Sustainable Farming Assurance Programme- Non Conversion®

Version 7.0

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Content

1. Introduction

The Sustainable Farming Assurance Program (SFAP) is an international program for the verification of sustainable practices at the farm level. The program works with group certification and auditing by an independent third-party.

1.1 Crops in scope

The program is applicable for all arable crops that are used in feed production (e.g. soy, maize, barley, wheat).

1.2 Countries in scope

Farmers all over the world can be certified under the SFAP program. The initial focus is on farmers in the Brazilian Cerrado.

1.3 Main characteristics

The main characteristics of the program are:

- Independent program, open for all farmers and farmer groups irrespective of their supply chain partners
- Created and managed in close cooperation with farmers
- Applicable to a broad range of (arable) crops
- Global applicability
- Third-party certification by an accredited, high-quality certification body
- Robust, cost-efficient verification module
- Strong non-conversion module

1.4 Ownership

The program is owned by ProAgros. ProAgros is an independent consultancy organization based in the Netherlands. The first version of the SFAP standard was created in 2017. The program is revised every two years, or more often if necessary, to guarantee alignment with international developments and global priorities in responsible agricultural production. The program has been positively benchmarked by ITC against the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines 2021. In 2024, SFAP will be included in the new benchmark against the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines 2023.

1.5 Additional service - Climate impact data

SFAP offers an additional service of calculating the CO_2 footprint for a specific SFAP-farmer group. This CO_2 Foot printing methodology results in a verified CO_2 statement. This method is discussed in a separate document. This verified CO_2 information is accepted by GFLI as verified 'branded data'.

SFAP non-conversion & EUDR

SFAP Non-Conversion is a key tool to support upstream operators with their obligations under the European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). The EUDR requires that all soy imported in the European Union is produced deforestation-free and compliant with applicable legislation.

SFAP Non-Conversion helps upstream operators with their due diligence obligations for soy. Acquiring SFAP Non-Conversion soy means third-party verified proof of no deforestation and legal compliance.

SFAP's promises about EUDR compliance :

- Polygons available for all production plots.
- Deforestation-free status of all production plots proven via satellite images and field-audits.
- Legal compliance of production verified by on-farm audits and document review.
- Additional information and documentation about legal compliance and deforestation-free status available.
- All data is collected for 5 years and available to SFAP's customers

2. Sustainability criteria

SFAP includes 54 criteria for responsible agricultural production of which 43 are major and 11 are minor criteria.

The 54 criteria are clustered under four principles:
1. Legal compliance and good business practice,
2. Respect of human rights and safeguarding worker safety,
3. Good Agricultural Practices and Environmental protection
4. Safeguarding community relations.

All 43 criteria with the description ***major*** must be met before certification can be granted. 3 of the 11 criteria with the description ***minor*** must be met before certification can be granted. All farmers are free to decide with which of the 3 minors they wish to comply.

1. Legal compliance & protection of property rights

Compliance to local and national legislation is the fundamental first step to responsible practices. Therefore, farmers must demonstrate that they are aware of and comply with all applicable legislation. Respecting legislation also means that property rights are secured and respected.

1.1 Legal compliance

1.1.1	Farmers demonstrate awareness of all applicable laws and comply with all applicable local, national and international legislation.	Major
1.1.2	Any direct evidence of localized contamination of ground or surface water is reported to, and monitored in collaboration with local authorities.	Major
1.1.3	The farmer will act in according to legislation and established procedures to prevent and stop the spread of invasive species and water contamination.	Major
1.1.4	Farmers will execute and document a baseline impact assessment into all key-indicators on the farm (e.g. agrochemical use, fertilizer use, fossil fuel use, soil statistics, water use, accident rate) and prepare a monitoring plan to monitor and improve these indicators over time.	Major

1.2 Respect of water and land rights

1.2.1	Farmers can prove legal ownership of the land or the presence of formal land use rights (e.g. rental or lease agreement, court order confirming ownership etc.).	Major
1.2.2	In case of disputed land rights, a comprehensive, participatory and documented community rights assessment is carried out and the recommendations from the assessment are being followed. There is no conversion of land where there is an unresolved land use claim by traditional land users under litigation, without the agreement of both parties.	Major
1.2.3	In case land is acquired from local communities, they are always informed, involved and compensated based on their free, prior, informed consent and compensated adequately.	Major
1.2.4	Farmers have and can prove legal ownership of water rights or formal permission to use water for irrigation.	Major
1.2.5	Farmers are required to respect the rights, customs and culture of indigenous peoples as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Conventions 169.	Major

2. Respect of human rights and safeguarding worker safety

Farmers make sure their workers are treated with respect and care, that workers have a safe and healthy work environment and that they are free to join or form organisations to represent their interests.

