



Europe Soya Guidelines

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Content

Europe Soya Standard
Chart: Europe Soya Map
Core Principles of Inspection (Overview)
Table: Europe Soya Inspection Frequency
Chart: Europe Soya Contract System
Requirements: Soya Bean Farmer (Producer), (R 01)
Requirements: Agricultural Soya Bean Collector and Primary Collector (R 02)
Requirements: Soya Trader (R 03)
Requirements: Soya Bean Primary Processor (R 04)
Requirements: Compound Feed Producer (R 05)
Requirements: Agricultural Processor (R 06a)
Requirements: Food Processor through Marketer (R 06b)
Requirements: Transportation and Cleaning (R 07)
Requirements: Certification Body (R 08)
Requirements for Lot Certification
Requirements for Group Certifications
Declaration of Self-Commitment – Farmers
Catalogue of Remedial Measures
Annex 01: Legal Compliance and ILO Conventions
Annex 02: Quantity Equivalence System
Annex 03: Requirements: Europe Soya Produce with Restricted Geographic Origin



Europe Soya Standard

The Europe Soya programme has been established to promote and propagate the cultivation, processing and marketing of GM-free, origin-controlled **quality soya from Europe**. Our aim is to develop and guarantee a GM-free protein supply in and from Europe.

Europe Soya is a product of controlled origin and quality. It has two essential characteristics: The soya originates from Europe (European **origin**), and the soya beans and the products derived from them are **GM-free**. Food produced from or using Europe Soya soya beans may be labelled as "Europe Soya" or "fed with Europe Soya". Use of the **brand** is subject to signing a Licence Contract as well as compliance with the Donau Soja and Europe Soya Agreement for Logo Use.¹

Partners located in non-EU member states shall comply with the current legal provisions of EU law², particularly those concerning the use of pesticides in soya bean cultivation and the processing of raw soya beans along the processing chain. Furthermore, both EU-wide and international regulations on labour and social rights² (ILO conventions) shall apply. Europe Soya soya bean farmers shall therefore undertake in writing to comply with these requirements.

Donau Soja certified produce may be used in Europe Soya programmes, but Europe Soya certified produce shall not be used in Donau Soja programmes due to a wider geographical scope.

1 Definition of "Europe Soya Region"

The countries and regions of origin for Europe Soya are defined in both political and geographical terms.

Enumeration of the countries in which Europe Soya can be produced is based on the Europe Soya Map on page 4 of this Standard. The borders of the Europe Soya region are based on the definition by Philip Johan von Strahlenberg with regard to the boundaries of the Russian border regions. The countries and geographical regions detailed on the Europe Soya Map (= Europe Soya cultivation areas) constitute a permanent feature of the Europe Soya Standard.

2 Definition of "GM-free"

Europe Soya soya is derived from GM-free cultivation using GM-free soya bean varieties either listed in the EU common catalogue of plant varieties or in the respective national catalogue of plant varieties. Farmers producing Europe Soya are not allowed to grow any other GM crop either. Animal feed with the quality label "Europe Soya" shall be approved for use with livestock, the products of which can subsequently be marketed with the quality label "Ohne Gentechnik hergestellt"/"Produced without GMOs".

¹ Reference for the Donau Soja and Europe Soya Agreement for Logo Use: www.donausoja.org/en/downloads

² All relevant EU directives und EU regulations as well as the individual ILO conventions are listed in the **Annex** to the Europe Soja Guidelines.



GM-free labelling under the Europe Soya programme shall be based on the production, inspection and labelling guidelines as established by the Austrian ARGE Gentechnik-frei (Platform for GMO-Free Food Products, en.gentechnikfrei.at). Hence, the underlying legal provision regulating the GM-free status shall be the *Richtlinie zur Definition der "Gentechnikfreien Produktion" von Lebensmitteln und deren Kennzeichnung* (Guideline on the Definition of "GMO-Free Production" of Food and its Labelling) published in the Austrian Food Codex (Codex Alimentarius Austriacus)³ in combination with its *Leitfaden zur risikobasierten Kontrolle auf Gentechnikfreiheit* (Guideline on the Risk-Based Monitoring of GMO-Free Production)⁴. Products that fulfil the requirements of the German *Gentechnik-Durchführungsgesetz (EGGenTDurchfG)*⁵ may, with respect to the criterion of being GM-free, also be labelled as "Europe Soya" provided that they are monitored by an independent certification body, as stipulated by the German Verband Lebensmittel ohne Gentechnik (VLOG, www.ohnegentechnik.org).

Apart from the possibility of providing non-GM certifications in accordance with the Austrian Food Codex or the German VLOG, the GM-free status can also be verified, within the scope of Europe Soya inspections and certifications, by inspections conducted in compliance with the requirements and the Inspection Standard of the "Non-GM Danube Region Standard"⁶, published in 2016.

3 Plant protection

The relevant legal provisions of EU law shall apply. Furthermore, the use of desiccants prior to harvest (e.g. glyphosate or diquat) shall be prohibited. The "Best Practice Manual"⁷, which was published by the Donau Soja Organisation and is continuously updated, shall be considered a non-binding recommendation for improving the profitability of soya bean production while, at the same time, reducing the use of plant protection products.

4 Nature reserves and change of land use

Europe Soya soya shall not be grown in national and international nature reserves where the production of crops is not allowed. The term "nature reserves" covers all different categories of protected areas for nature and landscape protection, including but not limited to national parks, landscape protection areas, Natura 2000 sites, Ramsar wetlands, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, natural parks, biosphere reserves. No new agricultural land shall be developed for Europe Soya soya production if this would result in loss of nature reserves, natural forests, riparian vegetation,

³ Reference for the *Richtlinie zur Definition der "Gentechnikfreien Produktion" von Lebensmitteln und deren Kennzeichnung* (Guideline on the Definition of GMO-Free Production of Food and its Labelling) in the Austrian Food Codex, IV edition: www.verbrauchergesundheit.gv.at/lebensmittel/buch/codex/beschluesse/Gentechnikfrei_RL_15_1_2018.pdf?6fdsmn

⁴ Reference for the *Leitfaden zur risikobasierten Kontrolle auf Gentechnikfreiheit* (Guideline on the Risk-Based Monitoring of GMO-Free Production): www.bmwf.gv.at/TechnikUndVermessung/Akkreditierung/Documents/Leitfaden%20L25_Risikobasierte%20Kontrolle%20Gentechnikfreiheit_V03_20150304.pdf

⁵ Reference for the *EG-Gentechnik-Durchführungsgesetz (EGGenTDurchfG)*: www.gesetze-im-internet.de/eggentdurchfg/BJNR124410004.html

⁶ Reference for the Non-GM Danube Region Standard and Inspection Standard: www.donausoya.org/en/downloads

⁷ An updated version of the Best Practice Manual is available at the Donau Soja website: www.donausoya.org/en/downloads



wetlands, moors, floodplains or steep slopes.⁸ Europe Soya soya bean farmers shall therefore undertake in writing to only use land (for the cultivation of Europe Soya soya) that was dedicated to agricultural use not later than 1 January 2008.

5 Additional requirements for farmers

Europe Soya soya bean farmers shall participate in the implementation of the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy)⁹ with mandatory *cross compliance* inspections. Alternatively, the farmer shall participate in an ISCC certification programme¹⁰ or an equivalent sustainability certification programme¹¹.

Inspections:

Compliance with the Europe Soya Standard shall be verified against the detailed requirements specified in the Europe Soya Guidelines by an independent external certification body accredited in accordance with the ISO/IEC 17065:2012 standard. Furthermore, Donau Soja Organisation shall commission risk-based supervisory inspections.

If there is reason to suspect that any provision has not been complied with, special inspections shall be conducted. Any breach of the Guidelines will result in remedial measures including the payment of penalty fees, up to and including the exclusion from the Europe Soya programme.

⁸ If any alteration of protected areas has taken place, the farmer shall be obliged to restore the affected areas to their former state.

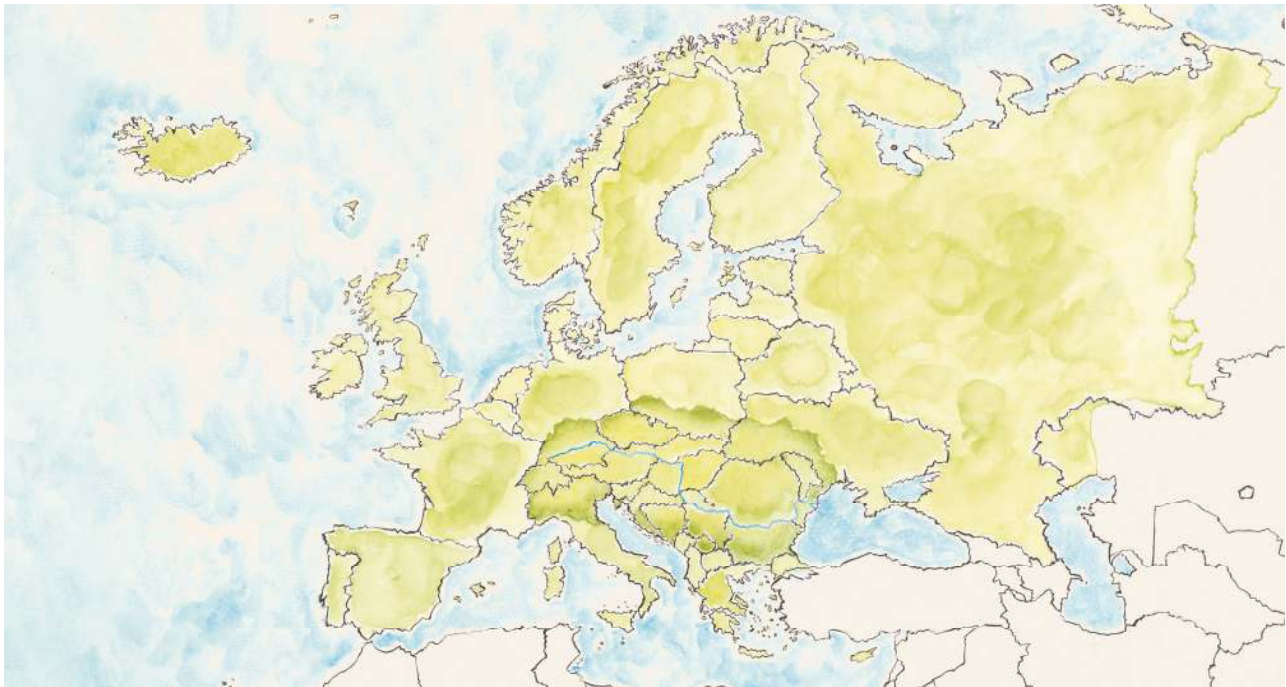
⁹ For relevant EU directives and EU regulations, refer to http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/envir/cross-compliance_en

¹⁰ Refer to www.iscc-system.org for ISCC EU or ISCC Plus

¹¹ An equivalent standard shall at least comply with the FEFAC sustainability criteria (available at: www.fefac.eu/files/62592.pdf) and can be approved as such by the Donau Soja Board upon request.

Geographical map showing the Europe Soya cultivation areas

Europe Soya Map



All countries of the Donau Soja region are located within the Europe Soya defined area. The following countries are part of the Europe Soya Region: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan (European part), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation (Nenetsia, Komi-Permyak, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Orenburg), Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey (European part), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.



Core Principles of Inspection (Overview)

Europe Soya is a product of controlled quality and origin. The detailed requirements specified in the Europe Soya Guidelines particularly provide the details for complete monitoring of the origin of the produce and for implementing a GM-free status along the entire processing chain.

As a rule, the relevant legal provisions of EU law shall apply for the production, treatment and processing of Europe Soya. The GM-free status is based on the minimum requirements set by the Austrian Food Codex (Codex Alimentarius Austriacus) and the corresponding *Leitfaden zur risikobasierten Kontrolle auf Gentechnikfreiheit* (Guideline on the Risk-Based Monitoring of GMO-Free Production)¹². Compliance with the requirements of the German *EG-Gentechnik-Durchführungsgesetz (EGGenTDurchfG)*¹³ with inspections performed in accordance with the German VLOG, as well as compliance with the Non-GM Danube Region Standard¹⁴ shall be deemed to be equivalent. Further requirements for compliance with the criterion of being GM-free can be recognised as being equivalent by the Donau Soja Association. In any case, animal feed shall be of a quality "geeignet zur Herstellung gentechnikfreier Lebensmittel" (suitable for use in non-GM food production).

For reasons of general quality assurance, all oil mills and compound feed producers shall be obliged to participate in a QA programme recognised by the Donau Soja Organisation. A list of recognised programmes and standards can be found in the detailed requirements R 04 (Soya Bean Primary Processor) and R 05 (Compound Feed Producer).

The Europe Soya inspection system is comprised of three stages:

- quality assurance and inspection systems operated by the participants in the Europe Soya system;
- external inspections and certifications commissioned by the licensees; these shall be conducted by ISO/IEC 17065:2012-accredited certification bodies approved by Donau Soja Organisation;
- supervisory inspections, in collaboration with an inspection body or inspectors, directly commissioned by Donau Soja Organisation; supervisory inspections shall be risk-based, in the order of 10 % of the licensed quantity of Europe Soya soya.

¹² Reference for the *Richtlinie zur Definition der "Gentechnikfreien Produktion" von Lebensmitteln und deren Kennzeichnung* (Guideline on the Definition of GMO-Free Production of Food and its Labelling) in the Austrian Food Codex, IV edition: www.verbrauchergesundheit.gv.at/lebensmittel/buch/codex/beschluesse/Gentechnikfrei_RL_15_1_2018.pdf?6fdsmn

Reference for the *Leitfaden zur risikobasierten Kontrolle auf Gentechnikfreiheit* (Guideline on the Risk-Based Monitoring of GMO-Free Production): www.bmwf.gv.at/TechnikUndVermessung/Akkreditierung/Documents/Leitfaden%20L25_Risikobasierte%20Kontrolle%20Gentechnikfreiheit_V03_20150304.pdf

¹³ Reference for the *EG-Gentechnik-Durchführungsgesetz (EGGenTDurchfG)*: www.gesetze-im-internet.de/eggentdurchfg/BJNR124410004.html

¹⁴ Reference for the Non-GM Danube Region Standard and Inspection Standard: www.donausoja.org/en/downloads



In order to guarantee comprehensive monitoring, all participants in the Europe Soya programme shall be subject to inspections. Confirmation of compliance with the Europe Soya Guidelines as a result of external inspections shall be passed on within the process chain in the form of a certificate. Lot-based issuance of certificates shall additionally take place from the agricultural collector to the primary processor. All participants in the Europe Soya system may be inspected at any time and on a risk basis within the scope of supervisory inspections (risk-based sampling).

Europe Soya farmers shall be registered with the agricultural collector. During this registration, farmers shall undertake to comply with the Europe Soya Guidelines on behalf of their agricultural holdings by signing the Declaration of Self-Commitment – Farmers (Soya Bean Producers)¹⁵, and shall accept risk-based sampling within the scope of supervisory inspections by Donau Soja Organisation.

Primary processors (such as oil mills, toasters, food producers and producers of food ingredients and food additives), processing and/or treating soya beans chemically or physically most substantially, shall conclude a contract with Donau Soja Organisation in which they pledge, among other things, to:

1. know and comply with the Europe Soya Guidelines;
2. conclude, at their own expense, an inspection contract with an external ISO/IEC 17065:2012-accredited certification body approved by Donau Soja Organisation;
3. accept risk-based sampling within the scope of supervisory inspections directly commissioned and paid by Donau Soja Organisation;
4. pay a Europe Soya fee to Donau Soja Organisation (the fee shall only be charged once within a continuous processing chain at the primary processor stage);
5. impose points 1 to 3 on all their suppliers (including their supplier's suppliers) by contract, up to and including the agricultural collector.

This ensures that all participants in the Europe Soya system are aware of the Europe Soya Guidelines, have compliance with these Guidelines verified externally by certification bodies that are approved by Donau Soja Organisation, and agree to supervisory inspections.

Compound feed producers shall also conclude a contract with Donau Soja Organisation in which they undertake to comply with the above mentioned points 1 to 3.

Marketers intending to place products with the Europe Soya logo on the market, shall undertake not only to comply with the above mentioned points 1 to 3, but also to impose the obligation to comply with the Guidelines, together with the inspection requirements, on their suppliers and their suppliers' suppliers by contract.

The frequencies of both external inspections and supervisory inspections (risk-based sampling), as well as additional requirements for certain participants in the Europe Soya system, are based on the risk of (a) a different origin of the produce or (b) contamination of Europe Soya with GM crops.

¹⁵ For details, see document „Declaration of Self-Commitment – Farmers“



The countries where Europe Soya may originate from are classified at the following four risk levels (RL):

- Risk Level 0 (RL 0):
EU countries: national bans on the cultivation of all GM crops approved for cultivation in the EU (currently GM maize),
non-EU countries: no GM varieties approved for cultivation;
- Risk Level 1 (RL 1):
risk is related to geographical origin;
- Risk Level 2 (RL 2):
risk of GM contamination with other crops (e.g. maize); concerns countries such as CZE, ROU, SVK – where the cultivation of GM maize is not prohibited and contamination may therefore occur;
- Risk Level 3 (RL 3):
risk of contamination with GM soya because GM soya beans are cultivated in this country or were cultivated there up until two years ago, or because the situation is unclear (e.g. MDA, UKR).

Precise obligations for the different risk levels (RL) at the stage of farmers, traders, agricultural collectors, primary processors, compound feed producers, agricultural processors, and marketers, as well as binding inspection frequencies are specified in detailed requirements for all participants in the Europe Soya system.

