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

3. General audit details

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Certificate’s Number</td><td colspan="3">Soy: RTRS-FCID-AGR-N0529</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Corn:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Non-GMO:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Certificate Type</td><td>Production standard, Group</td><td>Number of certified establishments</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Audit Type</td><td colspan="3">Soy:Initial</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Corn:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Non-GMO:</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Certificate start date</td><td>Soy:12/08/2026 00:00:00</td><td rowspan="3">Certificate end date</td><td>Soy:12/08/2031 00:00:00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Corn:</td><td>Corn:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-GMO:</td><td>Non-GMO:</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Partial Certificate:</td><td colspan="3">Soy: False</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Corn:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Non-GMO:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Year of Harvest Audited</td><td colspan="3">2026</td></tr>
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4.1 Audit Team

Type	Name	Qualifications
Lead Auditor	VERÔNICA SILVEIRA LUIZ MACHADO	

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 • • •

4.4 Audit Schedule

Audit date	14/05/2026 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	20	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 + √9719/2 x 1,5 = 1 + 74 Where: • 1 represents the group manager • 74 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					60941	127288	

5.1 Interviews with stakeholders

Summary of Interviews with stakeholders
   Interviews were conducted with local residents and non-governmental organizations, covering topics related to environmental issues, peaceful relations with the community, and compliance with applicable local legislation.

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	Farmers and workers demonstrated awareness of applicable legal requirements, supported by regular compliance training and maintained training records. Relevant land ownership and legal documents were verified and found to be valid, and field observations confirmed compliance with applicable regulations. The operator has also established a written anti-bribery policy and systems to manage bribery-related risks within the organization.
1.2	Land ownership and use rights documents were verified during the audit and found to be valid and up to date. Interviews with the producer confirmed that there are no disputes over land tenure

1.3	The operator has established a review process covering social, environmental, and agricultural aspects, both on- and off-farm. The assessment identified most risks as low to medium, with particular attention required for waste management, farmer health and safety, and environmental protection. Based on the review findings, improvement areas and measurable indicators have been established, including baseline values. The operator periodically monitors these indicators to evaluate performance, identify trends, and support continual improvement.

Principle 2: Responsible Labour Conditions

Criteria	Description
2.1	The operator demonstrates compliance with applicable labour and social requirements. The farm primarily relies on family labour and engages temporary workers during peak activities. Employment is voluntary, with no evidence of forced, bonded, or involuntary labour, retention of identity documents, wages, benefits, or personal belongings. No child labour or hazardous work involving minors was identified. Workers and farmers demonstrated awareness of child labour prevention and non-discrimination requirements, and no discriminatory practices were observed. Workers receive at least the applicable minimum wage, with equal pay for equal work. Workers reported being treated with dignity and respect, with no evidence of abuse, coercion, harassment, or corporal punishment. Workers can directly raise concerns with farm management, and no rights violations were reported during the assessment.

2.2	The farm primarily relies on family labour and engages temporary workers from nearby villages during peak agricultural activities. No permanent workers are employed, and verbal agreements are used due to the seasonal and short-term nature of the work. The operator has established requirements for working hours and overtime, including defined limits. Workers receive training on fundamental labour rights, occupational health and safety, and task-specific procedures in a language they understand. Interviews confirmed workers' awareness of safety practices and labour rights, with adequate supervision provided during farm activities.
2.3	The ICS has established documented health and safety procedures and risk assessments covering workplace hazards. Farmers and workers receive training on occupational health and safety, safe agrochemical handling, PPE use, and emergency procedures. Interviews and field observations confirmed awareness and implementation of these practices. Appropriate PPE and first-aid kits were provided and verified during the farm visit. Hazardous activities are assigned to competent and suitable individuals, with regular supervision and monitoring in place. Emergency response procedures are documented within the ICS framework, and health and safety risks are periodically reviewed. **Non-conformity:** Calibration records for agricultural equipment were not maintained by the farmer, resulting in insufficient documented evidence to verify that required calibration activities were performed as established.