2.1 All human rights as described in the 8 fundamental ILO regulations are respected

2.1.1	All measures and requirements as described in the eight fundamental ILO regulations[1] are respected.	Major
2.1.2	There is no engagement in child labour, forced labour, discrimination or any form of coercion, intimidation or harassment. Young workers (15-18) must not undertake hazardous work that jeopardizes their health and welfare. Employees with equal capacities and experience are paid and treated equally.	Major
2.1.3	All workers have the right to join or form an organization of their choice and be engaged in collective bargaining. The effective functioning of these organizations is not impeded and representatives of these organisations are not hindered in doing their job effectively and safely.	Major
2.1.4	Workers are paid in accordance with legal or sector requirements and the workweek does not exceed 48 hours (over time excluded). Overtime is always voluntary, paid in accordance with legal or sector agreement and does not exceed 12 hours per week. Deductions from wages for disciplinary purposes are not made, unless legally permitted. All workers have the right of one day off per week.	Major
2.1.5	No workers can be obliged to hand in their identity papers or other personal documents.	Major
2.1.6	All workers have a legally binding, written contract in a language they can understand.	Major
2.1.7	All hours, payments and overwork need to be registered in case the farmer employs more than 20 workers. If the farmer employs less than 20 workers, only over time needs to be registered.	Major
2.1.8	All legal requirements and sector agreements in the area of maternity leave are respected.	Major

2.2 The safety and health of farm workers is guaranteed

2.2.1	Health and safety risks on the farm are identified and communicated to all workers. All workers receive training -and frequent updates of the trainings- about health and safety on the farm. There are signs to warn workers for potentially dangerous situations and/or to indicate that the use of protective clothing is required. Accident and emergency procedures exist and instructions are clearly understood by all workers.	Major
2.2.2	There are first aid kits present near all workplaces. In case of an accident medical assistance is provided without delay.	Major
2.2.3	Workers receive adequate protective clothing and protective equipment and are obliged to use those.	Major
2.2.4	All workers have access to potable water, healthy nutrition and clean sanitary facilities.	Major
2.2.5	In case workers live on the farm, their houses are clean, safe and adequately equipped.	Major
2.2.6	There is a system of warnings and legally permitted sanctions for those who don't use protective clothing or follow the safety and health procedures.	Minor
2.2.7	Producers make sure there is regular maintenance of machinery, equipment and materials in order to ensure safe functioning of these devices.	Minor

[1] ● Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) ● Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention,1949 (No. 98) ● Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) ● Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) ● Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) ● Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) ● Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) ● Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

2.2.8	Producers make sure their workers receive regular training on safety, health, good agricultural practices and sustainable soy production.	Minor

3. Good Agricultural Practice and Environmental protection

Good agricultural practices are those practices that allow the farmer to obtain high yields today, whilst respecting the yields of the future by adequately managing soil and water quality and biodiversity. Farmer also take adequate measures to protect the environment.

3.1	**No conversion of high-value areas between 2009 and 2016. After 2016 no conversion of natural lands at all.**	
3.1.1	In case SFAP certified farmers have brought new agricultural lands in production before 1 January 2009, the lands have been cleared/converted in line with national legislation and biodiversity protection treaties.	Major
3.1.2	High Conservation Value Area's have not been cleared, converted and/or bought by farmers certified under the SFAP protocol to use for agricultural production from 1 January 2009 - 1 June 2016.	Major
3.1.3	No agricultural expansion can take place on the following natural ecosystems after 1 January 2016[2]: a) Natural forests b) Native grasslands c) Wetlands d) Peatlands e) Savannas f) Steep slopes g) Riparian areas h) Cerrado i) Priaries	Major
3.1.4	Areas of natural vegetation around water bodies and on steep slopes and hills and other sensitive parts of the ecosystem need to be maintained or restored.	Major
3.1.5	Farmers have a map of the farm where native vegetation is indicated. Important on-farm biodiversity should be protected through the preservation of native vegetation. When there are rare, threatened or endangered wildlife species on the farm, they should be protected.	Major

The method used to assure compliance to the non-conversion criteria can be found in Annex 1. Annual audits are included to verify non-conversion after the cut-off date.