May 2019



Europe Soya Inspection Frequency

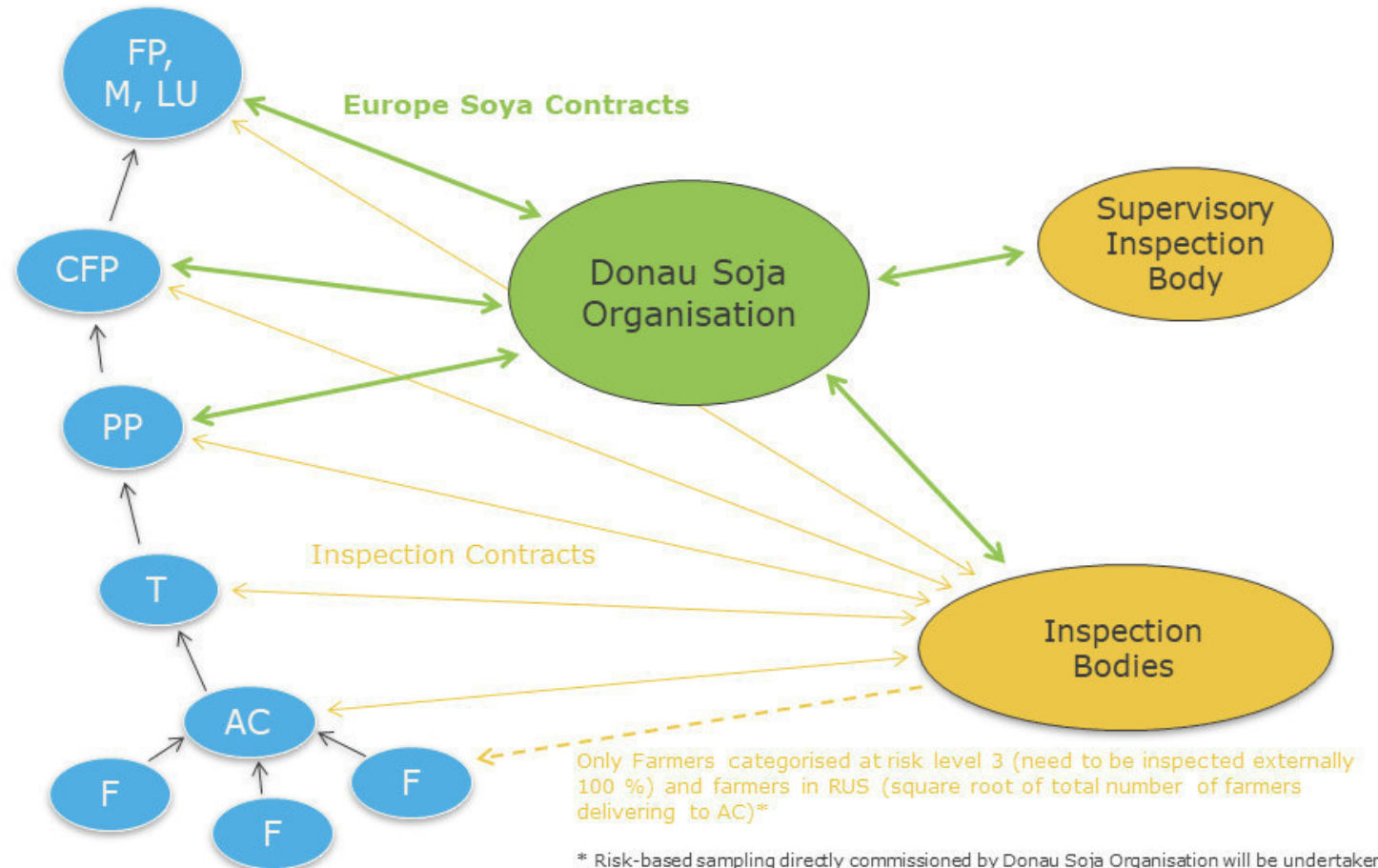
	Risk Level 0 Europe Soya soya only	Risk Level 1 risk of origin	Risk Level 2 GM risk for crops other than soya	Risk Level 3 GM risk for soya
F	no GM cultivation in this country	<i>not relevant</i>	cultivation of other GM crops (e.g. maize) permitted	cultivation of GM soya beans in this country
C	no (1)	no (1)	no (1)	yes; additional: registration of F + original seeds
F				once a year
AC	stores only ES	stores only GM-free crops, but soya beans of different origins (non-GM) are possible	stores only GM-free soya beans, but other GM crops (e.g. maize) are possible	stores other GM crops, but GM soya beans (soya bean meal) are also possible
C	yes	yes	yes	yes
F	every 2 years	every 2 years	every 2 years (Romania: once a year)	once a year
T	soya trade with ES only	soya trade with GM-free soya only	<i>not relevant</i>	both GM and non-GM soya trade
C	yes	yes		yes
F	every 2 years	every 2 years		once a year
PP	only ES processed	other GM-free soya beans processed as well	other GM crops processed as well	GM soya beans processed as well
C	yes	yes	yes	yes
F	once a year	once a year	twice a year (once unannounced)	twice a year (once unannounced)
CFP				
C	yes	yes	yes	yes
F	according to non-GM inspections (2)	according to non-GM inspections (2)	according to non-GM inspections (2)	according to non-GM inspections (2)
AP	ES soya single or compound feed only	also other non-GM soya single or compound feed	also GM single or compound feed (but only in another farm activity)	also GM single or compound feed in the same facilities
C	yes	yes	yes	yes
F	every 2 years	every 2 years	every 2 years	once a year
FP				
C	yes	yes	yes	yes
F	according to non-GM inspections (2)	according to non-GM inspections (2)	according to non-GM inspections (2)	according to non-GM inspections (2)

- (1) ACs are required to check the plausibility of the details given by Fs. Fs with registration obligation at risk level 3 need to be inspected externally once a year. Fs in RUS require annual external inspection in the context of their AC's certification, with an inspection frequency equal to the square root of Fs delivering to the AC.
- (2) Whenever possible, Europe Soya audits shall always be conducted together and in combination with non-GM inspections. If this is not possible, the Europe Soya audit shall be conducted at least once a year.

ES = Europe Soya; **F** = Farmer, **AC** = Agricultural Collector, **T** = Trader, **PP** = Primary Processor, **CFP** = Compound Feed Producer, **AP** = Agricultural Processor, **FP** = Food Processor
C = Certification, **F** = Frequency; **non-GM** = non-genetically modified, **GM** = genetically modified

Risk-based sampling directly commissioned by Donau Soja Organisation will be undertaken throughout all processing steps and risk levels within the scope of supervisory inspections.

Europe Soya Contract System



Please note: exemplary flow of Europe Soya value chain



REQUIREMENTS 01, Version 05

Soya Bean Farmer (Producer)

Purpose	Specify the requirements to be met by Europe Soya soya bean farmers (producers).
Definition	Soya bean farmer (producer): agricultural holding growing and harvesting soya beans
Outline	1 Risk assessment 1 2 Cultivation 2 3 Delivery, settlement, certification as agricultural collector 4 4 Registration of farmers 4 5 Directly commissioned inspections 4 6 Supervisory inspections 5
Status	Version 05: released by the Board on 29 April 2019

1 Risk assessment

1.1 The farmer is geographically located in one of the following European countries: Albania (ALB), Austria (AUT), Belarus (BLR), Belgium (BEL), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH), Bulgaria (BGR), Croatia (HRV), Cyprus (CYP), Czech Republic (CZE), Denmark (DNK), Estonia (EST), Finland (FIN), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), Greece (GRC), Hungary (HUN), Iceland (ISL), Ireland (IRL), Italy (ITA), Kazakhstan (KAZ) (European part), Latvia (LVA), Lithuania (LTU), Luxembourg (LUX), North Macedonia (MKD), Malta (MLT), Republic of Moldova (MDA), Montenegro (MNE), Netherlands (NLD), Norway (NOR), Poland (POL), Portugal (PRT), Romania (ROU), Russian Federation (RUS) (Nenetsia, Komi-Permyak, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Orenburg), Serbia (SRB), Slovakia (SVK), Slovenia (SVN), Spain (ESP), Sweden (SWE), Switzerland (CHE), Turkey (TUR) (European part), Ukraine (UKR), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (GBR).

1.2 The farmer shall be assigned a "production area risk level" (= F-RL) based on their geographical location (risk of origin) and their GM risk:

- F-RL 0: AUT, BEL, BIH, CHE, CYP, DEU, DNK, EST, FIN, FRA, GBR, GRC, HRV, HUN, IRL, ITA, LTU, LUX, LVA, MLT, NLD, NOR, POL, SRB, SVN, SWE;
- F-RL 1: RUS (Nenetsia, Komi-Permyak, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Orenburg), TUR (European part);
- F-RL 2: BGR, CZE, ESP, PRT, ROU, SVK;
- F-RL 3: BLR, MDA, UKR.

Risk category not yet defined, classification possibly on request: ALB, ISL, KAZ (European part), MKD and MNE.



2 Cultivation

Seeds and GMOs

- 2.1 The farmer shall only grow GM-free soya bean varieties either listed in the EU common catalogue of plant varieties or in the respective national catalogue of plant varieties. Only these varieties shall have been used the last three years.
- 2.2 The farmer shall not have grown any other GM crop (e.g. GM maize) for one year.
- 2.3 If the farmer is located in a risk level 3 production area:
The farmer shall use original seeds only, and shall document this with invoices covering the purchase of original seeds.
- 2.4 The farmer shall document all quantities of soya beans, both grown and harvested, by keeping their own records.
- 2.5 The farmer shall not use genetically modified organisms or products produced from or by GMOs. As for agricultural inputs that are marketed as originating either from GMOs or from GM-free production such as plant protection products, fertilisers and soil conditioners, only products labelled as GM-free shall be used. The confirmation is waived for products where, according to our current knowledge, no practical methods are known which would suggest that these products are GMOs, contain GMOs or were produced from GMOs or using GMOs. This, for example, currently applies to pure minerals, mineral fertilisers, chemical or synthetic active substances of plant protection products or certain micro-organisms.

Good Agricultural Practices and biodiversity

- 2.6 The farmer shall comply with both national and EU plant protection legislation.
- 2.7 Agrochemicals shall be applied using methods that minimise harm to human health, wildlife, plant biodiversity, soil, water and air quality.
- 2.8 Negative environmental and health impacts of phytosanitary products are reduced by implementation of systematic, recognised Integrated Crop Management Techniques.
- 2.9 A plan for Integrated Crop Management is made and implemented which includes adequate and continuous monitoring of crop health, use of non-chemical and chemical control means and measures to improve crop resilience.
- 2.10 The application of agrochemicals (crop protection and fertilisers) is documented.
- 2.11 The use of agrochemicals listed in the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions shall be prohibited.
- 2.12 The use of agrochemicals whose active substances have been assessed as Class 1a or 1b in the WHO (World Health Organisation) Classification of Pesticides by Hazard¹ shall be prohibited.
- 2.13 The use of desiccants prior to harvest (e.g. glyphosate or diquat) shall be prohibited.

¹ Reference for the World Health Organisation (WHO) Classification of Pesticides by Hazard:
https://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/pesticides_hazard/en/



- 2.14 There is no application of pesticides within 30 meters (or more if stated in national laws) of any populated area or water body and all necessary precautions are taken to avoid people entering into recently sprayed areas.
- 2.15 Aerial application of pesticides is not allowed.
- 2.16 Good agricultural practices are implemented to minimise diffuse and localised impacts on surface and ground water quality from chemical residues, fertilisers and erosion or other sources.
- 2.17 The farmer has knowledge of techniques to maintain and control soil quality (physical, chemical and biological) and the relevant techniques are implemented.
- 2.18 The farmer has knowledge of techniques to prevent soil erosion and the relevant techniques are implemented.
- 2.19 The farmer shall follow the recommendations contained in the Donau Soja Best Practice Manual.
- 2.20 The farmer shall participate in the implementation of the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) with mandatory *cross compliance* inspections.
- or
- The farmer shall participate in an ISCC certification programme² or an equivalent sustainability certification programme³ including inspections.

Land use

- 2.21 The farmer shall respect nature reserves⁴ and shall only use land dedicated to agricultural use no later than 1 January 2008.

Labour and social rights

- 2.22 The farmer shall comply with the EU-wide and international labour and social standards (ILO conventions)⁵.
- 2.23 In case of permanent or temporary workers:
- Overtime is always voluntary and should be paid in accordance to local and national laws or sector agreements.
- Deductions from wages for disciplinary purposes are not made, unless legally permitted. Wages paid are recorded by the employer.

² Refer to www.iscc-system.org for ISCC EU or ISCC Plus

³ An equivalent standard shall at least comply with the FEFAC sustainability criteria (available at: www.fefac.eu/files/62592.pdf) and can be approved as such by the Donau Soja Board upon request.

⁴ The term "nature reserves" covers all different categories of protected areas for nature and landscape protection, including but not limited to national parks, landscape protection areas, Natura 2000 sites, Ramsar wetlands, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, natural parks, biosphere reserves. If any alteration of protected areas has taken place, the farmer shall be obliged to restore the affected areas to their former state.

⁵ **Annex** with ILO conventions



- 2.24 In areas with traditional land users: 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.
- 2.25 Communication with local communities: there are communication channels (written sign or website with the following information: email, cell-phone, mailbox) that adequately enable communication between the farmer and the community. The communication channels have been made known to the local communities.

3 Delivery, settlement, certification as agricultural collector

- 3.1 The farmer shall hand over to the agricultural collector the Declaration of Self-Commitment – Farmers (Soya Bean Producers) signed by an authorised representative, and shall retain a copy of this declaration. Alternatively, the soya bean farmer shall confirm on the accompanying shipping document (delivery note) both compliance with the Europe Soya Requirements and the quantity of Europe Soya soya beans delivered, and shall retain a copy of this confirmation.
- 3.2 The farmer shall document all quantities of marketed soya beans with copies of all delivery notes and commercial invoices for agricultural collectors and other customers, and shall include a reference to the quality label "Europe Soya".
- 3.3 If soya bean farmers, located in a risk level 3 production area (F-RL 3) or in Romania, sell Europe Soya soya beans directly to a trader not acting as an agricultural collector, they need to be certified as an agricultural collector and may only sell Europe Soya soya beans by means of Europe Soya lot certificates (in accordance with paragraph 10.2 in R 02).

4 Registration of farmers

- 4.1 If the farmer is located in a risk level 3 production area:

The farmer shall notify Donau Soja Organisation by e-mail that they cultivate Europe Soya soya by 30 June of the current harvest year (quality@donausoja.org). Alternatively, the farmer can be registered by their primary collector (also by 30 June of the current harvest year).

5 Directly commissioned inspections

- 5.1 If the farmer is located in a risk level 3 production area:

The farmer shall conclude an inspection contract with a certification body recognised by Donau Soja Organisation, commissioning this body to undertake a chargeable first inspection as well as further annual inspections. The name of the certification body commissioned shall be announced at the same time as the farmer is registered according to paragraph 4.1.

The directly commissioned certification body shall take a composite sample of Europe Soya green soya plants from the fields within the scope of their Europe Soya audit, and shall conduct rapid GM tests (Roundup Ready and LibertyLink). A positive rapid test



result shall entail two further rapid GM tests. If any two of the three rapid tests conducted give a positive result, the farmer shall have a PCR test performed.

Please note: In soya plants older than 36 days, samples shall be taken from cotyledons or leaf pair 1 or 2.

5.2 If the farmer is located in the Russian Federation:

The farmer shall be subject to an annual inspection frequency, based on the square root of the total number of farmers delivering to an agricultural soya bean collector.

6 Supervisory inspections

- 6.1 The farmer shall accept supervisory inspections (risk-based sampling) by inspection bodies or inspectors commissioned by Donau Soja Organisation.



REQUIREMENTS 02, Version 04

Agricultural Soya Bean Collector and Primary Collector

Purpose	Specify the requirements to be met by agricultural Europe Soya soya bean collectors and Europe Soya primary collectors.
Definition	<p>Agricultural soya bean collector: company accepting, storing and passing on soya beans; where applicable, they also clean and dry the beans (slight heating to ensure storability, no toasting)</p> <p>Primary collector: primary agricultural soya bean collector: company (agricultural collector) accepting and/or storing soya beans <u>following their harvest</u></p>
Outline	<p>1 Risk assessment 1</p> <p>2 Incoming soya bean deliveries 1</p> <p>3 Soya bean storage 2</p> <p>4 Acquisition of lot certificates 3</p> <p>5 Outgoing soya bean deliveries 3</p> <p>6 Soya bean stock management 4</p> <p>7 Quality management 4</p> <p>8 Directly commissioned inspections..... 5</p> <p>9 Supervisory inspections 6</p> <p>10 Special forms of primary collection 6</p> <p>11 Group certification 7</p>
Status	Version 04: released by the Board on 29 April 2019

1 Risk assessment

- 1.1 The agricultural collector shall be assigned an “agricultural collector risk level” (= C-RL) based on the deliveries accepted and taken into storage by them.
- C-RL 0: only Europe Soya soya beans are stored;
 - C-RL 1: only GM-free crops are stored, but GM-free soya beans of other origins (without Europe Soya certificates) may also be stored;
 - C-RL 2: only GM-free soya beans (even without Europe Soya certificates) are stored, but other GM crops (e.g. maize) may also be stored;
 - C-RL 3: GM soya beans and GM soya bean meal may also be stored.

2 Incoming soya bean deliveries

- 2.1 The agricultural collector shall obtain from the farmers delivering Europe Soya soya beans to the collector a signed Declaration of Self-Commitment – Farmers (Soya Bean Producers) for each Europe Soya soya bean delivery or the entire Europe Soya quantity delivered and retain this declaration. Alternatively, the agricultural collector shall obtain for each Europe Soya quantity delivered a signed accompanying shipping document in compliance with the Requirements R 01, paragraph 3.1 (delivery note), and shall retain this document. The agricultural collector shall be obliged to inform



soya bean farmers about the latest Europe Soya Requirements when requested to do so.

The agricultural collector shall keep an up-to-date list of all farmers delivering Europe Soya soya beans to the collector.

2.2 If the farmer delivering soya beans to the collector is located in a country of risk level 3 (F-RL 3):

The agricultural collector shall verify that the farmer has registered in due time with Donau Soja Organisation, i.e. by 30 June of the respective harvest year (see Requirements R 01, paragraphs 4.1 and 5.1).

2.3 The agricultural collector shall document each soya bean supplier, including their EU registration number (or an equivalent specification in non-EU countries), the quantity delivered by them and the quality label ("Europe Soya").

2.4 The agricultural collector shall check the plausibility of the details given by all Europe Soya soya bean farmers. This plausibility check shall be based on calculations of the size of areas under crops and the quantities delivered by the soya bean farmers to the collector.

