principles and Criteria, October 2015, Version 6.1 – Soya, South America to EU, Cargill Triple S Products. Section 1 Farm Level 1.1.2,</i></p>
Is compliance to the standard independently verified?	Yes	At origin it is Kiwa Pai for farm and office level and Peterson and Control Union for chain of custody. The on-farm auditing will be retendered 2019.
When was the Standard last updated?	2015	Note: Updated version to be published in October 2018. Will include updates to the on-farm social and wider env. requirements but not on land use qualifications.
Is the full up to date standard available in the public domain?	No	The full standard is not available open source, but excerpts of the Standard can be accessed through the ITC Standards Map and there is addition information available at <a href="https://www.soja3s.com/cargill/">https://www.soja3s.com/cargill/</a>
Does the Standard meet the Guideline criteria of the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines?	Yes	<a href="http://www.standardmap.org/fefac/">http://www.standardmap.org/fefac/</a>