



PUBLIC AUDIT REPORT

RTRS STANDARD ON RESPONSIBLE SOY PRODUCTION

**1. Certification Body Details**

Name	FoodChain ID Certification
RTRS member #	
Address	Av. Praia de Belas, 1212, sl 1320
Country	Brazil
Contact Person	Reinaldo Rodrigues
Contact email	reinaldo.rodrigues@fcid.com.br
Accreditation Body	INMETRO
Web Page	www.foodchainid.com

2. Client's Details

Name	Shriya Soya Mill	CB's client number	
Address	No 604, Saket Complex B-4 CHSL, K. Koli Marg, Nashik Highway, Thane 400601 Maharashtra, India		
Country	India		
Contact Person & Role	Niketan Patil		
RTRS member #	No		
Contact email	niketan@shriyasoya.com		
Web Page			



3. General audit details

Certificate's Number	Soy: RTRS-FCID-AGR-556		
	Corn:		
	Non-GMO:		
Certificate Type	Production standard, Group	Number of certified establishments	
Audit Type	Soy:Initial		
	Corn:		
	Non-GMO:		
Certificate start date	Soy:12/02/2026 00:00:00	Certificate end date	Soy:12/02/2031 00:00:00
	Corn:		Corn:
	Non-GMO:		Non-GMO:
Partial Certificate:	Soy: False		
	Corn:		
	Non-GMO:		
Year of Harvest Audited	2025		



4.1 Audit Team

Type	Name	Qualifications
Lead Auditor	Reinaldo Rodrigues	

4.2 Evaluated Standards

Evaluated Standards	• RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production • Indian Interpretation RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production • RTRS Group and Multi-site Certification Standard • • •
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4.4 Audit Schedule

Audit date	19/02/2026 00:00		
Audit Summary	Shriya Soya Mill centrally manages its farming operations, including documentation, recruitment, and employee management, while supporting farms in cultivating non-GMO soybeans through technical and agronomic guidance. From a social perspective, the system aligns with national labour laws, with most farm work carried out by farmers and their families, and additional local workers engaged as needed, contributing to local livelihoods.		
Calculated Days	Number	17	The calculation of man-days (MD) was made
	Description		
Sampling Methodology	To compose the sample of producers to be audited, the critical points of the group manager's management system were analyzed, as well as the manager's risk assessment for each member. Based on this information, the group was assigned a "low" risk level. Using this information, the minimum sample was determined using the formula: Sampling formula (high risk) = 1 + √7216/2 x 1,5 = 1 + 64 Where: • 1 represents the group manager • 64 represents the number of farms at the time of sampling		

5. Details of Units under the scope

Crop	Establishment Name	Location		Coordinates		Planted Area	Total Production (est.)	Total Production (real)
		City	Estate	Lat	Long			
Soy	Smallholder		Undefined			43655	87132	





5.1 Interviews with stakeholders

Summary of Interviews with stakeholders

During the physical meeting conducted as part of the site visit, no complaints or grievances were reported regarding the producers.

5.2 Evaluation Results

5.2.1 RTRS Standard on Responsible Soy production

Principle 1: Legal Compliance and Good Business Practices

Criteria	Description
1.1	The farms audited in 2026 met all required standards. They shared information easily and worked with expert consultants for environmental, technical, accounting, labor, and safety matters. All necessary documents were available, including valid Provisional Operating Authorizations, Operating Licenses, and registration records. No problems were found related to missing Operating Licenses at any farm facilities. The group also follows a Code of Ethics and has Anti Corruption and Anti Discrimination Policies. These policies show the group's commitment to following the law, acting honestly, and respecting everyone.
1.2	The legal right to use the land was confirmed by reviewing the updated land registration records submitted for the audited farms, which verified their lawful and legitimate ownership.