2.5 The agricultural collector shall take a retained sample of each soya bean lot accepted by them, and shall store this sample for at least one year safely and without influencing its quality, ensuring traceability.

Please note: Sampling and storage shall be in accordance with the customs of the Vienna Börse für landwirtschaftliche Produkte (exchange for agricultural products).

3 Soya bean storage

3.1 The agricultural collector shall ensure that no mixing of different soya bean qualities occurs. For this purpose, the use of each soya bean lot delivered to the agricultural collector shall be documented in the individual transfer and loading cells.

3.2 The primary agricultural collector shall send harvest declarations to both their contracted certification body and Donau Soja Organisation (quality@donausoja.org) on the following occasions:

- main declaration: notification after the expected end date of incoming delivery, but no later than 30 November of the current calendar year;
- post-declaration: notification if the agricultural collector still accepted produce following a main declaration.

Each harvest declaration shall include the following information:

- reason for the notification: main declaration or post-declaration (see above);
- stock of Europe Soya soya beans;
- stock of soya bean qualities other than Europe Soya;
- name and contact of the primary agricultural collector;
- harvest year;
- name and address of the delivering Europe Soya soya bean farmers;



- date of incoming deliveries and delivery volume of Europe Soya soya bean farmers.

4 Acquisition of lot certificates

- 4.1 The agricultural collector shall send lot certificate requests to their certification body. Each of these requests shall include the following information:
- name and contact information of the buyer;
 - quantity of Europe Soya soya beans intended to be delivered;
 - name of the agricultural collector;
 - harvest year;
 - where applicable: codes of the lot certificates the quantity of Europe Soya soya to be sold consists of.
- 4.2 The agricultural collector shall accept as response from their certification body the lot certificate in the form of a signed PDF document. The lot certificate shall include the following information:
- code of the certification body;
 - code of the lot certificate;
 - quantity of the soya bean lot certified as Europe Soya;
 - name and contact information of the buyer;
 - harvest year;
 - "Europe Soya" logo.
- 4.3 The maximum quantity of Europe Soya soya beans comprised by a lot is the quantity stipulated in the supply contract.

5 Outgoing soya bean deliveries

- 5.1 The agricultural collector shall send the lot certificates to the buyer of the corresponding lots.
- 5.2 The agricultural collector shall document each soya bean lot delivered, including the quantity delivered, the quality label ("Europe Soya"), the buyer's EU registration number (or an equivalent specification in non-EU countries) and codes of the corresponding lot certificates.
- 5.3 The agricultural collector shall take a retained sample of each soya bean lot delivered, and shall store this sample for at least one year safely and without influencing its quality.
- Please note: Sampling and storage shall be in accordance with the customs of the Vienna Börse für landwirtschaftliche Produkte (exchange for agricultural products).
- 5.4 The agricultural collector shall refer to soya beans certified as Europe Soya and delivered or sold to a customer as "Europe Soya soya beans", "Europe Soya" or "ES soya beans" in internal documentation and on all delivery notes and invoices.



6 Soya bean stock management

- 6.1 In the following cases, the agricultural collector shall send to their certification body quantity amendment notifications regarding the stock of Europe Soya soya beans, specifying the reason for the notification:
- carry-over: remaining stock from the previous harvest year (notification by 31 August of the current calendar year, otherwise these quantities in store shall no longer qualify as Europe Soya);
 - deviation of quantities delivered: outgoing deliveries deviating from contracted delivery quantities.

7 Quality management

- 7.1 If the agricultural collector is located in a production area of risk level 2 or 3 (F-RL 2 or F-RL 3), or if the agricultural collector accepts produce from such production areas, or if the agricultural collector is categorised at risk level 2 or 3 (C-RL 2 or C-RL 3):

The agricultural collector shall operate a documented in-house QM system establishing standard operating procedures to prevent GM contamination (incorporated into the HACCP system) throughout the company and including, at the least, the following elements:

- process chart including all details such as the conveying paths;
- determination of the critical control points with respect to the GM risk (identify, manage, verify);
- documentation of internal inspections.

- 7.2 Rapid tests / PCR tests after delivery / in the warehouse:

If the agricultural collector is located in a production area of risk level 2 (F-RL 2) (Romania excepted),

or

if the agricultural collector accepts produce from risk level 2 production areas (F-RL 2) (Romania excepted),

or

if the agricultural collector is categorised at risk level 2 or 3 (C-RL 2 or C-RL 3):

Once taking into storage is completed, the agricultural collector shall conduct, at the least, one rapid GM test (Roundup Ready and LibertyLink) on each storage unit and per 100 tonnes respectively. A positive rapid test result shall entail two further rapid GM tests. If any two of the three rapid tests conducted give a positive result, the agricultural collector shall have a PCR test performed.

If the PCR test detects the presence of GM content: The agricultural collector shall inform their contracted certification body of the result and, at the same time, send the relevant lot certificate to this certification body. Afterwards, the agricultural collector shall take the appropriate measures (root cause analysis and/or marketing ban).



Please note: Sampling shall be in accordance with the customs of the Vienna Börse für landwirtschaftliche Produkte (exchange for agricultural products).

7.3 Rapid tests / PCR tests on delivery:

If the agricultural collector is located in a production area of risk level 3 (F-RL 3) or in Romania

or

if the agricultural collector accepts produce from risk level 3 production areas (F-RL 3) or from Romania:

Before the produce is accepted and taken into storage, the agricultural collector shall conduct rapid GM tests (Roundup Ready and LibertyLink) on each delivery unit and at least once per 100 tonnes respectively. A positive rapid test result shall entail two further rapid GM tests. If any two of the three rapid tests conducted give a positive result, the agricultural collector shall have a PCR test performed.

If the PCR test detects the presence of GM content: The agricultural collector shall inform their contracted certification body of the result and, at the same time, send the relevant lot certificate to this certification body. Afterwards, the agricultural collector shall take the appropriate measures (root cause analysis and/or marketing ban).

Please note: Sampling shall be in accordance with the customs of the Vienna Börse für landwirtschaftliche Produkte (exchange for agricultural products).

7.4 If the agricultural collector is located in a production area of risk level 3 (F-RL 3), or if the agricultural collector accepts produce from such a production area, or if the agricultural collector is categorised at risk level 2 or 3 (C-RL 2 or C-RL 3):

If possible, the different soya bean qualities shall be separated both physically and technically.

8 Directly commissioned inspections

8.1 The agricultural collector shall conclude an inspection contract with a certification body recognised by Donau Soja Organisation, commissioning this body to undertake chargeable inspections at the following frequency:

- agricultural collectors of all risk levels: first inspection;
- agricultural collectors of risk levels 0 to 2 (C-RL 0–2): further inspections every two years;
- agricultural collectors of risk level 3 (C-RL 3) and Romania: further inspections once a year.

If the agricultural collector complies with the stated requirements, they shall be certified as a Europe Soya agricultural collector.

Agricultural collectors in Romania, Belarus, Moldova and the Ukraine need to be initially certified before the (harvested) soya beans are taken into storage. All other agricultural collectors may be initially certified at a later date; however, in any case the initial certification has to be conducted before the first Europe Soya lot is sold.



If the agricultural collector is located in the Russian Federation, an annual inspection frequency of the farmers, based on the square root of the total number of farmers delivering to the agricultural collector, shall be applied.

8.2 The directly commissioned certification body shall take a composite sample of the Europe Soya soya from the entire company within the scope of their Europe Soya audit, and shall submit this sample for a PCR test.

8.3 If the agricultural collector is located in production areas of risk level 3 (F-RL3) or the Russian Federation:

The directly commissioned certification body shall take a composite sample of the Europe Soya soya from the entire company each year following the harvest and shall submit this sample for a pesticide residue analysis.

8.4 If the certified agricultural collector suspends or terminates their Europe Soya activity, Donau Soja Organisation may, at the expense of the agricultural collector, demand a final inspection by the directly commissioned certification body to verify all conformities from the last audit to the date of termination of the contract. The scope of the final inspection shall be reduced compared to a normal inspection, whereby the exact scope shall be determined by Donau Soja Organisation, if necessary with the directly commissioned certification body.

9 Supervisory inspections

9.1 The agricultural collector shall accept supervisory inspections (risk-based sampling) by inspection bodies or inspectors commissioned by Donau Soja Organisation.

10 Special forms of primary collection

The primary collection of Europe Soya soya beans shall usually be undertaken by agricultural collectors who, on the one hand, receive Europe Soya Declarations of Self-Commitment from the farmers (soya bean producers), document them and check them for plausibility and, on the other hand, launch the process of lot certification with the aid of their respective certification body.

Alternatively, the soya bean farmers (producers) may deliver their Europe Soya soya beans directly to a primary processor. In this case, this primary processor shall act as the primary collector (see paragraph 10.1).

Soya bean farmers (producers), located in a risk level 3 production area (F-RL 3) or in Romania, shall assume the primary collector's function if they sell their Europe Soya harvest directly to a trader. In this case, the soya bean farmer needs to be certified as an agricultural collector and may only sell Europe Soya soya beans by means of Europe Soya lot certificates (see paragraph 10.2).

10.1 Soya bean primary processor acting as a primary collector



- 10.1.1 A soya bean primary processor shall be considered a primary collector of Europe Soya soya beans if a soya bean farmer (producer) sells and delivers the Europe Soya soya beans directly to this soya bean primary processor and therefore needs to be certified as an agricultural collector.
- 10.1.2 In this case, the soya bean primary processor shall assume the obligations laid down in paragraphs 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Requirements R 02 for Agricultural Collectors.
- 10.1.3 Issuance of lot certificates (in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5) may be waived. However, the soya bean primary processor has to ensure internally that the produce entering and leaving "storage capacity" unit as well as the produce entering and leaving the "processing" unit are documented separately and verifiably. The directly commissioned certification body shall inspect the area of internally separated documentation of the flow of produce during the first inspection.

10.2 Soya bean farmer (producer) acting as a primary collector

The following shall apply to soya bean farmers (producers) located in a risk level 3 production area (F-RL 3) or in Romania:

- 10.2.1 A soya bean farmer (producer) shall become primary collector or agricultural collector if they sell their Europe Soya harvest directly to a trader.
- 10.2.2 In this case, the soya bean farmer needs to be certified. The directly commissioned certification body shall verify compliance with the Requirements R 01 for Soya Bean Farmers as well as compliance with the spirit of the Requirements R 02 for Agricultural Soya Bean Collectors (particularly paragraph 3.1 and, where applicable, paragraph 7 of the Requirements R 02 – avoidance of mixing Europe Soya soya with other soya qualities during storage) within the scope of their audit. The soya bean farmer shall also accept supervisory inspections as described in paragraph 9.
- 10.2.3 Issuance of lot certificates shall be carried out, mutatis mutandis, in accordance with paragraphs 3.2 (harvest declarations), 4.1 and 4.2 (acquisition of lot certificates), 5 (outgoing soya bean deliveries), and 6 (stock management).
- 10.2.4 Directly commissioned inspections shall be performed in accordance with paragraphs 8.1 and 8.2.

11 Group certification

- 11.1 Agricultural collectors and primary collectors have the option of applying for a group certification under the conditions as set out in "Requirements for Group Certifications".



REQUIREMENTS 03, Version 04

Soya Trader

Purpose	Specify the requirements to be met by Europe Soya soya traders.
Definition	Soya trader: company buying and selling soya beans or soya products and/or products containing or consisting of soya beans (e.g. compound feed)
Outline	1 Risk assessment 1 2 Purchasing and selling soya, lot certification 1 3 Directly commissioned inspections..... 2 4 Supervisory inspections 2 5 Traders also acting as agricultural collectors 3 6 Special case 3 7 Direct purchases of traders, not acting as agricultural collectors..... 3
Status	Version 04: released by the Board on 29 April 2019

1 Risk assessment

1.1 The soya trader shall be assigned a "trader risk level" (= T-RL) based on the soya beans/products bought and sold by them.

- T-RL 0: soya trade with Europe Soya soya only;
- T-RL 1: soya trade with GM-free soya only, but GM-free soya beans/products other than Europe Soya soya are possible;
- T-RL 2: is not defined since the produce is not physically moved at this level (and the trade with crops other than soya is therefore not relevant);
- T-RL 3: soya trade with GM soya and GM soya bean meal is also possible.

2 Purchasing and selling soya, lot certification

2.1 The trader may only buy and sell Europe Soya soya beans/products if, firstly, these are referred to as "Europe Soya soya", "Europe Soya" or "ES soya" on all invoices and delivery notes, and if, secondly, a lot certificate in the form of a signed (PDF) document is handed over to the trader for these soya beans/products. This lot certificate shall include the following information:

- code of the certification body;
- code of the lot certificate;
- quantity of the soya bean lot certified as Europe Soya;
- name and contact information of the buyer;
- harvest year;
- "Europe Soya" logo.

A lot certificate is needed only for trading in unprocessed soya beans, though not for trading in processed soya products or compound feed.



- 2.2 For selling Europe Soya soya, the trader shall send a lot certificate request to their certification body. Each request shall include the following information:
- name and contact information of the buyer;
 - quantity of the soya bean lot to be sold as Europe Soya;
 - harvest year;
 - codes of the lot certificates related to the quantity of Europe Soya soya to be sold.
- 2.3 The trader shall accept as response from their certification body the lot certificate in the form of a signed PDF document. The lot certificate shall include the following information:
- code of the certification body;
 - code of the lot certificate;
 - quantity of the soya bean lot certified as Europe Soya;
 - name and contact information of the buyer;
 - harvest year;
 - "Europe Soya" logo.
- 2.4 The trader shall document the following for all purchases and sales of soya beans/products:
- names, addresses and, where applicable, EU registration numbers (or equivalent specifications in non-EU countries) of all suppliers and customers;
 - lot, quantity, quality label "Europe Soya", and lot certificates;
 - delivery date, carrier and receiver.

3 Directly commissioned inspections

- 3.1 The trader shall conclude an inspection contract with a certification body recognised by Donau Soja Organisation, commissioning this body to undertake chargeable inspections at the following frequency:
- traders of all risk levels: first inspection;
 - traders of risk levels 0 and 1 (T-RL 0 and 1): additional inspection every two years;
 - traders of risk level 3 (T-RL 3): additional annual inspection.
- 3.2 If the certified trader suspends or terminates their Europe Soya activity, Donau Soja Organisation may, at the expense of the trader, demand a final inspection by the directly commissioned certification body to verify all conformities from the last audit to the date of termination of the contract. The scope of the final inspection shall be reduced compared to a normal inspection, whereby the exact scope shall be determined by Donau Soja Organisation, if necessary after consultation with the directly commissioned certification body.

4 Supervisory inspections

- 4.1 The trader shall accept supervisory inspections (risk-based sampling) by inspection bodies or inspectors commissioned by Donau Soja Organisation.



5 Traders also acting as agricultural collectors

- 5.1 If the trader stores products produced with or from Europe Soya soya beans:
The trader shall ensure that Europe Soya soya products are not mixed with soya products of other qualities.
- 5.2 If the trader stores Europe Soya soya beans:
The trader needs to be certified as an agricultural collector in compliance with the Requirements R 02.

6 Special case

Transfer/imposition of responsibilities of an agricultural collector to/on a trader

- 6.1 If a trader exclusively buys Europe Soya soya beans from an agricultural collector or a primary collector, they may assume specific, precisely defined obligations of this collector.
- 6.2 Particularly, the responsibility for buying produce in compliance with Europe Soya (with Declarations of Self-Commitment – Farmers (Soya Bean Producers) and plausibility check), checking of incoming produce (including retained samples), handling the quality management on site (paragraph 7 of R 02), as well as taking and storing retained samples in the outgoing produce department (paragraph 5.3 of R 02) may not be transferred.
- 6.3 If a trader exclusively uses one agricultural collector, this trader may commission external inspections (paragraph 8 of R 02) as well as the organisation and processing of lot certificates. In this case, the agricultural collector shall not be in possession of a certificate.

7 Direct purchases of traders, not acting as agricultural collectors, from soya bean farmers (producers)

- 7.1 If a trader buys Europe Soya soya beans directly from a soya bean farmer (producer) located in a production area of risk level 0, 1 or 2 (F-RL 0, F-RL 1 or F-RL 2) (Romania excepted), without taking these beans into storage, this trader shall be considered a direct purchaser of Europe Soya soya beans.
- 7.2 In this case, the trader shall assume the obligations laid down in paragraph 2.1 (obtaining Declarations of Self-Commitment, list of delivering farmers), paragraph 2.3 (documentation of soya bean suppliers), paragraph 2.4 (plausibility check), paragraph 3.2 (harvest declarations) and paragraph 4 (acquisition of lot certificates) of the Requirements R 02. The obligations laid down in paragraph 2.5 (retained samples), paragraph 3.1 (correct storage) and paragraph 7 (quality management) of the Requirements R 02 shall remain with the primary agricultural collector.



REQUIREMENTS 04, Version 05

Soya Bean Primary Processor

Purpose	Specify the requirements to be met by Europe Soya soya bean primary processors.
Definition	Primary processor: company processing and/or treating soya beans chemically or physically most substantially, such as: - oil mill; - toaster; - soya bean primary processors acting as food producers; - producer of food ingredients and food additives.
Outline	1 Risk assessment 1 2 Incoming deliveries of Europe Soya soya beans 2 3 Outgoing deliveries of Europe Soya soya 4 4 Soya stock management 5 5 Quality management 5 6 Product labelling 6 7 Europe Soya contract soya bean primary processor 6 8 Directly commissioned inspections..... 6 9 Supervisory inspections 7 10 Special form: own-use soya bean primary processor..... 7 11 Special case..... 8
Status	Version 05: released by the Board on 29 April 2019

1 Risk assessment

1.1 The primary processor shall be assigned a "primary processor risk level" (= P-RL) based on the quality of the soya beans delivered to the primary processor and processed there:

- P-RL 0: only Europe Soya soya beans are processed;
- P-RL 1: other GM-free soya beans (documented as being GM-free) are also processed;
- P-RL 2: other GM crops (except for soya beans) may also be processed (e.g. maize from countries of risk level 2 or 3);
- P-RL 3: option limited to **oil mills and toasters**, not possible for food producers:

If the processing lines are 100 % separated, both physically and technically, GM soya may also be present at the same site.