2.4	The producer respects workers' rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining. Workers are free to join or form trade unions and to collectively raise concerns or discuss working conditions without interference, discrimination, or retaliation. Worker interviews confirmed that no restrictions were imposed on these rights. Workers are also free to interact with external parties outside working hours without restriction.
2.5	The producer complies with applicable wage and working-hour requirements. Temporary workers are paid

Principle 3: Responsible Community Relations

Criteria	Description
3.1	The farmer is a smallholder who maintains regular and transparent communication with the surrounding community through direct interaction in the local language. During interviews, no conflicts or disputes with neighboring farmers or traditional land users were reported. The existing informal communication system was found to be effective and sufficient for addressing community-related concerns associated with farming activities. A complaint handling procedure has been established, and complaint registers are maintained by the ICS. Farmers, workers, and local villagers can submit complaints directly to the ICS or through the Field Officer for further recording and action. The complaint records reviewed during the audit confirmed that no complaints were received during the current year.
3.2	The farmer has established ancestral ownership of the land, and no land-related disputes or conflicts were identified during the audit. Relevant government-authorized land documents and farm maps were reviewed and verified during the site visit. Local customs and cultural practices are respected within the villages, as confirmed through interviews and field observations. No specific concerns related to religious or culturally distinct groups were identified in the assessed communities.
3.3	Complaints & grievances are dealt with in 1-2 months
3.4	Workers are recruited from the same or nearby villages. The ICS conducts awareness and training programs for farmers, workers, and local community members on sustainable agricultural practices. Training sessions are held at the village level and are open to interested villagers. Interviews and training records confirmed the implementation of these activities. Participating farmers are smallholders, and agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides are sourced locally.

Principle 4: Environmental Responsibility

Criteria	Description
4.1	A Social, Agricultural, and Environmental Impact Assessment was conducted for soybean cultivation in the assessed area. The assessment was based on surveys of certified group members and identified current practices, potential impacts, and areas for improvement. Measures to minimize identified social, environmental, and agricultural impacts have been established. A summary of the assessment is available and accessible to relevant stakeholders.
4.2	No burning of crop residues or vegetation for land clearing was observed or practiced. Farmers manage agricultural residues through mulching, incorporation into the soil, and decomposition for use as farmyard manure. No fuel, lubricant, or battery storage was observed at farm level, and agrochemicals are purchased only as required. Soybean by-products are also utilized as animal feed or for other productive purposes. Farmers demonstrated awareness of appropriate residue management practices, supported by an ICS residue management plan. Relevant records, field observations, and farmer interviews confirmed implementation of these practices.
4.3	Farmers demonstrate awareness of fossil fuel use, and consumption is monitored through farm records. They confirmed that fuel use has not increased and is limited to operational needs, with regular equipment servicing to improve efficiency. Native vegetation and forest areas are preserved, while ground cover is maintained. Farmers also have access to government-supported tree-planting initiatives.

4.4	No expansion into non-agricultural areas was identified. Farmers cultivate soybeans only on established agricultural land, with no agricultural activities carried out within riparian zones. The land has been under cultivation for several decades, and relevant land records and farm maps were verified during the audit.
4.5	Farm maps identifying native vegetation were available and verified during the audit. The ICS has established a biodiversity management plan and provided training to farmers on biodiversity conservation and the protection of native vegetation. Farmer training records and relevant ICS documentation were reviewed. Interviews confirmed awareness that hunting of wild, rare, threatened, or endangered species is prohibited, and no such practices were identified.