1.3	The operator has conducted a comprehensive impact assessment for soybean production areas, addressing social, environmental, and agricultural aspects of operations, including both on-farm and relevant off-farm activities. The Impact Assessment for the year 2024–25 was reviewed during the audit. Key areas identified for improvement include enhancement of worker welfare and awareness, efficient utilization of natural resources, responsible agrochemical management, improvement of soil health, water conservation, biodiversity protection, and adoption of improved agronomic practices suitable for soybean cultivation conditions in Maharashtra. Relevant operational risks and opportunities for continual improvement have been systematically documented. Based on records reviewed and evidence verified during the audit, the operator has clearly identified priority areas requiring improvement across social, environmental, and agricultural domains. The operator has established a structured continual improvement monitoring system based on the findings of the impact assessment. Appropriate indicators have been selected to measure progress in key performance areas. Baseline data for the assessment year 2024–25 has been established and documented for indicators such as soybean yield per acre/hectare, fertilizer and agrochemical usage, total fuel consumption, soil fertility status, water use efficiency (where applicable), worker training coverage, health and safety implementation, grievance management, and waste management practices. These indicators are relevant to soybean cultivation conditions in Maharashtra and provide a practical and measurable framework for tracking performance and improvement over time. As this is the initial certification audit of Shriya Soya Mill, a full cycle of monitoring data is not yet available for long-term trend analysis. However, the operator has established a system for periodic monitoring and review of selected indicators, along with a defined action plan to assess progress and implement corrective or improvement measures where necessary. Documented procedures confirm that future monitoring results related to social, environmental, and agricultural aspects will be reviewed by management at defined intervals. Planned actions include additional worker training, improvements in agronomic practices, enhanced resource efficiency measures, strengthened worker welfare initiatives, and implementation of operational controls.
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Principle 2: Responsible Labour Conditions

Criteria	Description
2.1	Based on interviews with workers and a review of relevant documentation conducted during the audit, no evidence of forced labour, child labour, slave labour, human trafficking, or any form of involuntary employment was identified on the audited farms. No cases were observed of workers being engaged without formal registration, and family members were not involved in farm activities without appropriate documentation. All farms maintain comprehensive digital personnel records, and any apprentices present were found to be properly registered and documented. Children residing on the farms were confirmed to be enrolled in and regularly attending educational institutions. A documented anti-discrimination policy is implemented, addressing non-discrimination criteria including gender, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, and personal or professional status. Most farms reported equal remuneration for equal work, and no unjustified wage disparities were identified during the audit. No instances of abusive practices, including corporal punishment, verbal abuse, or harassment, were identified. Accessible grievance and reporting mechanisms are in place, including suggestion/complaint boxes and publicly displayed contact information at farm entrances.



2.2	Smallholder farmers generally do not use formal written employment contracts due to the seasonal nature of work, reliance on temporary local labor, and literacy limitations. Instead, employment terms such as job roles, working hours, wages, and duration are clearly communicated verbally in the local language before work begins. Interviews confirmed that both farmers and workers understand these terms and the operator has supported this system by providing awareness training on fair labour practices. Overall, despite the absence of written agreements, labour arrangements are transparent and mutually understood. However, while the operator has initiated training on labour rights, occupational health and safety, and safe agricultural practices, implementation has been inconsistent. Many temporary and seasonal workers have not received adequate training, as confirmed through interviews and field observations. Several workers demonstrated limited understanding of key areas such as labour rights, safe pesticide handling, and basic safety procedures. This gap indicates that current training efforts are insufficient, irregular, and not effectively reaching all workers, resulting in a non-conformity.
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2.3	The farm has established a comprehensive occupational health and safety management system. It maintains an up to date Risk Management Program and an Occupational Health and Medical Control Program, both duly signed and validated by qualified professionals. The health and safety structure includes trained personnel responsible for occupational health and safety, safety technicians, and an occupational physician. Workers' health surveillance is carried out through risk based monitoring, supported by documented records of pre employment and periodic medical examinations, which were available for verification during the audit. The use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is formally documented through signed acknowledgment forms and is routinely monitored through daily inspections conducted by a dedicated full time safety technician. An emergency response plan is in place, including easily accessible emergency contact information, first aid kits, details of nearby primary healthcare facilities, and clearly defined procedures for external medical referrals in the event of accidents. Workers receive regular occupational health and safety training, including first aid training, with supporting records maintained. Producers and employees demonstrated an adequate level of knowledge and awareness of occupational health and safety requirements during the audit, indicating effective implementation of established guidelines and preventive measures.
2.4	The farm complies with RTRS requirements concerning workers' rights and freedom of association. Employees and tenants are free to join organizations of their choice, participate in collective bargaining, and engage with external parties outside of working hours without any restrictions. This demonstrates the farm's respect for individual rights and its commitment to maintaining a fair, inclusive, and transparent working environment.
2.5	The farm complies with RTRS requirements related to fair labour practices, wage standards, and working