In particular cases, the Board of Donau Soja Association may temporarily approve chronological segregation between the processing of GM soya beans and the processing of GM-free soya beans (= dual processing).



Approval of dual processing is conditional on the following steps:

- The oil mill/toaster shall submit in writing a duly justified application for approval to Donau Soja Association.
- Donau Soja Association shall commission a chargeable audit in order to verify that chronological segregation does not pose an increased risk of GM-free soya being mixed with GM soya.
- The Board shall, when taking a decision, take into account any recommendations provided by audit bodies. The Board shall also limit the duration of the approval granted to the oil mill/toaster to one year. Additional conditions for obtaining the approval, such as an increased frequency of analyses (rapid tests, PCR testing), may be imposed on the oil mill/toaster.
- The oil mill/toaster shall demonstrate compliance with the spirit of all requirements as stipulated in the Requirements R 05 (for Compound Feed Producers) for dual processing, particularly with regard to the risk analysis (document) mentioned in paragraph 4.6 and the carry-over analysis mentioned in paragraph 4.7.
- The oil mill/toaster shall verify the correct functioning of chronological segregation by conducting rapid GM tests (Roundup Ready and LibertyLink) on the first three truck deliveries of the first Europe Soya lot following the production conversion. The oil mill/toaster shall also document the results of these tests.
- If any condition of approval is violated, any approval that has been granted may be withdrawn at any time.

For **food producers**:

No P-RL 3 possible as no GM soya beans may be processed at the entire site.

2 Incoming deliveries of Europe Soya soya beans

2.1 Before accepting delivery, the primary processor shall take one sample of each transport unit (e.g. truck) and per 100 tonnes respectively. The sample shall be divided for the following purposes:

- retained sample, which shall be stored for at least one year safely and without influencing its quality, ensuring traceability;
- rapid test (Roundup Ready and LibertyLink) and, where applicable, further testing (see 2.2).

Please note: Sampling and storage shall be in accordance with the customs of the Vienna Börse für landwirtschaftliche Produkte (exchange for agricultural products).

2.2 The primary processor shall conduct an approved rapid GM test (Roundup Ready and LibertyLink) on all samples taken for this purpose and referred to in paragraph 2.1 above. Afterwards, and depending on the test result, the primary processor shall implement the following measures:

- If the 1st rapid test does not detect any GM content: The primary processor shall accept the corresponding soya bean lot.
- If the 1st rapid test detects the presence of GM content: The primary processor shall subject the sample to two further rapid tests.



- If neither the 2nd nor the 3rd rapid test detects any GM content: The primary processor shall accept the corresponding soya bean lot.
- If the 2nd or 3rd rapid test detects the presence of GM content: The primary processor shall either not accept the corresponding soya bean lot or shall store the lot separately. In addition, the primary processor shall have a PCR test performed at a laboratory accredited for this test procedure in accordance with ISO standard 17025.
- If the PCR test detects a GM content of less than 0.9 %: The primary processor shall inform their contracted certification body of the result, and send the relevant lot certificate to this certification body. Afterwards, the primary processor shall take the appropriate measures (root cause analysis).
- If the PCR test detects a GM content of 0.9 % or more: The primary processor shall inform their contracted certification body of the result (and send the relevant lot certificate to this certification body). Afterwards, the primary processor shall take the appropriate measures. The primary processor shall remove the soya lot with a GM content of 0.9 % or more from the flow of produce and shall **not** market this lot as Europe Soya.

2.3 Depending on the country of origin, further testing may be required:

The following shall apply to Europe Soya soya beans from risk level 2 countries (= F-RL 2, cultivation of GM maize is possible): If the unwanted maize content in any soya bean lot exceeds the maximum level of 0.5 %, the corresponding sample shall be additionally analysed for approved GM maize varieties using rapid tests (Roundup Ready and LibertyLink).

- If the 1st rapid test does not detect any GM content: The primary processor shall accept the corresponding soya bean lot.
- If the 1st rapid test detects the presence of GM content: The primary processor shall subject the sample to two further rapid tests.
- If neither the 2nd nor the 3rd rapid test detects any GM content: The primary processor shall accept the corresponding soya bean lot.
- If the 2nd or 3rd rapid test also gives a positive result, the primary processor shall have a PCR test performed at a laboratory accredited for this test procedure in accordance with ISO standard 17025.
- If the PCR test detects a GM content of less than 0.9 %, the primary processor shall conduct a root cause analysis together with **their own** certification body in order to determine whether the contamination occurred accidentally and/or was technically unavoidable.
- If the PCR test detects a GM content of 0.9 % or more, the primary processor shall remove the lot concerned from the flow of produce and shall **not** market this lot as Europe Soya.

2.4 The primary processor shall document the following for all incoming deliveries of Europe Soya soya beans:

- names, addresses and, where applicable, EU registration numbers (or equivalent specifications in non-EU countries) of all suppliers;
- results of rapid tests (Roundup Ready and LibertyLink) and, where applicable, of PCR testing;



- lot, quantity, quality label "Europe Soya", and lot certificates;
- delivery date, carrier and receiver;
- transfer cell.

If the primary processor accepts Europe Soya soya beans directly from the soya bean farmer:

The primary processor shall document the Declarations of Self-Commitment – Farmers (Soya Bean Producers) for all incoming deliveries. For further Requirements see R 02, paragraph 10.1 "Soya bean processor acting as primary collector".

- 2.5 By the 10th of each calendar month, the primary processor shall send the following information to Donau Soja Organisation (quality@donausoja.org), forwarding a copy of this information to the primary processor's contracted certification body:
- the quantity of Europe Soya soya beans (in tonnes) effectively delivered to the primary processor and processed there in the previous month, with reference to relevant lot certificates;
 - the quantity of processed Europe Soya soya invoiced and/or internally used in the previous month (all marketed Europe Soya products such as meal, oil-cake, oil, or food, plus customer names).

Please note: Licence fees shall be calculated based on the respective beans equivalent to the quantity of Europe Soya products invoiced and/or internally used; in case more than one Europe Soya product is used/invoiced, the licence fee shall be incurred only once per beans equivalent.

3 Outgoing deliveries of Europe Soya soya

- 3.1 The primary processor shall document the following for all outgoing deliveries of processed Europe Soya soya products:
- names, addresses and, where applicable, EU registration numbers (or equivalent specifications in non-EU countries) of all customers;
 - lot, quantity, quality label "Europe Soya";
 - delivery date, carrier and receiver;
 - loading cell.
- 3.2 The primary processor shall take a retained sample of each lot of processed soya products delivered, and shall store this sample for at least one year safely and without influencing its quality.

Please note: Sampling and storage shall be in accordance with the customs of the Vienna Börse für landwirtschaftliche Produkte (exchange for agricultural products).



4 Soya stock management

- 4.1 In the following cases, the primary processor shall send to their certification body quantity amendment notifications regarding the stock of Europe Soya soya beans, specifying the reason for the notification:
- carry-over: remaining stock from the previous harvest year (notification by 31 August of the current calendar year, otherwise these quantities in store shall no longer qualify as Europe Soya);
 - deviation of quantities delivered to the primary processor: incoming deliveries deviating from contracted delivery quantities.

5 Quality management

- 5.1 The primary processor shall operate a documented in-house QA system establishing standard operating procedures to prevent GM contamination throughout the company (including incoming delivery, processing, storage, cleaning, transportation, packing, and outgoing delivery). The primary processor shall also apply a risk-based PCR sampling plan ensuring that GM contamination is detected.

5.2 If the primary processor is a risk level 3 company (P-RL 3):

The primary processor shall document that GM and non-GM produce is separated 100 %, both physically and technically. Documentation shall be consistent and cover all stages from incoming produce to outgoing produce. (Companies which have been granted a temporary approval of dual processing in accordance with paragraph 1.1 are exempted from this provision.)

5.3 If the primary processor is an oil mill or a toaster:

The primary processor shall, in the field of activity of "production of single feed material" be in possession of a certificate of one of the following QA systems:

- AMA Pastus +;
- QS audit system of the animal feed industry;
- GMP +;
- FEMAS (Feed Materials Assurance Scheme);
- SFPS* (Swiss Feed Production Standard);
- QSGF Suisse* (quality assurance for cereals/animal feed);
- EFISC (European Feed Ingredients Safety Certification); or
- another equivalent programme.

General note: Other equivalent programmes will be released as such by Donau Soja Association.

Note to *: The standard will be recognised if the following conditions are met: A quality control plan, consisting of samples from both incoming and outgoing produce, satisfies at least the requirements of the applicable sampling and examination plan of the AMA Pastus+ guideline (annexes 1 and 2) as far as the point "sampling frequencies as well as methodology and frequency of analyses" is concerned. Inspections are performed at least once every two years. A certificate of conformity (e.g. inspection report) is provided to Donau Soja Association and/or the Donau Soja certification body upon request.



5.4 If the primary processor is an oil mill:

As for Salmonella monitoring, the primary processor shall apply the sampling frequency according to the AMA Pastus+ guideline (2013 version, annex 1):

Number of tests to be performed per year and operating site:

Production in t Substance	< 10,000	10,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 300,000	300,000 to 600,000	> 600,000
Salmonella	8	32	72	144	192

No strains of Salmonella are permissible.

In case of a positive finding (self-monitoring or external sampling), the required salmonella analyses need to be intensified for a period of three months, switching from a 1-fold approach to a 5-fold approach. If no positive result is obtained within that period, the 1-fold approach may be resumed.

- 5.5 If the primary processor wishes to market phospholipid mixtures as Europe Soya lecithins, the requirements detailed in Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 for E 322 have to be complied with and compliance with these requirements has to be verified in any case.

6 Product labelling

- 6.1 The primary processor may label produce delivered (packaging) as "Europe Soya" if this produce is entirely (100 %) made up of Europe Soya soya products such as Europe Soya soya bean meal or Europe Soya soya bean oil. In case of mixed products (containing both soya components and components other than soya), 100 % of the soya components shall be Europe Soya soya and all other product components shall also comply with the non-GM requirements.

7 Europe Soya contract soya bean primary processor

- 7.1 The primary processor and Donau Soja Organisation shall conclude the Europe Soya/primary processor contract on the requirements to be met by the primary processor.

8 Directly commissioned inspections

- 8.1 The primary processor shall conclude an inspection contract with a certification body recognised by Donau Soja Organisation, commissioning this body to undertake chargeable inspections at the following frequency:
- primary processors of all risk levels: first inspection;
 - primary processors of risk levels 0 and 1 (P-RL 0 and P-RL 1): additional annual inspection;



- primary processors of risk levels 2 and 3 (P-RL 2 and P-RL 3): additional inspections twice a year (one unannounced inspection).
- 8.2 The directly commissioned certification body shall take a composite sample from the entire Europe Soya soya processing line within the scope of their Europe Soya audit, and shall submit this sample for a PCR test.
- 8.3 If the certified primary processor suspends or terminates their Europe Soya activity, Donau Soja Organisation may, at the expense of the primary processor, demand a final inspection by the directly commissioned certification body to verify all conformities from the last audit to the date of termination of the contract. The scope of the final inspection shall be reduced compared to a normal inspection, whereby the exact scope shall be determined by Donau Soja Organisation, if necessary after consultation with the directly commissioned certification body.

9 Supervisory inspections

- 9.1 The primary processor shall accept supervisory inspections (risk-based sampling) by inspection bodies or inspectors commissioned by Donau Soja Organisation.

10 Special form: own-use soya bean primary processor

- 10.1 Agricultural processors mixing animal feed on their own holdings for feeding their own livestock shall be categorised as own-use primary processors and shall not be considered as compound feed producers. Acting as own-use soya bean primary processors, these operations may process own-harvested or purchased Europe Soya soya beans in a separate facility – solely for the purpose of feeding the livestock on their own holdings. Own-use soya bean primary processors may neither deal in Europe Soya soya beans (raw or processed) nor process them as a subcontractor.
- 10.2 For own-use soya bean primary processors, all Requirements R 04 (for Soya Bean Primary Processors) shall apply, with the following simplifications:
- Paragraph 2.5 (quantity notifications): Monthly notifications of quantities of Europe Soya soya beans may be substituted by quarterly or annual notifications.
 - Paragraph 3 (outgoing deliveries of processed Europe Soya products): For outgoing deliveries of processed Europe Soya soya products, the documentation of outgoing deliveries as well as the taking and storing of retained samples is waived. The company shall document the quantities used for feeding their livestock, including the date and the lot certificate (in case of purchased soya beans).
 - Paragraph 5.3 (quality management/quality certification): The company may apply for a simplified QA certification. In Austria, the AMA Gütesiegel¹ home feed compounder certification with an additional checklist for own-use toasters is recognised as being equivalent to the QA certifications mentioned in paragraph 5.3.

¹ AMA Gütesiegel is the quality label of Agrarmarkt Austria (AMA).



11 Special case

Transfer/imposition of responsibilities of a soya bean primary processor to/on other participants in the Europe Soya system (traders in particular)

- 11.1 Specific, precisely defined tasks of a primary processor may be transferred to participants in the Europe Soya system upstream or downstream of this primary processor, following approval by the Board of Donau Soja Association.
- 11.2 A) Particularly, the purchase of Europe Soya soya beans and the associated assurance of traceability, the availability of lot certificates and the imposition of all obligations on all upstream suppliers (as provided for in the Europe Soya Guidelines and Europe Soya contracts) may be transferred by a primary processor to a trader, for instance, who will, on the one hand, organise the purchase of the Europe Soya soya beans for this primary processor and, on the other hand, buy the processed Europe Soya soya beans (e.g. Europe Soya meal) as outgoing produce from this primary processor.
- B) Specific tasks of the primary processor such as checking the incoming/outgoing produce, ensuring a QA system and a corresponding certification (paragraph 5), or conducting Salmonella analyses, may not be transferred to other participants in the Europe Soya system.
- 11.3 If a primary processor exclusively produces Europe Soya products for a third party (particularly a trader), the obligation to monthly report the quantities of Europe Soya soya beans and to pay the licence fee (paragraph 2.5) may also be transferred. In this case, the inspection which is normally to be commissioned directly by the primary processor may also be commissioned by the trader – provided that the primary processor concerned is listed as an external production site in the inspection contract of this trader and is identified as such in the certificate. In this case, the primary processor does not receive his own certificate. In very exceptional cases and if expressly authorised by the Board of Donau Soja Association, paragraph 7 (contract between the primary processor and Donau Soja Organisation) may be waived if the contract between the primary processor and the trader clearly specifies that the primary processor shall fulfil at least the obligations detailed in paragraph 11.2 B).



REQUIREMENTS 05, Version 04

Compound Feed Producer

Purpose	Specify the Europe Soya requirements to be met by compound feed producers.
Definition	Compound feed producer: company producing ready-made feed material or complementary feed material by mixing single feed materials Non-GM (produce): non-genetically modified (produced without GMOs) GM (produce): genetically modified (produced with GMOs)
Outline	1 Donau Soja definition of compound feed producer 1 2 Incoming produce 1 3 Animal feed formulation 2 4 Processing, storage and packing 2 5 Documentation and record keeping 3 6 Outgoing produce, product labelling 4 7 Quantitative flow monitoring..... 4 8 PCR testing 4 9 General quality assurance 5 10 Europe Soya contract compound feed producer 5 11 Directly commissioned inspections..... 5 12 Supervisory inspections..... 6
Status	Version 04: released by the Board on 29 April 2019

1 Donau Soja definition of compound feed producer

- 1.1 According to the definition by Donau Soja Organisation, compound feed producers are no primary processors because, as a rule, these producers do not use unprocessed soya beans. Compound feed producers are therefore downstream of primary processing.
- 1.2 If one site contains both a compound feed plant and a toasting plant, the processing line of toasting, along with all its plant sections, shall come under the requirements for primary processors (see Requirements R 04).

2 Incoming produce

- 2.1 The origin, type and quantity of the agricultural raw materials and inputs purchased and used shall be documented by keeping records (delivery notes, invoices), and disclosed to the certification body upon request. The critical species/plants used at the factory shall be documented, critical plants being those species where GM cultivation is practised all over the world (such as particularly soya beans, maize and rapeseed).
- 2.2 For critical raw materials from outside the EU, hard IP documentation shall be available. This particularly means:
 - detailed information about suppliers, the quantity and the product name shall be available;



- the origin of the produce shall be verified with certificates that guarantee traceability for the certification body and are based on analytical results;
- delivery notes/invoices shall not include a GM declaration.

2.3 For critical raw materials from within the EU, the following documentation is available:

- detailed information about suppliers, the quantity and the product name (Europe Soya where applicable);
- supplier contracts and framework agreements shall not suggest that the raw material is a GM product, and shall include the Europe Soya requirements;
- delivery notes/invoices shall not include a GM declaration;
- the origin of the produce is traceable for the certification body.

3 Animal feed formulation

3.1 In animal feed which bears a mark stating "geeignet zur Herstellung gentechnikfreier Lebensmittel mit Europe Soya Auslobung"/"suitable for the production of GM-free food labelled as Europe Soya" or which is labelled as "Europe Soya", the total amount of soya has to be Europe Soya soya (incl. soya components such as oil added to the animal feed).

Exemption: If the availability of individual soya components such as soya lecithin in sufficient quality cannot be ensured by at least two independent providers, other components certified as GM-free may be used on application and with the written consent of the Donau Soja Board.

3.2 Animal feed formulations and/or lot records shall be disclosed to the certification body for quantitative flow calculation.

4 Processing, storage and packing

4.1 The certification body shall have access to and power of audit in all relevant areas of the compound feed plant.

4.2 Acceptance, storage as well as internal transportation of non-GM produce shall be segregated from other/GM produce in either space or time.

4.3 Use of equipment for processing non-GM produce shall be segregated from other/GM produce in either space or time.

4.4 Standard operating procedures for spatial or chronological segregation of the flows of produce shall be available on site, and compliance with these procedures shall be documented on site.

4.5 All staff in the areas of incoming produce, storage, processing, packing, transportation, and outgoing produce have been trained in complying with relevant standard operating procedures.