3.2	**Good Agricultural Practices are applied**	
3.2.1	Farmers are aware that their soils are their most important asset and make sure they implement measures to protect the soils from contamination, depletion, compaction and erosion by implementing crop rotation (minimum 2 crops), and other measures such as non-tillage, terraces, precision farming etc.	Major
3.2.2	Farmers make sure the ground and surface water surrounding their farm and farmlands is not	Major

[2] The verifying third party controls compliance with the non-conversion criteria by comparing old (2016) and new satellite images. These assessments are updated on an annual basis. In case of doubts, the farms are visited. Currently, SFAP's farmer base is mainly located in the Cerrado in Brazil and therefore the PRODES-Cerrado satellite images are used to make sure no natural vegetation is converted on certified farms. The satellite maps of all certified farms in the group are stored by the verifying third party and are available upon request by interested, relevant actors.

	contaminated nor depleted. When contamination or depletion is found that can be traced back to the farm activities, measures are taken to solve the situation.	
3.2.3	Farmers who use irrigation do so in accordance with applicable legislation, monitor water use and implement practices to minimise water use.	Major
3.2.4	Agrochemicals shall be applied using methods that minimize harm to human health, wildlife, plant biodiversity, and water and air quality. Farmers will not use the chemicals listed in the Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention. All chemicals are used in accordance with legal requirements and professional recommendations to prevent drift, pest resistance and negative environmental and health effects. All storage, use and disposal of agrochemicals and empty containers is in line with legal requirements and good practices. All applications are recorded. People that apply agrochemicals received training about doing so in a safe and responsible manner.	Major
3.2.5	Agrochemicals cannot be applied within 30 meter of water bodies or populated areas and precautionary measures have to be taken to avoid people entering into recently sprayed areas.	Major
3.2.6	When aerial application of pesticides is applied, all applications have to be announced to people in the surrounding area (within 500 meter). Within 500 meters of populated areas and water bodies no chemicals from the WHO class 1a, 1b and 2 can be applied.	Major
3.2.7	Farmers follow the labels when applying phytosanitary products. Farmers make sure to rotate the active ingredients to prevent resistance.	Major
3.2.8	Farmers implement precision farming techniques and work according to the principles of Integrated Crop Management, this includes adequate and continuous monitoring of crop health, use of non-chemical and chemical control means and measures to improve crop resilience.	Major

3.2.9	Farmers improve their soils with the use of cover crops and or intercropping practices.	Minor
3.2.10	Soil quality is assessed regularly to prove that the soil quality is constant or improving.	Minor
3.2.11	Farmers monitor the water quality. The quantity of water consumed is analysed and registered to ensure sustainable behaviour.	Minor
3.2.12	Farmers make sure their practices (e.g. water extraction) do not impact sensitive wetlands or swamps in the vicinity of their operation.	Minor
3.2.13	Appropriate measures are implemented to allow for coexistence of different production systems.	Minor
3.2.14	A plan for Integrated Crop Management is made and implemented which includes monitoring of crop health, use of control means and measures to improve crop resilience. The plan includes targets on reducing the use of chemicals over time.	Minor
3.2.15	There is no use of the PAN International List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides WHO 1A, 1B and 2 chemicals.	Minor
3.2.16	Farmers actively work on carbon sequestration in the soil, for instance by applying non-tillage, planting of cover crops or applying intercropping practices.	Minor

3.3	**The environmental impact of the farms activities is minimized**	
3.3.1	Farmers make sure to manage, treat, store and dispose all waste (solid and non-solid, hazardous and non-hazardous, e.g. tires, oil, empty agrochemical containers, lubricants etc.) in accordance with legal requirements and good practices. Measures are taken to prevent run-off of agrochemicals, oils, mineral and organic substances.	Major
3.3.2	Wastewater is collected and treated in accordance with legal requirements.	Major
3.3.3	It is not allowed to burn waste or crop rests or to use fire to clear the land unless under specific circumstances described in the law (e.g. phytosanitary measures).	Major
3.3.4	Where possible, materials are re-used or recycled.	Major