Principle 3: Responsible Community Relations

Criteria	Description
3.1	Two accessible communication channels are available to employees, including a digital WhatsApp platform that enables direct and timely communication, and physical suggestion and complaint boxes installed in easily accessible locations. These boxes are regularly monitored by administrative staff, who ensure confidentiality by registering, reviewing, and forwarding messages through appropriate channels. The farm is well established within the region and maintains multiple communication mechanisms that support open, transparent, and ongoing dialogue with both workers and members of the surrounding community.
3.2	Based on a review of sampled documentation and interviews conducted during the audit, no conflicts or disputes related to land ownership or land use were identified. Furthermore, no evidence was found indicating any lack of respect for the traditions or cultural practices of indigenous peoples. All land boundaries are clearly demarcated and are duly respected by the farm and its operators.
3.3	The audited farms have a designated Grievance Team responsible for receiving, evaluating, and addressing complaints and suggestions from employees. Physical communication boxes are reviewed at regular 28-day intervals to ensure no feedback goes unattended. Whenever communication channels are utilized, the farm guarantees that follow-up, discussion, and feedback are properly communicated to employees through the DDS/DSS mechanism.
3.4	The audited farms promote employment opportunities through various channels, including social media platforms, regional networks, employee referrals, and partnerships with local institutions. They also collaborate with vocational and skills development programs, providing financial support to institutions that deliver training to the local population, including rural and indigenous communities, with regular contributions to rural education verified during the audit process. Furthermore, the farms demonstrate a commitment to strengthening the local economy by prioritizing the purchase of goods and services within the areas where they operate, as confirmed through the review of purchase invoices and signed service contracts.



Principle 4: Environmental Responsibility

Criteria	Description
4.1	Internal audits are performed on a regular basis by a designated internal auditor, with any identified non conformities formally recorded and corrective actions assigned with clearly defined deadlines. These audits are carried out in accordance with the procedures established within the farm's management system. Social and environmental assessments are conducted in a transparent manner by auditors possessing appropriate technical expertise, ensuring the accuracy and credibility of the evaluation process. Farm managers, supported by a team of analysts, carry out periodic technical inspections of operational units to monitor on site conditions. All assessments and observations are documented using dedicated systems, enabling ongoing compliance monitoring and full traceability of results.
4.2	The farms maintain well-structured waste management areas that are properly equipped with containment measures and clearly identified zones for the segregation of various waste streams. This organization demonstrates a systematic and responsible approach to solid waste management. Waste generated on-site including used oils, plastics, tires, metals, personal protective equipment (PPE), and organic residues is handled appropriately through arrangements with licensed and authorized service providers. This ensures that disposal practices are environmentally responsible and compliant with applicable legal requirements. Site inspections confirmed that mechanical and operational areas, such as workshops, storage facilities, and decontamination zones, are supported by suitable infrastructure, including paved surfaces and containment systems. These provisions contribute to meeting environmental protection and occupational safety standards. Waste is segregated at its point of generation, with different categories collected separately and transferred to specialized companies for proper treatment and disposal. This practice supports environmental sustainability and regulatory compliance. Furthermore, each farm keeps an updated Solid Waste Management Plan (PGRS), detailing the types and classifications of waste produced and the corresponding disposal methods. These plans are aligned with legal requirements and reflect recognized good practices in sustainable agricultural management.



4.3	The audited farms document fuel supplies through physical records, which are subsequently uploaded into an electronic tracking system, ensuring ongoing monitoring of consumption. Fuel usage is tracked continuously, with some farms reporting stable consumption levels while others have noted increases associated with larger production areas or greater mechanization. Regarding soil management, the farms monitor both the quantity and quality of soil organic matter through up-to-date and properly documented laboratory testing. Additionally, agricultural practices aimed at preserving soil organic matter are implemented, including crop rotation, reduced tillage across significant portions of land, the use of biological inputs in planting furrows, and strict management of fertilizer application.
4.4	During the onsite audit, verification was conducted through KML map review, land records, field observations, and producer interviews to assess land use history and potential conversion of sensitive areas. It was confirmed that the cultivated lands have been under long-term agricultural use, with no clearing or conversion of natural ecosystems identified. Farmers stated that the land has been traditionally cultivated and passed through generations, which was supported by land ownership documents reviewed during the audit. Furthermore, no unresolved land use claims or disputes involving traditional land users were identified. Field observations also confirmed that soybean cultivation is carried out exclusively on existing agricultural land, with no encroachment into ecologically sensitive zones.
4.5	The farms maintain comprehensive mapping documentation that clearly delineates water resources, areas of native vegetation, and legally designated Preservation Areas. Formal wildlife monitoring plans have been established, with defined procedures and supporting records consistently maintained by farm staff. To promote biodiversity protection, the farms enforce strict prohibitions on hunting and fishing activities. These policies are communicated to all employees during onboarding and are reinforced through continuous awareness and training initiatives.