4.6 The compound feed producer shall conduct a risk analysis indicating the critical points (= control points) with respect to possible GM contamination and GM carry-over. Afterwards, the company's certification body shall check the analysis document.



- 4.7 In case of dual plants (= chronological segregation between non-GM and other/GM produce): A carry-over analysis shall be conducted and documented.

5 Documentation and record keeping

- 5.1 A description of the company as well as a site plan of the plant, an organisational chart and a product flow diagram shall be available and open for inspection.
- 5.2 A list of the raw materials and suppliers as well as a list of the product catalogue and customers shall be available and open for inspection.
- 5.3 Not only incoming and outgoing produce, but also stocks and produce entering or leaving storage premises shall be quantified and recorded.
- 5.4 Standard operating procedures and documentation shall be available for the following areas:
- separate acceptance and storage in the incoming produce department;
 - separate processing of produce;
 - measures to prevent contamination and carry-over in all areas (blenders, conveyor belts, storage depots, transport vehicles, etc.);
 - separate flow of produce in the outgoing produce department, packing;
 - charts showing the transport routes and means of transport from the factory to the customer, plus measures to prevent contamination and carry-over in this area.
- 5.5 A documentation of staff trainings for compliance with the above mentioned standard operating procedures shall be available.
- 5.6 A complete list of customers, indicating which customers have received which lots of animal feed/raw materials shall, be available and open for inspection by the certification body at any time.
- 5.7 Lot-based traceability shall be possible at any time by virtue of the company's records.

A sample "as shipped" shall be kept for each production lot in the compound feed plant at least until the specified expiry date.

- 5.8 Routine PCR sampling in the outgoing produce department (sampling plan) shall be incorporated into the compound feed producer's QM system, and include, at the least, the following information:
- responsible staff member(s) in the compound feed plant;
 - standard operating procedure(s) for representative sampling;
 - number of quarterly composite samples depending on the size and quantity of the produced animal feed lots in the outgoing produce department;
 - preparation and storage of the retained sample of each lot;
 - name of the laboratory commissioned.
- 5.9 A plan for sampling incoming critical raw materials for PCR testing shall be available.
- 5.10 A risk-based plan for sampling non-critical raw materials for PCR testing shall be available.



5.11 All available PCR test results shall be documented and open for inspection.

6 Outgoing produce, product labelling

- 6.1 The type and quantity of animal feed as well as their buyers shall be precisely documented in the outgoing produce department.
- 6.2 The produce itself (packaging) as well as outgoing invoices and delivery notes shall bear a mark stating "geeignet zur Herstellung gentechnikfreier Lebensmittel mit Europe Soya Auslobung"/"suitable for the production of GM-free food labelled as Europe Soya", such mark pointing out that the relevant animal feed is suitable for the production of animal products labelled as "fed with Europe Soya".
- 6.3 In addition, the produce itself (packaging) may be labelled as "Europe Soya" if this produce is made up of soya or a processed soya product such as soya bean meal used as a single feed material. Compound feed containing soya or a processed soya product such as soya bean meal may also be labelled as "Europe Soya" if 100% of the soya components is Europe Soya soya and if the other compound feed components also comply with the non-GM requirements.

7 Quantitative flow monitoring

- 7.1 Quantitative flow shall be monitored based on actual incoming produce and produce leaving for sale or production use. The certification body shall be entitled to request and inspect individual delivery notes and invoices. The quantities shall match with due regard to the formulations used and the lot records.
- 7.2 Not just the quantitative flow of non-GM produce, but the quantitative flow of Europe Soya as well shall be checked. These checks shall be performed as specified in paragraph 7.1. The quantities shall match with due regard to the formulations used.

8 PCR testing

- 8.1 PCR tests shall be performed in laboratories accredited in accordance with ISO standard 17025.
- 8.2 All available PCR test results shall be documented and open for inspection.
- 8.3 The results of PCR testing in accordance with the plant-specific sampling plan (see paragraph 5.8) for quarterly PCR tests shall be available.
- 8.4 The results of testing of incoming produce samples shall be available (see paragraph 5.9).
- 8.5 The results of testing of risk-based samples of non-critical raw materials shall be available (see paragraph 5.10).
- 8.6 If the PCR test detects the presence of GM content:
The contracted certification body shall be informed of the result, and the appropriate measures shall be taken depending on the GM content (lot identification, root cause analysis, marketing ban where applicable, etc.).

Comments on the marketing ban procedure in case of violations of GM thresholds:



In case of agricultural holdings and processors, composite samples shall be pooled.

If the PCR test result is less than 0.9 %, the individual retained samples shall be subjected to further testing, and the individual sample responsible for this result shall be identified. The compound feed producer concerned shall be informed, and the retained sample shall be tested.

If the PCR test result for the retained sample is greater than or equal to 0.9 %, the animal feed of the lot concerned shall be banned from being used for non-GM feeding immediately, and withdrawn at the expense of the compound feed producer. The lot to be delivered next to the compound feed producer shall be sampled immediately.

- 8.7 If the sample of a compound feed producer has a GM content of 0.9 % or more twice in a half-year period (i.e. 6 months), the producer shall submit samples for PCR testing on a weekly basis. Weekly sample is to be understood as meaning a composite sample (from several non-GM products of a single compound feed producer).

9 General quality assurance

- 9.1 For reasons of general quality assurance, all compound feed producers shall, in the field of activity of "production of compound feed material" be obliged to participate in one of the following quality assurance programmes:

- AMA Pastus +;
- QS audit system of the animal feed industry;
- GMP +;
- FEMAS (Feed Materials Assurance Scheme);
- SFPS* (Swiss Feed Production Standard);
- QSGF Suisse* (quality assurance for cereals/animal feed);
- UFAS* (Universal Feed Assurance Scheme);
- EFISC (European Feed Ingredients Safety Certification); or
- another equivalent programme.

General note: Other equivalent programmes will be released as such by Donau Soja Association.

Note to *: The standard will be recognised if the following conditions are met: A quality control plan, consisting of samples from both incoming and outgoing produce, satisfies at least the requirements of the applicable sampling and examination plan of the AMA Pastus+ guideline (annexes 1 and 2) as far as the point "sampling frequencies as well as methodology and frequency of analyses" is concerned. Inspections are performed at least once every two years. A certificate of conformity (e.g. inspection report) is provided to Donau Soja Association and/or the Donau Soja certification body upon request.

10 Europe Soya contract compound feed producer

- 10.1 The compound feed producer and Donau Soja Organisation shall conclude the Europe Soya compound feed producer contract on the requirements to be met by the compound feed producer.

11 Directly commissioned inspections

- 11.1 The compound feed producer shall conclude an inspection contract with a certification body recognised by Donau Soja Organisation, commissioning this body to undertake chargeable inspections.



- 11.2 The directly commissioned certification body shall take a composite sample of the Europe Soya soya from the entire company within the scope of their Europe Soya audit, and shall submit this sample for a PCR test.
- 11.3 Whenever possible, Europe Soya audits and certifications shall always be conducted together and in combination with non-GM inspections. If this is not possible, the Europe Soya audit shall be conducted at least once a year.
- 11.4 The certification body shall be obliged to observe secrecy towards third parties.
- 11.5 If the certified compound feed producer suspends or terminates their Europe Soya activity, Donau Soja Organisation may, at the expense of the compound feed producer, demand a final inspection by the directly commissioned certification body to verify all conformities from the last audit to the date of termination of the contract. The scope of the final inspection shall be reduced compared to a normal inspection, whereby the exact scope shall be determined by Donau Soja Organisation, if necessary after consultation with the directly commissioned certification body.

12 Supervisory inspections

- 12.1 The compound feed producer shall accept supervisory inspections (risk-based sampling) by inspection bodies or inspectors. These bodies, or people, shall have been commissioned by Donau Soja Organisation and shall be obliged to observe secrecy towards third parties.



REQUIREMENTS 06a, Version 02

Agricultural Processor

Purpose	Specify the Europe Soya requirements to be met by agricultural processors (animal keepers).
Definition	<p>Agricultural processor: Company or agricultural holding engaged in animal husbandry and feeding soya-containing single or compound feed to their animals (e.g. farms, where laying hens, fattening poultry, fattening pigs, beef cattle or dairy cattle are kept.)</p> <p>Non-GM: non-genetically modified GM: genetically modified GMO: genetically modified organism Codex: Guideline on the Definition of "GMO-Free Production" of Food and its Labelling (<i>Richtlinie zur Definition der "Gentechnikfreien Produktion" von Lebensmitteln und deren Kennzeichnung</i>) published in the Austrian Food Codex (Codex Alimentarius Austriacus)¹ in combination with its Guideline on the Risk-Based Monitoring of GMO-Free Production (<i>Leitfaden zur risikobasierten Kontrolle auf Gentechnikfreiheit</i>)² VLOG: German „Verband Lebensmittel ohne Gentechnik“ (VLOG, www.ohnegentechnik.org) Non-GM Danube Region Standard³</p>
Outline	<p>1 Risk assessment 1 2 Incoming produce with declaration 2 3 Documentation and record keeping 2 4 Outgoing produce, product labelling 3 5 Directly commissioned inspections 4 6 Supervisory inspections 4 7 Group certification 5</p>
Status	Version 02: this version is based on R 06, Version 06 and was released by the Board on 29 April 2019

1 Risk assessment

1.1 Presence of GM animal feed

The animal keeper shall be assigned an "animal keeper risk level" (= A-RL) based on the qualities of the soya delivered to the company and stored and fed to the animals there:

- A-RL 0: Europe Soya soya single or compound feed only;

¹ Reference for the *Richtlinie zur Definition der "Gentechnikfreien Produktion" von Lebensmitteln und deren Kennzeichnung* (Guideline on the Definition of GMO-Free Production of Food and its Labelling) in the Austrian Food Codex, IV edition: www.verbrauchergesundheit.gv.at/lebensmittel/buch/codex/beschluesse/Gentechnikfrei_RL_15_1_2018.pdf?6fdsmn

² Reference for the *Leitfaden zur risikobasierten Kontrolle auf Gentechnikfreiheit* (Guideline on the Risk-Based Monitoring of GMO-Free Production): www.bmfwf.gv.at/TechnikUndVermessung/Akkreditierung/Documents/Leitfaden%20L25_Risikobasierte%20Kontrolle%20Gentechnikfreiheit_V03_20150304.pdf

³ Reference for the Non-GM Danube Region Standard and Inspection Standard: www.donausoya.org/en/downloads



- A-RL 1: also other non-GM soya single or compound feed (non-GM is documented);
- A-RL 2: also GM single or compound feed, but only in another farm activity (e.g. certified laying hen feed & conventional fattening pig feed), no GM feed or raw materials in the same facilities;
- A-RL 3: also GM single or compound feed in the same facilities, but only if appropriate measures to minimise the GMO contamination risk are taken.

2 Incoming produce with declaration

2.1 Soya-containing animal feed

The type and quantity of single or compound feed, premixtures, additives and (processing) aids purchased and used shall be consistently documented using appropriate accompanying shipping documents (delivery notes, invoices), including the complete and correct quality label "Europe Soya", and shall be open to inspection.

2.2 Animal feed

In compound feed (containing also non-soya components), 100 % of the soya components shall be Europe Soya soya. All feed components shall comply with the non-GM requirements (e.g. maize, rapeseed or premixtures).

A valid Europe Soya certificate from each supplying single or compound feed producer shall be open to inspection.

3 Documentation and record keeping

- 3.1 The number and density of livestock, along with the date of their entry and exit, shall be documented in a way that a plausibility check on the animal feed used (e.g. feed ration per day or per fattening period) can be done immediately and at any time.
- 3.2 A list of animal feed and suppliers as well as a list of customers shall be available and open to inspection.
- 3.3 Internal documentation of animal feed use shall enable a plausibility check to be made on the matching of the Europe Soya quantities used with the quantity of products produced therewith and with the number of livestock.
- 3.4 In case of home feed compounders and mobile blenders at the company: The use of compliant animal feed, premixtures, additives and (processing) aids shall be appropriately documented so that a plausibility check on the animal feed used can be done immediately and at any time.
- 3.5 Farmers utilising mobile blenders shall ensure that these blenders have been appropriately cleaned so that they are empty, clean and free of any GMO traces before they come into contact with Europe Soya products.
- 3.6 In case of direct marketers: The animal keeper shall conclude a Europe Soya Licence Contract with Donau Soja Organisation on the requirements to be met.



4 Outgoing produce, product labelling

- 4.1 The quality and quantity of Europe Soya produce as well as their buyers shall be precisely documented in the outgoing produce department.
- 4.2 The produce itself (packaging) as well as the accompanying shipping documents (delivery notes, invoices) shall bear a mark stating "fed with Europe Soya".
- 4.3 Minimum percentages of soya

The product name "fed with Europe Soya" may only be used if the following two criteria are met:

- In products that consist of soya, contain soya (components) or were produced using soya beans as animal feed (incl. soya components such as oil added to the animal feed), the total amount of soya has to be Europe Soya soya.

Exemption: If the availability of individual soya components such as soya lecithin in sufficient quality cannot be ensured by at least two independent providers, other components certified as GM-free may be used on application and with the written consent of the Donau Soja Board.

- In the production of animal products, the entire feed ration shall have the following minimum percentages of soya:

Animal species	Minimum percentage of soya
Fattening pigs	10 %
Fattening poultry	10 %
Laying hens	10 %
Beef cattle	250 g/animal/day
Dairy cows	100 g/animal/day*

* applicable for self-marketers of milk and milk products

If a dairy company (working with several milk suppliers) wishes to label their products as "Europe Soya", they have to make sure that at least 20 % of the milk comes from cows being fed on the aforementioned minimum amount of soya.

Lower minimum percentages of soya will be approved on a case-by-case basis on application and following examination by Donau Soja Organisation.

Home feed compounders shall comply with the required minimum percentage of soya in the feed ration (see table), and the total amount of soya has to be Europe Soya soya. Compliance with these requirements shall be demonstrated by formulations and mixing protocols.

4.4 Conversion periods

Once the conversion of a herd to GM-free feeding in accordance with the Austrian Food Codex, or the requirements of the German *EG-Gentechnik-Durchführungsgesetz* (EC Genetic Engineering Implementation Act), or the Non-GM Danube Region Standard is completed, the product may be marked with the product name "fed with Europe Soya"



immediately after the feeding was converted to Europe Soya soya on farms where laying hens or dairy cows are kept and which are converted for the first time.

In all other cases, the same conversion periods as for the "GMO-free" labelling in the Austrian Food Codex Guideline, or in the German *EG-Gentechnik-Durchführungsgesetz* (EC Genetic Engineering Implementation Act), or in the Non-GM Danube Region Standard shall apply to Europe Soya product labelling until a product can be placed on the market.

- 4.5 In case of direct marketers: The animal keeper may label produce delivered to a customer (packaging) as "fed with Europe Soya" provided that all requirements are met.

5 Directly commissioned inspections

- 5.1 The animal keeper shall conclude an inspection contract with a certification body recognised by Donau Soja Organisation, commissioning this body to undertake chargeable inspections at the following frequency:

- animal keepers of all risk levels: first inspection;
- animal keepers of risk levels 0 to 2 (A-RL 0–2): further inspections every two years;
- animal keepers of risk level 3 (A-RL 3): additional inspection once a year.

Whenever possible, Europe Soya audits and certifications shall always be conducted together and in combination with non-GM inspections.

- 5.2 Europe Soya certifications and inspections only relate to those animal species the products of which are designated as "fed with Europe Soya". Other production lines do not need to be subject to the scope of testing provided that there is no risk of Europe Soya soya being mixed with other soya qualities.

Please note: Home feed compounders purchasing soya bean meal, toasted soya beans or other soya components such as soya bean oil are to be considered as farmers. Home feed compounders processing own-harvested or purchased soya beans in a separate facility for the purpose of feeding the livestock on their own holdings, are primary processors according to the Europe Soya Guidelines (see Requirements R 04 for Soya Bean Primary Processors).

- 5.3 If the certified animal keeper suspends or terminates their Europe Soya activity, Donau Soja Organisation may, at the expense of the animal keeper, demand a final inspection by the directly commissioned certification body to verify all conformities from the last audit to the date of termination of the contract. The scope of the final inspection shall be reduced compared to a normal inspection, whereby the exact scope shall be determined by Donau Soja Organisation, if necessary after consultation with the directly commissioned certification body.

6 Supervisory inspections

- 6.1 The company shall accept supervisory inspections (risk-based sampling) by inspection bodies or inspectors commissioned by Donau Soja Organisation.



7 Group certification

- 7.1 Agricultural processors have the option of applying for a group certification under the conditions as set out in the Europe Soya "Requirements for Group Certifications".



REQUIREMENTS 06b, Version 02

Food Processor through Marketer

Purpose	Specify the requirements to be met by producers of processed food products and semi-finished products as well as by food producers, food marketers and distributors of labelled products (logo users).
Definition	<p>Company processing animal products or processing soya and soya components for food use (soya bean primary processors acting as food producers—see Requirements R 04)</p> <p>This shall include, in particular, the following companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - producers of processed food products/producers of semi-finished products (e.g. egg breaking plants, fresh egg processors, slaughterhouses)—products are not intended for the final consumer here; - food producers, food marketers (e.g. egg packing stations, dairies, cutting plants, butcher's shops and soya bean oil refineries or soya product producers, respectively, but also convenience food producers)—products are intended for the final consumer here; - distributors of labelled products (logo users). <p>GM: genetically modified Non-GM: non-genetically modified</p>
Outline	<p>1 Incoming produce 1</p> <p>2 Processing, storage and packing 2</p> <p>3 Documentation and record keeping 2</p> <p>4 Outgoing produce, product labelling 2</p> <p>5 Quantitative flow monitoring..... 3</p> <p>6 Europe Soya Contract 3</p> <p>7 Directly commissioned inspections..... 3</p> <p>8 Supervisory inspections 3</p>
Status	Version 02: released by the Board on 29 April 2019

1 Incoming produce

- 1.1 The type and quantity of raw materials and components purchased and used shall be consistently documented using appropriate accompanying shipping documents (delivery notes, invoices), including the complete and correct quality label "Europe Soya", and shall be open to inspection.
- 1.2 A valid Europe Soya certificate from each supplying Europe Soya supplier shall be open to inspection.
- 1.3 All soya components or all animal products that were produced using soya beans as animal feed shall comply with the Europe Soya requirements. In addition, all components shall comply with the non-GM requirements.