3.3.5	Use of fossil fuels is closely monitored and measures are taken to use as little fossil fuels as possible for instance via self-propelled machinery or fixed riding paths.	Major

4. Safeguarding community relations

4.1 Communication with local communities is enabled and complaints are dealt with adequately

4.1.1	Complaints and grievances from workers, neighbors, local communities and traditional land users are dealt with in an appropriate manner. Documented evidence of complaints and grievances received is maintained.	Major
4.1.2	In case a relevant competent authority requires the farmer to react to a complaint or grievance in a certain way, the farmer will do so in a timely manner.	Major
4.1.3	The complaint mechanism (e.g. written complaint form, being accessible via email, phone or written post) is transparent, has been made known and is available to all workers, local communities and traditional land users	Major
4.1.4	The farmer makes sure that negative impacts of his business to neighbour communities or neighbour production systems are eliminated (e.g. drift, invasive species, pollution etc.).	Major

3. Certification Proces

SFAP works with group certification. The following procedure is designed to certify farmer groups and verify compliance with all criteria.

3.1 Registration

The registration of individual farmers or groups of farmers takes place via the SFAP application form. This application form is sent to the Group Manager. The Group Manager is responsible for forming the SFAP farmer groups. These farmer groups can be created by forming groups of individual farmers or by working with existing cooperatives. The Group Manager can actively reach out to farmers and farmers can take the initiative to reach out to the Group Manager.

3.2 First initial assessment

The Group Manager executes a first plausibility check of all application forms and sets up an internal control system to make sure that all farmers in the group comply with all criteria. In addition to the application form, extra satellite imagery will be collected to verify the no-deforestation and no-conversion claim. After verifying this information, the group manager sends a request for certification of the entire group to the licensed certification body.

3.3 Verification of the Internal Control System

The licensed certification body checks the robustness of the internal control system and verifies all documentation that is collected about the farmers in the group. Every two years the certification body will prepare a report to the standard owner about the quality of the internal control system, the robustness of the information, and the outcome of the verification of the sample of farmers. The next report about the Internal Control Systems is expected in Q3 of 2024.

3.4 Third-party audit of farmers

The licensed certification body audits a sample of farmers. This audit happens each year. The scheme owner has the option to request unannounced audits or audits on short notice from the certification body. Once every calendar year one SFAP farmer group is selected to be subject to this.

Audit reports are stored at the SFAP secretariat, managed by ProAgros, for 5 years. The licensed certification body determines which sample of farmers should be audited based on a regional based risk assessment. The argumentation and resources that feed into the risk-assessment are included in the report about the quality of the Internal Control System and repeated in the audit reports of individual farmers.

- In low-risk areas the sample size must be √n
- In medium-risk areas the sample size should be 1.5√n
- In high-risk areas the sample must be 2√n.

*no matter the risk profile, at least 10% of all farmers in the group need to be audited.

The audits are announced. When the results are good, the entire group receives certification. The certified farmers and their groups will be registered on the website of the Sustainable Farming Assurance Program®.

3.4 Granting certification

When the internal control system and the sample of farmers are approved by the licensed certification body, certification is granted. Certification is valid for two years. After two years, the group manager can formally re-apply for a new certification with the same, an adjusted, or a new group of farmers.

Notification: It is not allowed to have multiple certifications with the same scope at once. If certifications with the same scope are in place, the farmer cannot be part of the SFAP producer group.

3.5 Issuing certificates

SFAP works with the Book & Claim model. Farmer groups that are successfully certified under the SFAP program obtain SFAP certificates corresponding to the volume of a certain product produced. For the first year, the certified volume will be determined by using the average yield per hectare of the 3 preceding years. A certificate will have a validity of the running calendar year +2 full calendar years. This certificate is the right to sell a sustainability claim to the market. The SFAP certificates are issued by the Certification Body to the Group Manager of the producer group.