Principle 5: Good Agricultural Practices

Criteria	Description
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5.1	The farms apply multiple sustainable farming practices designed to protect soil integrity and conserve water resources. These measures include crop rotation, the use of cover crops, terracing, and the application of biological inputs to improve soil condition and minimize environmental impacts. Water utilized on the farms is obtained under valid permits and is mainly used for domestic purposes and agricultural activities, including irrigation on certain units. Water quality is routinely assessed through laboratory analyses, and the farms are subject to regular inspections. Where any contamination is identified, the appropriate authorities are notified, and corrective measures are implemented to ensure compliance with environmental requirements.
5.2	The farms maintain agricultural air restriction maps that identify springs and watercourses, developed by the group manager, which are used to guide and control pesticide application activities. Regarding land conditions, while most farms report no degraded areas, some have officially identified degraded plots under their environmental regularization processes, with restoration timelines of up to two years established. No wetlands were identified on the properties, apart from designated riparian zones.
5.3	The evaluations confirmed that no wetlands were identified within the farm properties, apart from designated riparian zones. The farms carry out annual soil analyses, including foliar and nematode assessments, with laboratory reports reflecting systematic technical monitoring of production plots through variations in organic matter and base saturation levels. Dedicated teams composed of several dozen employees are responsible for soil conservation and enhancement, applying a wide range of practices such as no-tillage systems across a substantial portion of the area, crop rotation, cover crop mixtures, regenerative and precision agriculture methods, terracing, contour farming, refuge area establishment, and root sampling to monitor root development. These well-established conservation measures are designed to promote long-term sustainability and effectively reduce soil erosion.



5.4	The farms have internally prepared Integrated Crop Management (ICM) Plans that incorporate sustainable practices, including physical, chemical, biological, and mechanical control measures. These plans also establish a target of achieving an annual reduction of 0.8% in chemical input usage. Recognized and approved pesticide products are used, and applications generally follow technical recommendations. Crop conditions are monitored on a weekly basis by technical staff, and detailed observations are recorded in farmer diaries, which were reviewed and verified during the audit.
5.5	The Group Manager has issued a Farmer Diary to all registered producers to facilitate systematic recordkeeping. This diary enables farmers to document detailed information on agrochemical use, including application dates, treated fields or areas, products applied, personnel responsible, and weather conditions at the time of application. These records support safe, controlled, and efficient agrochemical management. In addition, farmers adhere to established protocols covering the safe storage and disposal of empty containers in designated locations, supported by documentary evidence of proper disposal; the transportation and storage of agrochemicals in compliance with safety requirements; and the placement of signage in recently treated areas indicating the products used and the applicable withdrawal periods. Fertilizer applications are guided by soil analysis and technical recommendations, with application rates adjusted according to crop specific requirements to optimize nutrient use and minimize wastage.
5.6	Farms implement measures to reduce the potential effects of pesticide use on human health, biodiversity, and the environment. These include the use of appropriate application equipment and anti drift products, as well as applying treatments under suitable weather conditions and timings to limit drift and evaporation, thereby protecting air and water quality and surrounding ecosystems.
5.7	The units utilize biological products, such as Trichoderma and Azospirillum, for seed treatment to support sustainable farming practices and enhance soil health. These products are recorded and monitored in accordance with the same registration and control procedures applied to agrochemicals, ensuring systematic oversight.