2 Processing, storage and packing

- 2.1 The certification body shall have access to and power of audit in all relevant areas of the processor's/marketer's premises.
- 2.2 Acceptance of produce, storage as well as the internal transportation of Europe Soya produce shall be segregated in either space or time from other produce not labelled as Europe Soya.
- 2.3 Use of equipment for processing Europe Soya produce shall be segregated in either space or time from other produce not labelled as Europe Soya.
- 2.4 Standard operating procedures for spatial or chronological segregation of the flows of produce shall be available on site, and compliance with these procedures shall be documented on site.
- 2.5 GM soya beans may not be processed or stored throughout the entire site.

3 Documentation and record keeping

- 3.1 All staff in the areas of incoming produce, storage, processing, packing, transportation and outgoing produce have been appropriately trained in complying with relevant standard operating procedures.
- 3.2 A description of the company as well as a site plan of the plant, an organisational chart and a product flow diagram shall be available.
- 3.3 A complete list of raw materials and suppliers shall be available.
- 3.4 All certification-relevant formulations and/or lot records shall be available for quantitative flow calculation.
- 3.5 A product range list of certified Europe Soya products is available.
- 3.6 A complete list of customers, indicating which customers have received which lots, shall be available at any time.
- 3.7 Not only incoming and outgoing produce, but also stocks and produce entering or leaving storage premises shall be quantified and recorded.

4 Outgoing produce, product labelling

- 4.1 The type and quantity of processed products as well as their buyers shall be precisely documented in the outgoing produce department.
- 4.2 The product name appearing on accompanying shipping documents (outgoing invoices or delivery notes) shall include "Europe Soya". In animal products, the product name shall include "fed with Europe Soya".
- 4.3 The brand "Europe Soya" or "fed with Europe Soya" may only be used if the following criteria are met:
 - soya (components), products containing soya (components), and animal products that were produced using soya beans as animal feed component shall be of 100 % certified Europe Soya quality;



Exemption: If the availability of individual soya components such as soya lecithin in sufficient quality cannot be ensured by at least two independent providers, other components certified as GM-free may be used on application and with the written consent of the Donau Soja Board.

- animal-based raw materials (e.g. meat, eggs, milk, ...) shall comply with the required minimum percentage of soya beans in the entire feed ration (see Requirement R 06a).

If a dairy company (working with several milk suppliers) wishes to label their products as "Europe Soya", they have to make sure that at least 20 % of the milk comes from cows being fed on the minimum amount of soya (see Requirements R 06a).

5 Quantitative flow monitoring

- 5.1 Quantitative flow shall be monitored based on actual incoming produce and produce leaving for sale or production use. The certification body shall be entitled to request and inspect individual delivery notes and invoices. The quantities shall match with due regard to the formulations used and the lot records.

6 Europe Soya Contract

- 6.1 The company shall conclude a Europe Soya contract with Donau Soja Organisation on the requirements to be met.

7 Directly commissioned inspections

- 7.1 The company shall conclude an inspection contract with a certification body recognised by Donau Soja Organisation, commissioning this body to undertake chargeable inspections to verify compliance with the Europe Soya Guidelines.
- 7.2 The Europe Soya audit shall be conducted at least once a year. Whenever possible, Europe Soya audits and certifications shall always be conducted together and in combination with non-GM inspections.
- 7.3 If the certified company suspends or terminates their Europe Soya activity, Donau Soja Organisation may, at the expense of the company demand a final inspection by the directly commissioned certification body to verify all conformities from the last audit to the date of termination of the contract. The scope of the final inspection shall be reduced compared to a normal inspection, whereby the exact scope shall be determined by Donau Soja Organisation, if necessary after consultation with the directly commissioned certification body.

8 Supervisory inspections

- 8.1 The company shall accept supervisory inspections (risk-based sampling) by inspection bodies or inspectors commissioned by Donau Soja Organisation.



REQUIREMENTS 07, Version 02

Transportation and Cleaning

Purpose	Specify the requirements to be met by all participants in the Europe Soya supply chain when transporting Europe Soya produce.
Definition	<p>Transportation: transportation of Europe Soya produce (Europe Soya soya beans, Europe Soya soya products or products consisting of or containing Europe Soya soya beans)</p> <p>Carrier: company or agricultural holding transporting Europe Soya produce (e.g. ship and train loadings)</p> <p>Cleaning: removal of undesirable substances, particularly of genetically modified material</p>
Outline	<p>1 Transportation 1</p> <p>2 Cleaning 2</p> <p>3 Directly commissioned inspections..... 3</p> <p>4 Supervisory inspections 3</p>
Status	Version 02: released by the Board on 29 April 2019

1 Transportation

- 1.1 When transporting Europe Soya soya beans, Europe Soya soya products and products containing or consisting of Europe Soya soya beans, particular care should be taken to ensure that no contamination with genetically modified produce, products of a different quality and/or other undesirable substances occurs.
- 1.2 The container used for the transport (trailer, truck, shipping container, etc.) as well as the facilities and equipment used for loading and unloading goods have to be empty, clean and dry before they come into contact with Europe Soya produce.
- 1.3 In case of vehicles or shipping containers which are not used exclusively for transporting Europe Soya produce, documentary proof of the last three substances transported prior to the current cargo (previous cargoes) needs to be obtained.

The supporting documents shall, at least, include the following points:

- name and signature of the driver;
- registration numbers of the vehicle and the trailer;
- nature of the cargo;
- date of transportation.

- 1.4 If any of the three previous cargoes jeopardises the GM-free status of the Europe Soya produce or jeopardises the food or feed safety, a certificate that the container or vehicle was appropriately cleaned after transportation needs to be provided.¹ The certificate of cleaning shall include the following points:

¹ E.g. raw materials, food and feed subject to GM labelling as a previous cargo, e.g. soya bean meal or maize



- name and signature of the person who did the cleaning;
 - date and time (from ... to ...) of cleaning;
 - cleaning measures;
 - place of cleaning.
- 1.5 The carrier shall document all transportation of Europe Soya produce. The documentation shall include the following points:
- company commissioning the transportation, name and address;
 - place of loading and unloading, company, address;
 - quantity;
 - corresponding lot certificates.
- 1.6 If a transportation is carried out by the respective Europe Soya certified company itself, this company shall comply with all requirements concerning the transportation and shall document this compliance.
- 1.7 If a non Europe Soya certified company is commissioned to carry out the transportation, the company commissioning the transportation shall be responsible for compliance with all requirements concerning the transportation. The company commissioning the transportation shall monitor and document compliance with these requirements on their own. If this is not possible, this company has to document in writing that these tasks are assumed by the carrier.
- 1.8 If Europe Soya certified products are temporarily stored at transshipment terminals or port facilities, operated by a non Europe Soya certified company, the company commissioning the transport shall ensure that no contamination and/or mixing of Europe Soya soya with soya of other qualities occurs during storage. Inspections of transshipment terminals or port facilities shall be conducted by a certification body recognised by Donau Soja Organisation.
- 1.9. If Europe Soya certified products are loaded directly onto a ship at transshipment terminals or port facilities, operated by a non Europe Soya certified company, a retained sample of each hold/ container in the ship shall be taken by a certification body recognised by Donau Soja Organisation; this sample shall be stored for at least one year safely and without influencing its quality, ensuring traceability.

2 Cleaning

- 2.1 All facilities (gutters, elevators, drying sections, etc.), equipment (tools, excavators, trucks, etc.) and deposits (silos, warehouses, storage depots, etc.) coming into direct or indirect contact with Europe Soya produce have to be appropriately cleaned before contact if the risk of contamination of Europe Soya produce cannot otherwise be excluded.
- 2.2 Cleaning shall be documented in writing. The documentation shall include the following points:
- name and signature of the person who did the cleaning;
 - date and time (from ... to ...) of cleaning;
 - cleaning measures;
 - reason for cleaning.



- 2.3 The cleaning measures shall be adjusted in such a way that no contamination with genetically modified produce, products of a different quality, substances impairing the food or feed safety and/or other undesirable substances occurs (e.g. wet cleaning of equipment, flushing batches, etc.).

3 Directly commissioned inspections

- 3.1 Compliance with the requirements concerning the transportation of Europe Soya produce and cleaning shall be verified as part of the directly commissioned inspections at all stages of the supply chain.

4 Supervisory inspections

- 4.1 The company or carrier shall accept supervisory inspections (risk-based sampling) by inspection bodies or inspectors commissioned by Donau Soja Organisation.
- 4.2 If a non Europe Soya certified company is commissioned to carry out the transportation, a written confirmation that the carrier accepts supervisory inspections (risk-based sampling) by inspection bodies or inspectors commissioned by Donau Soja Organisation shall be provided to the company commissioning the transportation.



REQUIREMENTS 08, Version 02

Certification Body

Purpose	Specify the requirements to be met by certification bodies recognised by Donau Soja Organisation.
Definition	Certification body: independent, accredited inspection company verifying compliance with requirements by the participating operations
Outline	1 Contract..... 1 2 Inspectors..... 1 3 Implementation of inspections, certification and first inspection 2 4 Lot Certification 2 5 Remedial Measures..... 3 6 Inspection reports 3 7 Testing of samples and measures to prevent GM contamination 4 8 Data forwarding, reporting 5 9 Quality management, inspections..... 6 10 Information sharing in case of substantial deficiencies or non-compliance with legal requirements..... 6 11 Inspection certificate..... 6
Status	Version 02: released by the Board on 29 April 2019

1 Contract

- 1.1 The certification body and Donau Soja Organisation shall conclude the Donau Soja certification body contract. This contract shall authorise the certification body to offer and carry out inspections and certifications as a recognised Donau Soja certification body.
- 1.2 A recognised Donau Soja certification body shall be authorised to offer and carry out also Europe Soya inspections and certifications.

2 Inspectors

- 2.1 The certification body shall only employ inspectors who have sector-specific audit experience as well as the following qualification:
 - initial one-day training on the following topics: GM-free status, requirements for Europe Soya operations and sampling;
 - annual refresher course;
 - annual minimum number and minimum duration of inspections carried out (to be determined by the certification body).



3 Implementation of inspections, certification and first inspection

- 3.1 The inspectors shall carry out inspections on the basis of the advance information received (applications; reports of previous inspections where applicable) and in accordance with the following requirements. They shall:
- actively inspect all relevant areas of the site of business;
 - inspect the operating equipment, operational processes and operations documentation;
 - challenge facts;
 - check the plausibility of details given relating to areas under crops, seeds and quantities delivered.
- 3.2 The inspectors shall check all points defined in the requirements documents and the checklist for the relevant type of operation, at the frequency specified for each type of operation and risk level.
- 3.3 The inspectors shall summarise all information including annexes (plans, process descriptions, organisational chart, etc.) in a description of the company. This information shall be completed with evidence (copies of delivery notes, analysis reports, etc.) and the inspectors' own records (particularly the completed checklist). Documentation describing the company shall, in any case, also be drawn up in the English or German language.¹
- 3.4 During the first inspection, the certification bodies shall check for the first time whether the company inspected has been categorised at the correct risk level. The frequency of further inspections of the company depends on the result of this check. When an inspection certificate is issued for the first time for a primary processor, a compound feed producer or a licensee, this certificate shall be submitted to the certified company only upon confirmation by Donau Soja Organisation to the certification body that a valid contract with the company concerned exists.
- 3.5 If a Europe Soya certified company suspends or terminates their Europe Soya activity, Donau Soja Organisation may demand a final inspection at the expense of the certified company.

4 Lot Certification

- 4.1 The certification body shall accept harvest declarations from contracted primary agricultural collectors, and document the quantities declared in the Donau Soja internet portal.
- 4.2 The certification body shall accept lot certificate requests from contracted agricultural collectors, primary collectors or traders, and create lot certificates via the Donau Soja internet portal after a successful plausibility check. Within two working days the

¹ "Documentation describing the company" is to be understood as meaning those documents the certification body absolutely needs in order to be able to evaluate the company's conformity with the requirements of the Europe Soya Guidelines. These shall include at least the following documents provided that they are applicable to the respective type of operation: company description form, standard operating procedures to prevent GM contamination (acceptance, storage, processing, transportation, cleaning, carry-over risks), sampling plans, organisational chart.



certification body shall issue lot certificates in form of signed PDF documents to the company (with a copy to Donau Soja Organisation), which shall include the following information:

- code of the certification body;
 - code of the lot certificate;
 - quantity of the soya bean lot certified as Europe Soya;
 - name and contact information of the buyer;
 - harvest year;
 - "Europe Soya" logo.
- 4.3 The certification body shall accept quantity amendment notifications from contracted agricultural collectors and primary collectors, and update the Europe Soya soya bean stock in the Donau Soja internet portal. The Europe Soya soya bean stock of all agricultural collectors and primary collectors shall be set to 0 (zero) in the internet portal by 1 September of the current calendar year, unless carry-overs were reported within the scope of quantity amendment notifications documented by the certification body in the internet portal.
- 4.4 Certification bodies shall be obliged to use the Donau Soja internet portal for the documentation of harvest declarations, quantity amendment notifications and for issuing lot certificates.

5 Remedial Measures

- 5.1 In case of non-compliance with any requirement, the inspectors shall determine remedial measures in accordance with the document "Catalogue of Remedial Measures" during their inspections. Each non-compliance issue registered shall be documented by objective evidence (copies of documents, photos, etc.).
- 5.2 If the certification body imposes a level 3 remedial measure, they shall inform Donau Soja Organisation immediately and in writing. Donau Soja Organisation shall also be notified in writing of the re-inspection result.
- 5.3 If the certification body imposes a level 4 remedial measure, they shall inform Donau Soja Organisation immediately and in writing. Donau Soja Organisation shall also be notified in writing of the result of a necessary re-inspection.
- 5.4 Before imposing a level 5 remedial measure, the certification body shall inform Donau Soja Organisation in writing of the measure they intend to take and give reasons for their decision to take this measure. A level 5 remedial measure can only be applied if a level 4 remedial measure was imposed before.

6 Inspection reports

- 6.1 The inspectors shall summarise the inspection results in inspection reports, which shall include, at the least, the following information about the company inspected:
- current master data;
 - risk categorisation;



- non-compliance with the stated requirements (with a reference to the requirements' numerical code, the extent of non-compliance and explanatory notes on this information where applicable).
- 6.2 The inspectors shall hand over to the representative of the company inspected a copy of the inspection report, and obtain an acknowledgement of receipt for this copy.
- 6.3 The certification body shall send both inspection reports and original checklists as well as other documentation gathered and relevant to inspection to Donau Soja Organisation when requested to do so by the latter.

7 Testing of samples and measures to prevent GM contamination

- 7.1 For laboratory testing for the presence of GM residues, the certification body shall only employ laboratories accredited for this test procedure in accordance with ISO standard 17025.

- 7.2 If the **certification body** of a **primary processor** is notified of positive PCR test results for GM **soya**:

The certification body shall inform the certification body commissioned by the agricultural collector concerned, and send the relevant lot certificate as well as the test findings to this certification body.

- 7.3 If the **certification body** of a **primary processor** is notified of positive PCR test results for GM **maize**:

The certification body shall conduct a root cause analysis in order to determine whether the contamination occurred accidentally and/or was technically unavoidable. If the contamination did not occur accidentally or was technically avoidable, a warning with a corresponding corrective action shall be issued.

The certification body of the primary processor is responsible for calling in also the certification body of the agricultural collector concerned.

In case of repeated non-accidental or technically avoidable GM contamination, the marketing of the produce as Europe Soya shall be banned until such time as the cause of such contamination has been rectified and the corrective actions have been completely implemented (level 4 remedial measure).

In case of positive PCR results showing GM contents of 0.9 % or more, the primary processor shall remove the lot concerned from the flow of produce and shall not market this lot as Europe Soya (level 4 remedial measure).

- 7.4 If the **certification body** of an **agricultural collector** is notified of positive PCR test results showing GM contents of less than 0.9 %:

The certification body shall immediately inspect the agricultural soya bean collector concerned on site, identify and secure during this inspection the retained samples concerned, conduct a root cause analysis of the GM contamination and send the analysis document to Donau Soja Organisation, along with a report on the measures taken. The main purpose of the root cause analysis is to determine whether the GM contamination occurred accidentally and/or was technically unavoidable. If the



contamination did not occur accidentally or was technically avoidable, a warning with a corresponding corrective action shall be issued. In case of repeated non-accidental or technically avoidable GM contamination, the marketing of the produce as Europe Soya shall be banned until such time as the cause of such contamination has been rectified and the corrective actions have been completely implemented (level 4 remedial measure).

- 7.5 If the **certification body** of an **agricultural collector** is notified repeatedly of positive PCR test results showing GM contents of less than 0.9 %, or is notified once of a positive PCR test result showing a GM content of 0,9 % or more:

The certification body shall stipulate, in any case and on reasonable notice, that the agricultural collector should separate GM and non-GM produce 100 %, both physically and technically, as a corrective action. The agricultural collector shall remove produce with a GM content of over 0.9 % from the product pipeline and shall not market this produce as Europe Soya (remedial measure 4).

8 Data forwarding, reporting

- 8.1 The certification body shall inform Donau Soja Organisation at least annually (until 31 January of the following year) about the inspection results, providing, at the least, the following data:
- number of inspections conducted for each type of operation;
 - number of remedial measures imposed for each type of operation.
- 8.2 Certification bodies shall be obliged to use the Donau Soja internet portal for submitting the following information:
- registration of new operations including contact information and type of operation;
 - summary inspection reports;
 - inspection certifications;
 - harvest declarations and quantity amendment notifications;
 - lot certificates.
- 8.3 Certification bodies shall submit the following details to Donau Soja Organisation no later than one month after the audit has taken place via the Donau Soja internet portal as summary inspection report:
- general information about the company and the type of operation;
 - risk level of the company and the country;
 - type of audit;
 - non-compliance issues identified with corresponding remedial measures and corrective actions.
- 8.4 The conclusion of new Europe Soya inspection contracts as well as the termination of existing Europe Soya inspection contracts shall be reported immediately and directly to Donau Soja Organisation.