The Certification Body keeps a record of the total volumes certified under the SFAP certification scheme (s) on the accumulating volumes during a calendar year.

The Group Manager may sell the certificates to ProAgros, the scheme owner. Each transfer of certificates will be administered by the Certification Body. The scheme owner may sell short during a calendar year. A negative balance at end of calendar year should be brought to zero or positive before end of the crop year following the calendar year in scope.

Every year, the Certification Body will issue to the scheme owner

1) Total volumes certified during the calendar year.
2) Total volume transferred from the Group manager to the scheme owner.
3) A certificate transfer statement on total volumes transferred to individual end-users (This is on initiative and volume indication of ProAgros).

**Optional to be done by a registered accountant*

3.6 Dealing with non-conformities

When non-conformities are found (e.g. not all majors and at least 3 minors are met) on more than 20% of the farms visited, there will be a 30 days timeframe in which those Non Conformities can be repaired. If this is not the case, the sample size the certification body has to audit is doubled. In addition, unannounced audits can be used, to verify compliance with the criteria.

Depending on the nature of the non-conformity, the farmer gets 3-6 months to improve the situation before he is allowed to receive certification as part of the group. When major non-conformities – forced labor, child labor, illegal deforestation, and water pollution – are found, the farmer will be excluded from participation. In case the certification body also finds that in the bigger sample, more than 20% of the farms deviate from the norm, the entire group will have 1 year to improve the practices on all farms, before the procedure to obtain certification can start again.

3.7 Crisis management

The standard owner, the group manager and the certification body all take seat in the crisis team of SFAP. A crisis can for instance be a forest fire on one of the certified farm or a reference of a certified farm on the IBAMA list of environmental embargoes. In the case of a crisis, the crisis management team is in charge of taking the right actions to make sure the SFAP certification system is protected and remains credible. The Scheme Owner chairs the crisis team meetings. All members of the crisis team are entitled to declare issues to be within the scope of a crisis.

4. Requirements for certification bodies

The following requirements are set for the SFAP approved certification bodies.

4.1 Licensed certification body

ProAgros will select a limited number of certifying bodies who obtain the right (license-system) to execute certification of farmers against the *Sustainable Farming Assurance Programme Non Conversion®*. These certifying bodies are the prefered partners of ProAgros, and must meet a number of requirements. These requirements are in line with the requirements as set in the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines.
In case of one certification body, we review the work of the certification body on a 3 years basis (see section below).

Certification bodies qualify when:

- The organisation has an extensive experience with sustainability certification in agro-food chains and works in accordance with the relevant ISO-norms (e.g. 17065, 17021, 17011) and is accredited by a national accreditation organisation affiliated with the IAF.
- The organisation has a broad international experience and is present in the main producing areas: Latin-America, North-America and Eastern Europe.
- The organisation is operating independently and is not (in part) owned by a farmer's organisation, trader, food or feed company.

Role of the certification body:

- Verifies the robustness of the internal control system and publishes a biannual report about the quality of the internal control system. This report is shared with the Standard Owner.
- Audits a sample of the farmers in the group and prepares full audit reports [3]about the certified farmers, including a detailed overview of non-conformities and how they gave been addressed.
- Reports about the findings of the audits to the group manager and where applicable to specific farmers in the group.
- Handles complaints or questions of farmers about the certification procedure or audits – in close cooperation with the group manager.
- Is responsible for the administration around the transferable certificates
- Takes place in the crisis-team.

Review of the certification body:

To protect the integrity of the verification system, every three years the work of the certification body is evaluated using the following criteria. Based on the assessment, Proagros will decide to continue the cooperation or to work with another certification body.

- The degree to which agreements have been met.
- The quality of the audit reports.
- The number of complaints received from farmers about the audits.
- The rigourness and trustworthiness of the administration of SFAP-certificates.

[3] Full audit report: The full audit report includes details about the farm itself (location, ownership, management), how compliance with all criteria has been assessed (including photos), which non-conformities have been found, and how they have been addressed.