5.8	When new or unusual pests are detected, the units promptly inform the nearest Krushi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), the Agriculture Department, or the relevant Agricultural University, in line with state phytosanitary surveillance requirements.
5.9	The units demonstrate strong technical competence in the application of good pesticide use practices, prioritizing treatments during appropriate weather conditions and systematically recording meteorological data through digital applications and monitoring stations integrated with the system.
5.10	The audited production units cultivate crops that are typical of the region in which they operate and implement conservation management practices and good agricultural practices to reduce risks and negative impacts, including soil erosion and spray drift, that could affect neighbouring farms. No instances of damage or direct interference with the production systems of adjacent properties were reported.
5.11	The units use seeds that are legally sourced and fully traceable, obtained either from the company's own seedbed, reputable commercial suppliers, or through approved seed saving practices. Seed quality is assured through laboratory testing to confirm germination rates and batch purity. All seed materials are properly recorded and registered to ensure compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

5.2.1.1 Annex: Chain of Custody Requirements for Producers

Criteria	Description
2.1	The audited farms dispatch the physical product along with their corresponding invoices. Following shipment, the Group Manager provides the purchasing company with the RTRS Product Declaration, which includes the farm and owner names, the volume certified under RTRS, and the applicable RTRS Chain of Custody certificate number.
2.2	The total production volumes for each farm are recorded and maintained through either digital systems or manual registers by the Field Officer and the ICS Manager.
2.3	This information is also recorded separately for each harvest.



2.4	The farms maintain records of production and shipment volumes through digital systems or spreadsheet based documentation.
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5.2.2 RTRS Group and Multi-site Certification Standard

A. Group Elements

Criteria	Description
1.1	The producer group is managed by Shriya Soya Mill, which appoints a Socio Environmental Manager with full decision making authority, in accordance with the company's internal procedures and the Group Management Manual. All costs related to certification are covered through the company's annual budget, with the Sustainability Department handling general expenses and the Certifications Department responsible for audit coordination and oversight. The roles and responsibilities of the appointed manager, including the authority to suspend or exclude producers who fail to meet certification requirements, are formally defined and communicated to all group members. Producers acknowledge their understanding and acceptance of these responsibilities by signing the relevant documents. During the audit, inadequate storage of empty agrochemical containers was observed at certain farms. This issue was documented as a non conformity (NC) and was subsequently resolved through the implementation of appropriate corrective actions. Furthermore, field inspections revealed the absence of warning signage and precautionary measures to restrict access to recently treated areas. Workers and visitors were not adequately informed about re entry intervals following pesticide application, and no formal system or documented training was in place to communicate spray schedules. This represented a potential risk of unintended exposure to agrochemicals and did not meet compliance requirements. As corrective actions, all farmers received training on the relevant safety procedures, and measures were implemented to ensure ongoing compliance.



1.2	The audit of Shriya Soya Mill evaluated the group certification system under RTRS, focusing on the effectiveness of the Internal Control System (ICS), member management, and overall compliance. The group has established documented membership requirements, including a formal approval process. All members have signed agreements and declarations, and the member list is controlled and traceable. The ICS is well-structured, covering member registration, internal inspections, corrective actions, record keeping, and monitoring. Roles and responsibilities, including Internal Inspectors, are clearly defined. The monitoring system is proportionate to the group size and supports future expansion. The group manager maintains an updated list of farms within the certification scope, supported by relevant records and declarations, ensuring transparency and compliance, including partial certification requirements. All members are located in Maharashtra state, India, operating under a uniform ICS Package of Practices. No variation in production systems (GMO/non-GMO) was observed. As this is an initial audit, no members have been removed; however, provisions exist to manage and record excluded or withdrawn members.
1.3	The audit of Shriya Soya Mill identified gaps in the group manager's understanding of key requirements under the RTRS Group and Multi-site Certification Standard and the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production. During interviews, limited awareness was observed regarding ICS obligations, scope management, and producer-level compliance criteria. Additionally, no documented evidence of structured training or awareness programs on RTRS requirements was available. The organizational structure was reviewed and found to be clearly defined, outlining roles, responsibilities, and management hierarchy. A designated responsible person has been appointed with overall authority for RTRS compliance, including documentation control and implementation oversight.

B. Group and multi-site management procedures



Criteria	Description
2.1	During the audit of Shriya Soya Mill, documented procedures were reviewed, including the ICS Manual and Policy & Procedure document. The organization has established an Internal Control System aligned with RTRS requirements, covering organizational structure, roles and responsibilities, membership criteria, corrective action management, suspension/withdrawal procedures, complaint handling, and information management. The organizational structure is clearly defined, with designated personnel for key ICS functions, including Director, ICS Manager, Internal Inspectors, and Approval Committee. Roles and responsibilities are documented and were confirmed through staff interviews. Corrective action procedures include defined timelines, follow-up mechanisms, and consequences for non-compliance. The system is proportionate to the group size, and implementation was verified during the audit. The organization operates as a legally registered entity and has appointed competent personnel to ensure effective implementation of RTRS requirements. Evidence of internal training and capacity-building activities under the ICS framework was also verified.