9 Quality management, inspections

- 9.1 The certification body shall accept external supervisory inspections by an inspection body or inspectors commissioned by Donau Soja Organisation. During these inspections, the certification body shall provide insights into the records kept and databases created, and hand over reports generated from this material when requested to do so.
- 9.2 The certification body shall be in possession of a valid accreditation as a certification body in accordance with standard ISO/IEC 17065:2012 in the agriculture and food sector. Certification bodies working in Austria shall also be authorised for the GM-free scope in accordance with the Austrian Food Codex (Codex Alimentarius Austriacus), and shall be recognised by the Austrian ARGE Gentechnik-frei (Platform for GMO-Free Food Products).

10 Information sharing in case of substantial deficiencies or non-compliance with legal requirements

- 10.1 If a certification body learns of any breach of legislation or other deficiencies relevant for Donau Soja Organisation at the site of business of a participant in the Europe Soya system within the scope of audits (for another standard holder), Donau Soja Organisation shall be informed immediately and in writing.

11 Inspection certificate

- 11.1 Minimum requirements for the information contained in a Europe Soya certificate:
- name and address of the company;
 - name, address and Donau Soja code of the certification body;
 - activity of the operation according to the definitions in the respective Europe Soya Requirements (e.g. agricultural soya bean collector, primary collector, soya trader, primary processor, compound feed producer, etc.);
 - certified products;
 - reference to the Europe Soya Guidelines;
 - period of validity;
 - date of inspection.
- 11.2 The certification body shall submit inspection certifications to Donau Soja Organisation within one week after they have been issued via the Donau Soja internet portal. When an inspection certificate is issued for the first time for a primary processor, a compound feed producer or a licensee, this certificate shall be submitted to the certified company only upon confirmation by Donau Soja Organisation to the certification body that a valid contract with the company concerned exists.



Version 01

Requirements for Lot Certification

Purpose	A summarised presentation of the Europe Soya lot certification system, from the primary agricultural collector to the primary processor.
Definition	The purpose of the Europe Soya lot certification system is to ensure traceability of certified, unprocessed Europe Soya soya beans. Lot-based certification covers the stages from primary agricultural collector to primary processor
Outline	1 Lot certification system 1 2 Selling Europe Soya soya using lot certificates 1 3 Purchasing Europe Soya soya using lot certificates 2 4 Quantity amendment notification 2
Status	Version 01: released by the Board on 22 March 2017

1 Lot certification system

- 1.1 A lot certificate is needed only for trading in unprocessed soya beans, though not for trading in processed soya products or compound feed.
- 1.2 The following operations shall be in possession of Europe Soya lot certificates for trading in unprocessed Europe Soya soya beans:
 - soya bean farmers (producers) acting as primary collectors by selling Europe Soya soya beans directly to a trader (as defined in Requirements R 02, paragraph 10.2);
 - agricultural collectors / primary collectors (as defined in Requirements R 02);
 - traders (as defined in Requirements R 03); and
 - primary processors (as defined in Requirements R 04).

2 Selling Europe Soya soya using lot certificates

- 2.1 The seller (primary collector, agricultural collector, or trader) shall send lot certificate requests to their certification body. Each request shall include the following information:
 - name and contact information of the buyer;
 - quantity of the lot to be sold as Europe Soya soya or quantity of Europe Soya soya intended to be delivered to the buyer;
 - name of the seller;
 - harvest year;
 - where applicable, codes of the lot certificates related to the quantity of Europe Soya soya to be sold.



- 2.2 The seller shall accept as response from their certification body the lot certificate in the form of a signed PDF document. The lot certificate shall include the following information:
- code of the certification body;
 - code of the lot certificate;
 - quantity of the soya bean lot certified as Europe Soya;
 - name and contact information of the buyer;
 - harvest year;
 - "Europe Soya" logo.
- 2.3 The maximum quantity of Europe Soya soya beans comprised by a lot is the quantity stipulated in the supply contract.
- 2.4 The seller shall send the lot certificates to the buyer of the corresponding lots.

3 Purchasing Europe Soya soya using lot certificates

- 3.1 Agricultural collectors, traders and primary processors may only buy Europe Soya soya if a lot certificate in the form of a signed document is handed over to them for the corresponding lot or the corresponding contract. This lot certificate shall include the information specified in paragraph 2.2.

4 Quantity amendment notification

- 4.1 If quantities delivered to a buyer deviate from the contracted delivery quantities, the company shall send a quantity amendment notification to their certification body, specifying the reason for the notification. The certification body shall then issue the amended lot certificate to the seller. The seller shall then forward the amended lot certificate to the buyer.



Version 01

Requirements for Group Certifications

Purpose	Specify the requirements for group certifications for project operators as well as for agricultural collectors and primary collectors.
Outline	1 Group certification for agricultural processors 1 2 Group certification for agricultural collectors and primary collectors 1
Status	Version 01: released by the Board on 6 June 2016

1 Group certification for agricultural processors (as defined in R 06a)

Project operators may apply for a group certification at the Donau Soja Organisation provided that the following conditions are met:

- project operations/participants and their suppliers are clearly defined, and the system is closed to the greatest possible extent;
- the contract system between the certification holder and the operations participating in the certification (suppliers) is outlined;
- the group operates its own sound quality management (QM) system, and the suppliers also perform self-monitoring (for detailed criteria, refer to the German VLOG¹/Austrian Food Codex²/Non-GM Danube Region Standard³);
- all project operations/participants are subject to a first inspection;
- the frequency of inspections is determined on a risk basis and is compatible with the German VLOG/Austrian Food Codex/Non-GM Danube Region Standard.

2 Group certification for agricultural collectors and primary collectors (as defined in R 02)

Agricultural and primary collectors may apply for a group certification at the Donau Soja Organisation provided that the following conditions are met:

- one of the operations is mainly responsible for the group certification and acts as the group manager; this company is responsible for the collectors (for its own collector as well as for other collectors participating in the group certification) and has a complete list of all collectors participating in the group certification at its disposal;

¹ German „Verband Lebensmittel ohne Gentechnik“ (VLOG, www.ohnegentechnik.org)

² Reference for the *Richtlinie zur Definition der "Gentechnikfreien Produktion" von Lebensmitteln und deren Kennzeichnung* (Guideline on the Definition of GMO-Free Production of Food and its Labelling) in the Austrian Food Codex, IV edition: www.verbrauchergesundheit.gv.at/lebensmittel/buch/codex/beschluesse/Gentechnikfrei_RL_15_1_2018.pdf?6fdsmn

Reference for the *Leitfaden zur risikobasierten Kontrolle auf Gentechnikfreiheit* (Guideline on the Risk-Based Monitoring of GMO-Free Production): www.bmwf.gv.at/TechnikUndVermessung/Akkreditierung/Documents/Leitfaden%20L25_Risikobasierte%20Kontrolle%20Gentechnikfreiheit_V03_20150304.pdf

³ Reference for the Non-GM Danube Region Standard and Inspection Standard: www.donausoja.org/en/downloads



- external inspections of the company mainly responsible for the group certification/group manager (involving, but not limited to, the flow of produce, the internal QM system, and internal audits) are conducted at least once a year;
- a detailed project description is presented, which includes at least the following elements:
 - project operations/participants and their suppliers are clearly defined, and the system is closed to the greatest possible extent;
 - the contract system between the certification holder and the operations participating in the certification (suppliers) is outlined;
 - the company operates a functional internal quality management (QM) system (description), and an overall inspection framework is available;
 - each collector (the group manager's own collector as well as other collectors participating in the group certification) is audited and evaluated once a year in accordance with the internal QM rules;
 - Declarations of Self-Commitment – Farmers (Soya Bean Producers) are available;
- these collectors are subject to a 100 % first audit by an external certification body;
- risk classification is based on the first inspection by the external certification body;
- the follow-up audits by an external certification body have an inspection rate of at least 30 % of collectors per year, depending on the risk assessment;
- the audit results (internal and external audits) are submitted to the Donau Soja Organisation anytime on request.

Group certifications will be approved on a case-by-case basis on application and following examination by the Donau Soja Organisation.



Version 04

Declaration of Self-Commitment – Farmers for the Cultivation of Europe Soya soya

Purpose	Declaration of self-commitment for all Europe Soya soya bean farmers (producers).
Definition	<p>Requirement for declarations of self-commitment to be signed by all farmers, deposited/handed over by the farmers at the agricultural collector in their original version and with a copy retained by the farmers</p> <p>Requirement to be translated into the languages of all Europe Soya countries and made available in different versions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers of risk levels 0 to 2; and • Farmers of risk level 3.
Outline	<p>1 To comply with the Europe Soya requirements.....1</p> <p>2 Acceptance of supervisory inspections.....3</p> <p>3 Provisions concerning farmers categorised at risk level 3.....3</p> <p>4 Provisions concerning farmers located in the Russian Federation3</p>
Status	Version 04: released by the Board on 29 April 2019

The farmer undertakes, on behalf of their holding:

1 To comply with the Europe Soya requirements

For the farmer, this means, above all, that they ...:

- ... shall grow soya beans within the Europe Soya region;
- use of soya bean varieties:
in EU countries: ... shall only grow GM-free soya bean varieties listed in the national or EU common catalogue of plant varieties,
in non-EU countries: ... shall only grow GM-free soya bean varieties listed in the respective national catalogue of plant varieties;
- ... shall not grow any other GM crop (e.g. GM maize);
- ... shall not have grown any other GM crop in the previous year;
- ... shall not have grown GM soya beans within the last three years;
- ... shall document all quantities of soya beans, both grown and harvested, by keeping their own records;
- plant protection products:
in EU countries: ... shall only use plant protection products that have been approved for soya bean cultivation in the respective country,
in non-EU countries: ... shall only use plant protection products that have been approved for soya bean cultivation in the respective country and contain only active substances that have been approved in the EU,



[providing a reference to the source of information in the respective national language indicating clearly which plant protection products are approved and contain only active substances that are approved in the EU];

in all countries:

- ✓ plant protection products shall be applied using methods that minimise harm to humans and the environment;
- ✓ Integrated Crop Management techniques shall be applied to minimise negative impacts of phytosanitary products;
- ✓ a plan for Integrated Crop Management shall be made and implemented;
- ✓ ... shall document the application of plant protection products;
- ✓ ... shall not use any desiccants prior to harvest (e.g. glyphosate or diquat);
- ✓ ... shall not use plant protection products listed in the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions;
- ✓ ... shall not use plant protection products listed in the WHO lists 1a and 1b (as of 1 January 2019);
- ✓ there is no application of pesticides within 30 meters (or more if stated in national laws) of any populated area or water body and all necessary precautions are taken to avoid people entering into recently sprayed areas;
- ✓ aerial application of pesticides is not allowed;
- ✓ good agricultural practices shall be implemented;
- ✓ ... shall have knowledge of techniques to maintain and control soil quality as well as to prevent soil erosion and the relevant techniques are implemented;
- shall follow the recommendations contained in the Donau Soja Best Practice Manual, including the recommendations for the use of plant protection products¹;
- shall participate in the implementation of the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) with mandatory *cross compliance* inspections²,

or

the farmer shall participate in an ISCC certification programme³ or an equivalent sustainability certification programme⁴ including inspections;

- shall respect nature reserves;
- shall only use land dedicated to agricultural use no later than 2008;
- shall comply with both national and international labour and social standards (ILO conventions⁵);
- in case of permanent or temporary workers:
overtime is always voluntary and should be paid in accordance to local and national laws or sector agreements;
deductions from wages for disciplinary purposes are not made, unless legally permitted. Wages paid are recorded by the employer;

¹ An updated version of the Best Practice Manual is available at the Donau Soja website: www.donausoja.org/en/downloads

² Does not apply to farmers growing soya beans on less than 1 hectare of land

³ Refer to www.iscc-system.org for ISCC EU or ISCC Plus

⁴ An equivalent standard shall at least comply with the FEFAC sustainability criteria (available at: www.fefac.eu/files/62592.pdf) and can be approved as such by the Donau Soja Board upon request.

⁵ **Annex** with ILO conventions



- in areas with traditional land users: 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;
- communication with local communities: there are communication channels (written sign or website with the following information: email, cell-phone, mailbox) that adequately enable communication between the farmer and the community. The communication channels have been made known to the local communities.

2 Acceptance of supervisory inspections

The farmer accepts risk-based sampling within the scope of Donau Soja Organisation's supervisory inspections.

3 Provisions concerning farmers categorised at risk level 3

Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply to all Europe Soya farmers.

Farmers categorised at risk level 3 shall notify Donau Soja Organisation that they cultivate Europe Soya soya:

Farmers located in **risk level 3** countries (where the cultivation of GM soya beans is allowed) shall notify Donau Soja Organisation by e-mail that they cultivate Europe Soya soya by 30 June of the current harvest year (quality@donausoja.org) and document the use of original seeds (invoices). Alternatively, the farmer can be registered by their primary collector (also by 30 June of the current harvest year). In addition to the supervisory inspections of the farmer by or on behalf of Donau Soja Organisation, the farmer shall be obliged to have their holding inspected externally before the first Europe Soya harvest, so that they are able to present a valid certificate to the agricultural collector when delivering the harvest. This external inspection shall be repeated annually.

4 Provisions concerning farmers located in the Russian Federation

Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply to all Europe Soya farmers.

Farmers located in the **Russian Federation** shall be subject to an annual inspection frequency, based on the square root of the total number of farmers delivering to an agricultural soya bean collector.



Version 01

Catalogue of Remedial Measures

Purpose	Specify appropriate remedial measures for Europe Soya system partners.
Definition	Remedial measure = measure to be taken when any Europe Soya system partner does not comply with any of the requirements
Outline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Remedial measure level 1: reprimand..... 1 2 Remedial measure level 2: enhanced record-keeping and notification requirements 1 3 Remedial measure level 3: chargeable re-inspection..... 1 4 Remedial measure level 4: exclusion of produce/lots concerned from marketing..... 2 5 Remedial measure level 5: termination of contract where applicable and exclusion from marketing 2 6 Non-compliance issues and remedial measures 2
Status	Version 01: released by the Board on 16 September 2015

1 Remedial measure level 1: reprimand

- 1.1 A level 1 remedial measure is imposed for minor non-compliance issues occurring for the first time and having no impact on product quality.
- 1.2 An immediate correction of deficiencies is required at this remedial measure level.

2 Remedial measure level 2: enhanced record-keeping and notification requirements

- 2.1 A level 2 remedial measure is imposed for repeated minor non-compliance issues.
- 2.2 Enhanced documentation requirements within a given period are required at this remedial measure level: improved record-keeping with regard to the accountability of compliance with the specifications and submitting relevant missing documentation to the certification body.

3 Remedial measure level 3: chargeable re-inspection

- 3.1 A chargeable re-inspection by the certification body is required at this remedial measure level.
- 3.2 Chargeable re-inspections are imposed for all (repeated) infringements covered by points 1 and 2 – particularly when it is necessary to verify whether a deficiency was corrected in time.
- 3.3 Furthermore, a level 3 remedial measure is imposed for major non-compliance issues which, however, do not yet entail a marketing ban.
- 3.4 If the certification body imposes a level 3 remedial measure, they shall inform Donau Soja Organisation immediately and in writing. Donau Soja Organisation shall also be notified in writing of the re-inspection result.



4 Remedial measure level 4: exclusion of produce/lots concerned from marketing

- 4.1 The exclusion of the lots concerned from being marketed as "Europe Soya" is required at this remedial measure level.
- 4.2 A level 4 remedial measure is imposed immediately for very serious non-compliance issues, or if a chargeable re-inspection within the scope of a level 3 remedial measure has a negative result.
- 4.3 If the certification body imposes a level 4 remedial measure, they shall inform Donau Soja Organisation immediately and in writing. Donau Soja Organisation shall also be notified in writing of the result of a necessary re-inspection.

5 Remedial measure level 5: termination of contract where applicable and exclusion from marketing

- 5.1 A level 5 remedial measure is imposed for very serious non-compliance issues showing that the necessary requirements cannot be met in a sustained manner.
- 5.2 Before imposing a level 5 remedial measure, the certification body shall inform Donau Soja Organisation in writing of the measure they intend to take and give reasons for their decision to take this measure. A level 5 remedial measure can only be applied if a level 4 remedial measure was imposed before.
- 5.3 In case of primary processors, compound feed producers and marketers/distributors of Europe Soya products (consisting of Europe Soya, containing Europe Soya, or having been produced as animal feed using Europe Soya, and labelled as such), the termination of the contract with Donau Soja Organisation, as well as the exclusion of the produce from being marketed under the product name "Europe Soya" or "fed with Europe Soya" are required at this remedial measure level. All partners who have a contract with Donau Soja Organisation shall be notified immediately of the imposition of such remedial measure.
- 5.4 In case of farmers, agricultural collectors, traders and other operations producing and/or processing soya designated as "Europe Soya" AND not having a direct contract with Donau Soja Organisation, a permanent marketing ban for Europe Soya shall be imposed on the operation concerned following the notification of Donau Soja Organisation by the certification body. All partners who have a contract with Donau Soja Organisation shall be notified immediately of the imposition of such remedial measure.

6 Non-compliance issues and remedial measures

- 6.1 In case of non-compliance with any requirement, the inspectors shall determine remedial measures in accordance with the present document "Catalogue of Remedial Measures" during their inspections.
- 6.2 Each non-compliance issue registered shall be documented by objective evidence (copies of documents, photos, etc.).



- 6.3 If the non-compliance issues identified entail a level 3 or level 4 remedial measure, Donau Soja Organisation shall be informed immediately. In case of a level 5 remedial measure, Donau Soja Organisation shall be informed before imposing the remedial measure.

ANNEX 01, Version 01

Legal Compliance and ILO Conventions

The purpose of this annex is to clarify and specify the obligation for legal compliance and compliance with ILO Conventions. It gives a further insight into the ILO Conventions, cross compliance and European legislation.

ILO Convention no.	Name
87	Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948
98	Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949
29	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
105	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
138	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
182	Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999
100	Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951
111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958
129	Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969
155	Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981
169	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989
	ILO Code for Safe Work: Code of Practice Agriculture

Cross-Compliance

The rules for cross compliance, listed in Annex II to Council Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, relate to the following areas: environment, climate change and good agricultural condition of land; public, animal and plant health; animal welfare. Europe Soya farmers located in the European Union are subject to cross compliance. Areas not relevant for soya are left out (e.g. animal welfare, identification of animals).