Principle 5: Good Agricultural Practices

Criteria	Description
5.1	The ICS provides training on Good Agricultural Practices, including soil conservation, responsible agrochemical use, and measures to protect water resources. Farmers maintain soil bunds and use shallow tillage to reduce erosion, while agrochemicals are applied only to designated areas. No evidence of groundwater contamination was identified during the audit. Soybean cultivation is primarily rainfed, while irrigation is used for other crops where required. The ICS has established a Water Management Plan and provides training on efficient water use. Interviews, document review, and field observations confirmed implementation of these practices and compliance with applicable requirements.

5.2	Watercourses such as wells and rivers are identified and mapped by the ICS in farm records. No removal of natural vegetation from riparian areas was observed, and farmers confirmed that riparian vegetation is maintained. No evidence of drainage or conversion of natural wetlands was identified during the audit. Native vegetation has been retained and protected, and ICS farm maps and farmer KML maps were verified during the field inspection.
5.3	Farmers maintain soil bunds, practice shallow tillage, and preserve green cover to support soil conservation. The area has predominantly flat terrain, resulting in low erosion risk. Farmers generally cultivate multiple crops per year, including soybean, corn, wheat, and short-duration crops.
5.4	Farmers demonstrate awareness and implementation of Integrated Pest Management, Nutrient Management, and Crop Management practices. Measures such as light traps, crop rotation, organic alternatives, and controlled chemical use are applied to manage pests and reduce reliance on potentially harmful products. Farmers are trained in safe agrochemical use and encouraged to adopt less hazardous alternatives. Only registered agrochemicals from approved suppliers are used according to manufacturer and ICS recommendations. Monitoring of pests, diseases, weeds, and natural predators is documented in farm diaries, supporting informed and responsible crop management.
5.5	Agrochemical application records include details of the applicator and equipment, and weather conditions are monitored and documented. Farmers avoid applications during high winds or rainfall. Agrochemical storage areas have restricted access and basic safety measures, and farmers have received training and PPE for safe handling and emergency response.

5.6	Farmer interviews, purchase records, and field observations confirmed that only registered and approved agrochemicals are used. No prohibited, banned, or restricted substances under the applicable international conventions were identified. Farmers have received training on safe agrochemical handling and application, and appropriate PPE is available. Buffer zones are maintained, applications are carried out under suitable weather conditions, and measures are taken to prevent contamination of water and air.
5.7	NA as no use of biological control agent
5.8	Farmers follow the requirements of institutional systems established for the identification and monitoring of new pests, invasive species, and large outbreaks of existing pests. Training has been provided through the ICS and local agriculture department programs, and farmers report unusual pest occurrences to the relevant authorities. During the audit, no evidence of non-compliance with these monitoring systems was observed. Farmers have been instructed through the ICS to report incidences of new pests, invasive species, or large outbreaks of existing pests to the competent local agricultural authorities and relevant producer organizations. During the audit, no such cases were identified, and farmers demonstrated awareness of the reporting procedure.
5.9	Farmers have been trained on responsible agrochemical application, including consideration of wind speed, direction, temperature, equipment, and topography to minimize spray drift. Field observations confirmed appropriate spraying practices and PPE use, with no evidence of drift affecting neighbouring areas. Good Agricultural Practice procedures for agrochemical application are documented in the ICS Manual, and weather conditions are recorded in farm diaries. No aerial spraying was observed or reported, and agrochemicals are not applied near sensitive areas such as watercourses, natural habitats, or residential areas.
5.10	Farmers follow similar agricultural practices. No GM soybean is available in India

5.11	Farmer are purchasing seed from authorize government shop. Authorize certified seed were purchased by farmer. Seed bills were checked during the audit. Farmer are purchasing seed from authorize government shop.

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.

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	Description (Public Summary Report) Please provide a complete but general overview of the selected scope 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.

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.

C. Control and monitoring of member/site compliance

Criteria	Description

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).

D. Record Keeping

Criteria	Description

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.

E. Chain of Custody

Criteria	Description

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.

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	14/05/2027 00:00
Certification decision	Granted
Client Acknowledge	This certification decision was communicated.