2.2	The audit of Shriya Soya Mill confirmed that the Internal Control System (ICS) and related policies clearly define group members' obligations, including record keeping, compliance with corrective actions, and adherence to RTRS requirements. Interviews verified that members are aware of their responsibilities and membership conditions. RTRS requirements are effectively communicated through trainings and awareness sessions conducted in the local language (Marathi), supported by SOPs, guidelines, and visual materials adapted to farmers' understanding. Members demonstrated a basic awareness of responsible production practices and audit procedures. Key documents are maintained at the Group Manager's office and are readily accessible. Information is systematically documented and can be provided during audits or upon request by members, the Certification Body, or RTRS. Verified signed consent forms of sampled members confirm voluntary participation, acceptance of responsibilities, and authorization of the group manager for certification representation. Provisions also ensure access rights for the Certification Body and RTRS to farms, facilities, and records.
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C. Control and monitoring of member/site compliance

Criteria	Description
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3.1	The audit of Shriya Soya Mill verified that a documented Internal Audit Program is established and implemented, covering initial entry audits and annual internal inspections. Sampled records confirmed that initial audits were conducted for newly admitted members, demonstrating effective implementation. A risk-based approach is applied, with all member farms assessed as low risk and audited annually. The Internal Audit Policy defines audit frequency (high: quarterly, medium: half-yearly, low: annually) and includes provisions for additional audits in case of risks, complaints, or suspected non-conformities. The system ensures that all members undergo an initial audit prior to inclusion and subsequent periodic internal audits as per risk classification. Non-conformities are documented and managed through Corrective Action Requests with defined timelines (14 days for action plan submission, 30 days for major NC closure, and up to 12 months for minor NCs). Procedures are also in place to manage exclusion of members, ensuring that their production is removed from the certified scope and corresponding soybean volumes are deducted from the total certified production.
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D. Record Keeping

Criteria	Description
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4.1	The audit of Shriya Soya Mill confirmed that an Internal Control System (ICS) is in place to maintain up-to-date records for RTRS requirements. Although this is the first year of certification, records are maintained from 2024 onwards, with a retention period of minimum 5 years. The ICS ensures systematic maintenance of membership records, including signed consent forms, updated farmer lists, and KML maps. A documented risk assessment identifies key risks, and farmers are categorized to define internal audit frequency. Traceability is effectively maintained through farmer-wise procurement records, quantity registers, and batch/lot tracking. Internal audit records, including initial and annual inspections, findings, and corrective actions, were verified. Land records confirm no recent land use change, and annual records of RTRS-certified production and trade are maintained. Procurement and sales transactions are properly documented, ensuring full traceability from farm to final sale.
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E. Chain of Custody

Criteria	Description
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5.1	During the audit of Shriya Soya Mill confirmed that the ICS includes robust systems for farmer registration, production estimation, procurement tracking, and traceability linking produce to individual farmers. Segregation of RTRS-compliant soybean is maintained during collection and storage, with reconciliation between farmer-wise procurement and total sales volumes. Farmer-wise records (production, procurement, sales) are maintained using unique identification, ensuring traceability from farm to point of sale. Supporting records such as purchase registers, batch details, dispatch records, and sales invoices were verified, demonstrating consistency and control against mixing with non-certified produce. A centralized control system is in place to manage sales and prevent double counting of certified volumes. All transactions, including credit trading, are managed at the group level, with individual members not permitted to sell independently. The group manager is aware of the requirement for separate Chain of Custody (CoC) certification in case of processing activities. RTRS-related claims are centrally controlled, and members are guided on appropriate use of certification claims. No external claims have been made at this stage, as this is an initial certification.
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7. Assessment Findings

Summary of findings	During the audits, non-conformities were identified on the audited farms, all related to the Production Standard. However, it was possible to demonstrate, even with a new manager in the group, a commitment to the principles and criteria of the RTRS Standards. After the audit, deadlines were established and corrective actions or action plans were implemented for the non-conformities found, which were evaluated by FoodChain ID. Therefore, I recommend that the certification be maintained.
Next Audit Date	12/02/2027 00:00
Certification decision	Granted.
Client Acknowledge	This certification decision was communicated.