Topic	Requirements and Standards
Water (SMR 1)	Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1)
Biodiversity (SMR 2)	Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7)
Biodiversity (SMR 3)	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7)
Food safety (SMR 4)	Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1)

Food safety (SMR 5)	Council Directive 96/22/EC of 29 April 1996 concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and beta-agonists, and repealing Directives 81/602/EEC, 88/146/EEC and 88/299/EEC (OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 3)
Plant protection products (SMR 10)	Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1)
Water (GAEC 1)	Establishment of buffer strips along water courses. The GAEC buffer strips must respect, both within and outside vulnerable zones designated pursuant to Article 3(2) of Directive 91/676/EEC, at least the requirements relating to the conditions for land application of fertiliser near water courses, referred to in point A.4 of Annex II to Directive 91/676/EEC to be applied in accordance with the action programmes of Member States established under Article 5(4) of Directive 91/676/EEC
Water (GAEC 2)	Where use of water for irrigation is subject to authorisation, compliance with authorisation procedures
Water (GAEC 3)	Protection of ground water against pollution: prohibition of direct discharge into groundwater and measures to prevent indirect pollution of groundwater through discharge on the ground and percolation through the soil of dangerous substances, as listed in the Annex to Directive 80/68/EEC in its version in force on the last day of its validity, as far as it relates to agricultural activity
Soil and carbon stock (GAEC 4)	Minimum soil cover
Soil and carbon stock (GAEC 5)	Minimum land management reflecting site specific conditions to limit erosion
Soil and carbon stock (GAEC 6)	Maintenance of soil organic matter level through appropriate practices including ban on burning arable stubble, except for plant health reasons. The requirement can be limited to a general ban on burning arable stubble, but a Member State may decide to prescribe further requirements
Landscape, minimum level of maintenance (GAEC 7)	Retention of landscape features, including where appropriate, hedges, ponds, ditches, trees in line, in group or isolated, field margins and terraces, and including a ban on cutting hedges and trees during the bird breeding and rearing season and, as an option, measures for avoiding invasive plant species

EU Legislation

The following list is not a complete list of all European legislation, but gives an overview of the most relevant directives and regulations to be complied with.

EU legislation
<p>Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims</p> <p>Equal Treatment Framework Directive (2000/78/EC)</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2002/73/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 September 2002 amending Council Directive 76/207/EEC on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion, and working conditions</p> <p>Working Time Directive (2003/88/EC)</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 14 October 1991 on an employer's obligation to inform employees of the conditions applicable to the contract or employment relationship</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work (89/391/EEC) (OJ L 183, 29.6.1989, p. 1)</p> <p>Habitats Directive</p> <p>Birds Directive</p> <p>Waste Framework Directive</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2009/128/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides</p> <p>Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources</p> <p>DECISION No 1386/2013/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 November 2013 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'</p> <p>Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species</p> <p>Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security</p>



Annex 02, Version 03

Quantity Equivalence System using “Approved by Europe Soya” soya beans

Purpose	Define the framework conditions that allow for the joint processing and/or storing of certified Europe Soya soya beans and/or products that comply with the “Approved by Europe Soya” criteria (AB-ES soya beans) (= quantity equivalence system).
Definition	Europe Soya (ES) soya beans: Soya beans produced and certified in accordance with the Europe Soya Guidelines Approved by Europe Soya (AB-ES) soya beans: Soya beans that comply with the specified criteria and are approved for being processed and/or stored together with Europe Soya soya beans Quantity equivalence: The quantity input of ES equals the quantity output of ES in the specified cumulative period The quantity equivalence system covers the stages from soya bean primary processor to compound feed producer
Outline	1 Requirements 1 2 Criteria for “Approved by Europe Soya” (AB-ES) soya beans..... 2 3 Labelling 3 4 Period of validity and timeframe..... 3 5 Miscellaneous 3 6 Example: Soya bean primary processor 3 7 Example: Soya product trader also acting as agricultural collector..... 4 8 Example: Compound feed producer 4
Status	Version 03: released by the Board on 29 April 2019

1 Requirements for primary processors, compound feed producers and traders

- 1.1 Soya bean primary processors, wishing to process and store Europe Soya soya beans and AB-ES beans together, shall meet the requirements of paragraphs 1.3 and 1.4. In addition to the monthly notification of quantities of Europe Soya (in line with Requirements 04, paragraph 2.5), the primary processor shall report the quantity of processed AB-ES soya beans delivered to them and invoiced and/or internally used in the previous month.
- 1.2 Compound feed producers and traders also acting as agricultural collectors, wishing to process and/or store Europe Soya soya products (e.g. toasted beans, oil, meal, cake) as well as products resulting from the joint processing of AB-ES beans, shall likewise meet the requirements of paragraphs 1.3 and 1.4. The quantity equivalence system is not applicable to traders not also acting as agricultural collectors. Hence, these traders may not declare and market the products they purchased as AB-ES products as Europe Soya products.



- 1.3 Primary processors, compound feed producers and traders also acting as agricultural collectors shall conclude a written Europe Soya contract with Donau Soja Organisation that allows for the joint processing and storing of products. Operations which have already concluded a Europe Soya contract with Donau Soja Organisation shall submit a written application to Donau Soja Organisation to use the quantity equivalence system.
- 1.4 Primary processors, compound feed producers and traders also acting as agricultural collectors shall become members of Donau Soja Association.

2 Criteria for “Approved by Europe Soya” (AB-ES) soya beans for soya bean primary processors

- 2.1 AB-ES beans shall comply with the following criteria:
 - **Non-GM:** AB-ES beans shall comply with the “non-GM” requirement (in accordance with Requirements 04 of the Europe Soya Guidelines); compliance with this requirement shall be verified through rapid GM tests (strip tests) and PCR tests;
 - **Origin:** AB-ES beans shall originate, according to the shipping documents (e.g. delivery note), from the Europe Soya region as specified in the Europe Soya Guidelines;
 - **Isotopic analysis:** One representative sample for every 5,000 tonnes of soya beans shall be taken. The samples shall be sent to the laboratory of Imprint Analytics GmbH for isotopic analysis for comparison with the Donau Soja isotope database. The analyses results shall be available at the company’s premises. An application for reduced frequency of analyses may be made to Donau Soja Organisation provided that a system of quality assurance and traceability up to and including the farmer has been established. In this case, the following minimum frequency of analyses shall apply: 1 analysis for 5,000 tonnes, 5 analyses for 50,000 tonnes, 7 analyses for 100,000 tonnes, 10 analyses for > 100,000 tonnes per year;
 - **Traceability:** The primary processor shall be obliged to arrange with their suppliers of AB-ES beans that Donau Soja Organisation is allowed to verify the products one step back in the value chain in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002¹.
- 2.2 AB-ES beans from risk level 3 countries (e.g. BLR, MDA, UKR) shall comply with the following additional criteria:
 - The soya beans shall be marketable within the EU by not exceeding the maximum residue levels of pesticides permitted in the EU; this marketability shall be verified by representative multi-residue analyses of pesticides including glyphosate (GC-MS/MS, LC-MS/MS ESI+, LC-MS/MS ESI-) for each lot delivered accordingly (mixed samples are permitted as long as they do not exceed 10 individual deliveries per farmer).
- 2.3 Upon application, existing quality assurance systems or similar standards may be recognised by Donau Soja Organisation.

¹ Link to the Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32002R0178>

3 Labelling

- 3.1 AB-ES products are allowed for the purpose of joint processing, mixing and trading and shall be correctly labelled as "Approved by Europe Soya" or "AB-ES" (e.g. "Soya Bean Meal Approved by Europe Soya" or "Soya Bean Meal AB-ES").

4 Period of validity and timeframe

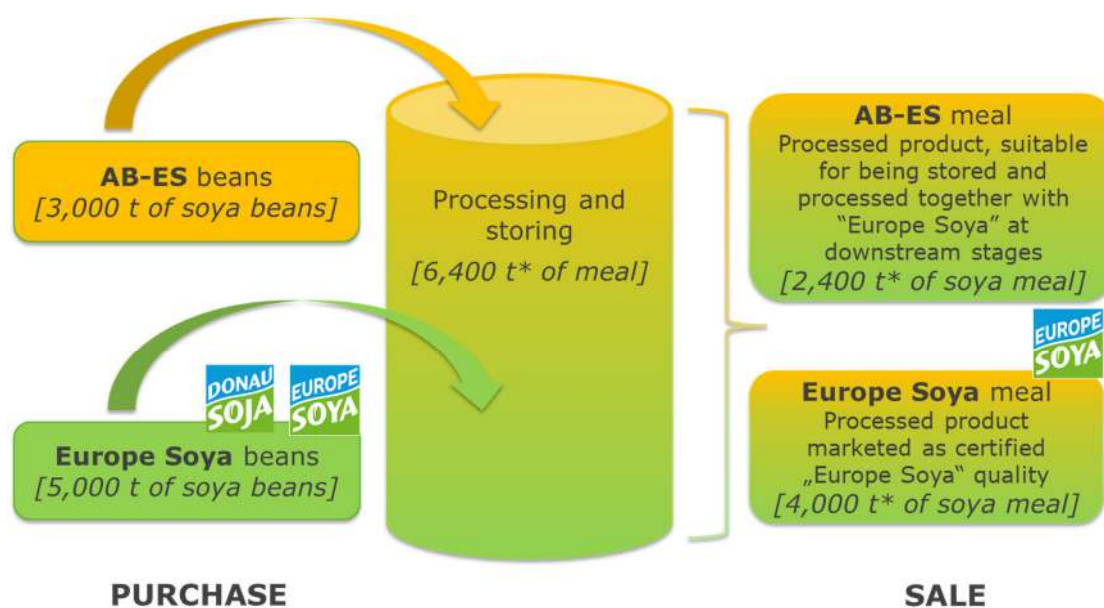
- 4.1 The timeframe for the quantity equivalence system using "Approved by Europe Soya" soya beans shall be limited to the period from the 2017 harvest to the 2022 harvest.
- 4.2 The cumulative period for calculating the required quantity equivalence shall be 6 months (from January to June as well as from July to December); in the first period, it shall be allowed to calculate from September 2017 to June 2018.

5 Miscellaneous

- 5.1 Donau Soja beans automatically meet the criteria applicable to Europe Soya soya beans. The possibilities of processing Donau Soja soya beans together with AB-ES beans are applicable to the production of "Europe Soya" as well as of products produced with or from Europe Soya or products labelled as "Fed with Europe Soya".

6 Example: Soya bean primary processor

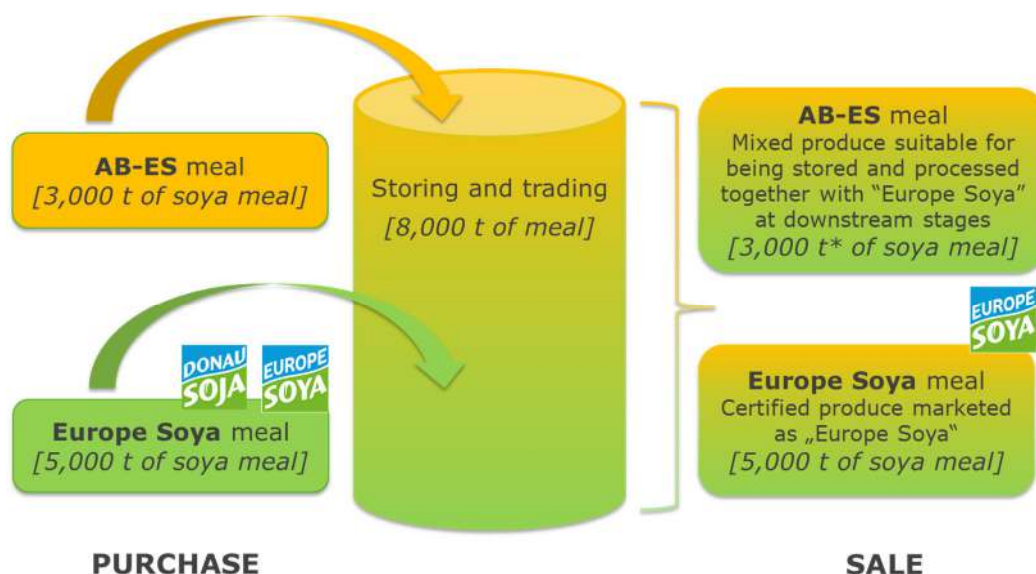
When e.g. processing 5,000 tonnes of Europe Soya/Donau Soja soya beans and 3,000 tonnes of AB-ES beans, this may result in 6,400 tonnes of soya bean meal (assuming a processing factor, from soya beans to soya bean meal, of 0.8). However, only the proportional Europe Soya soya bean meal of 4,000 tonnes may be marketed under the designation and/or logo of "Europe Soya".



* unprocessed beans multiplied by a factor of 0.8

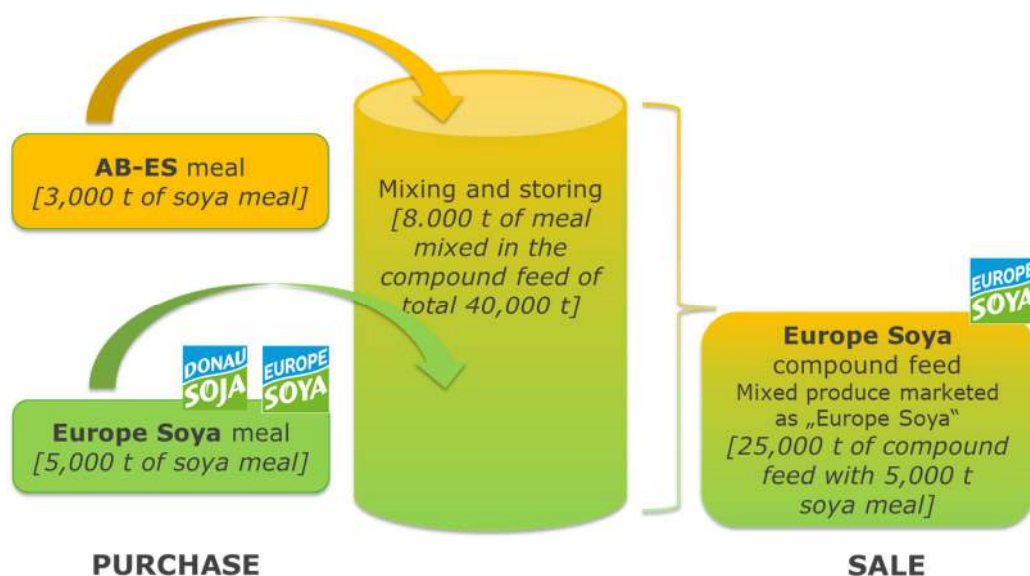
7 Example: Soya product trader also acting as agricultural collector

A trader e.g. buys 5,000 tonnes of Europe Soya soya bean meal (or e.g. toasted full-fat beans, soya bean oil, soya bean cake). Additionally, this trader buys a further 3,000 tonnes of AB-ES soya bean meal (from the joint/mixed processing of Europe Soya and AB-ES beans). The total quantity of 8,000 tonnes of soya bean meal may be stored together. However, only 5,000 tonnes of this soya bean meal may be sold as Europe Soya soya bean meal. The remaining quantity of 3,000 tonnes may be sold as AB-ES.



8 Example: Compound feed producer

A compound feed producer buys 5,000 tonnes of Europe Soya soya bean meal. Additionally, this compound feed producer buys a further 3,000 tonnes of AB-ES soya bean meal. The total quantity of 8,000 tonnes of soya bean meal is added to the compound feed, resulting in a total of 40,000 tonnes of compound feed (containing 20 % of soya bean meal now). However, only 25,000 tonnes of this compound feed, containing 5,000 tonnes of Europe Soya soya bean meal, may be sold as Europe Soya animal feed.





Annex 03, Version 01

Requirements for Europe Soya Produce with Restricted Geographic Origin

Purpose	Specify the requirements to declare and/or label the origin of Europe Soya produce with additionally restricted geographic origin. The requirements cover the entire value chain from the soya bean farmer to the final product. This Annex can be seen as an add-on module to the Europe Soya Guidelines.
Definition	Restricted geographic origin: Specific and verified geographic area, more restricted than defined in the Europe Soya Guidelines (e.g. specific region or country) Europe Soya produce: Europe Soya soya beans, Europe Soya soya products or products consisting of or containing Europe Soya soya beans
Outline	1 Requirements.....1 2 Directly commissioned inspections2
Status	Version 01: released by the Board on 26 September 2019

1 Requirements

- 1.1 An organisation or an individual operation may apply for a declaration and/or labelling of more restricted geographic origin for Europe Soya quality products by submitting a written application to Donau Soja Organisation.
- 1.2 The organisation or operation applying for a declaration and/or labelling of restricted geographic origin within the scope of Europe Soya certification shall be situated in the respective country or region.
- 1.3 The wording of the declaration shall be agreed between Donau Soja Organisation and the respective organisation or operation.
- 1.4 In addition to the declaration, the produce (packaging) itself may be labelled. The label shall be agreed between Donau Soja Organisation and the respective organisation or operation.
- 1.5 The basis for using the agreed declaration and/or labelling (see 1.3 and 1.4) shall be compliance with all requirements of the Europe Soya Guidelines according to the scope of the operation.
- 1.6 All Europe Soya produce of restricted geographic origin shall be separated both physically and technically from all other qualities (including Donau Soja and Europe Soya qualities) in the areas of incoming produce, storage, processing and outgoing produce.
- 1.7 The quantitative flow of Europe Soya produce of restricted geographic origin shall be monitored based on actual incoming produce and produce leaving for sale or production use (calculation of the quantitative flow). The certification body shall be entitled to request and inspect individual delivery notes and invoices.



- 1.8 The restricted geographic origin shall be indicated on all accompanying shipping documents (invoices and delivery notes).
- 1.9 A list of products of certified restricted geographic origin shall be available.

2 Directly commissioned inspections

- 2.1 Compliance with the requirements for Europe Soya produce with restricted geographic origin shall be verified as part of the directly commissioned Europe Soya inspections.