5. Definitions

Accountability Framework	A practical, consensus-based guide for achieving and monitoring ethical supply chains. The Framework brings together accepted international norms, best practices, and expectations of commodity buyers, investors, and civil society into a single integrated resource for effective action to address the deforestation, conversion, and human rights impacts of supply chains. The Accountability Framework is created by the Accountability Framework Initiative (Afi)
Area Mass Balance	A supply chain model that holds the middle between Book & Claim and Mass Balance. The model establishes a link between the sourcing area of the physical soy and the area where the certificates for sustainable practices are originating.
Book & Claim	A supply chain approach towards sustainability in which there is no connection between the physical crop in the supply chain and the sustainable practise. Via the trade of sustainability certificates, conventional commodities may be called sustainable.
Cerrado	The Cerrado is a vast tropical savanna ecoregion of Brazil, particularly in the states of Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Tocantins, Minas Gerais and the Federal District. The core areas of the Cerrado biome are the Brazilian highlands, the Planalto. The main habitat types of the Cerrado consist of forest savanna, wooded savanna, park savanna and gramineous-woody savanna.
Conversion	Change of a natural ecosystem to another land use or profound change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function. Conversion includes severe degradation or the introduction of management practices that result in substantial and sustained change in the ecosystem's former species composition, structure, or function.
Conversion-free	Another word for produced with no-conversion (see no-conversion)
Comprehensive, participatory and documented community rights assessment	Community rights assessment should aim at: a) identifying the individual and collective uses and rights of local communities and traditional land users; b) identifying uses of water resources c) identifying the places and landscape conditions needed to meet these rights; d) identifying the places/issues where there is conflict between property rights and traditional land use rights and ecosystem services; e) finding a solution to resolve possible conflicting land uses and/or agree on proposals for compensation. Where a legal judgment has been reached, the terms of this judgment will be respected. Should there a litigation process, while this is sub judice (under litigation; decision pending), this will not hinder access to certification provided that guidance given by the judge is followed. In the absence of such guidance, traditional land users may continue exercising their rights until the case is resolved (Source RTRS)
Cut-off date	(Related to no-deforestation and no-conversion commitments): The date after which deforestation or conversion renders a given area or production unit non-compliant with no-deforestation or no-conversion commitments, respectively.
Deforestation	Loss of natural forest as a result of: i) conversion to agriculture or other non-forest land use; ii) conversion to a tree plantation; or iii) severe and sustained degradation. Loss of natural forest that meets this definition is considered to be deforestation regardless of whether or not it is legal. The Accountability

	Framework's definition of deforestation signifies "gross deforestation" of natural forest where "gross" is used in the sense of "total; aggregate; without deduction for reforestation or other offset. (Source: The Accountability Framework)
Deforestation-free	See no-deforestation.
Free, Prior, Informed Consent	A collective human right of indigenous peoples and local communities to give and withhold their consent prior to the commencement of any activity that may affect their rights, land, resources, territories, livelihoods, and food security. It is a right exercised through representatives of their own choosing and in a manner consistent with their own customs, values, and norms.
Forest	Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or other land use. Forest includes natural forests and tree plantations. For the purpose of implementing no-deforestation supply chain commitments, the focus is on preventing the conversion of natural forests.
High Conservation Value approach	The HCV Approach is a unique three-step methodology that helps protect HCVs where development will take place. HCVs are biological, ecological, social or cultural values of outstanding significance at the national, regional or global level or of critical importance at the local level. All natural habitats possess inherent conservation values, including the presence of rare or endemic species, provision of ecosystem services, sacred sites, or resources harvested by local residents.
IAF	The IAF is the world association of Conformity Forum (IAF) Assessment Accreditation Bodies and other bodies interested in conformity assessment in the fields of management systems, products, services, personnel and other similar programmes of conformity assessment.
ILO Conventions	The ILO Conventions are international treaties about labour practices and human rights. They are instruments, which create legally binding obligations on the countries that ratify them. Recommendations are non-binding and set out guidelines orienting national policies and actions.
ILO Fundamental Conventions	The eight ILO fundamental Conventions are: the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) , the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) , the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) , the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) , the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) , the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) , the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) , and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) .
ISO 17021	ISO standard on: Conformity assessment; Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems
ISO 17065	ISO standard on: Conformity assessment; Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services
ISO 17011	ISO standard on: Conformity assessment — Requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies
ISO 22095	ISO standard on: Chain of custody — General terminology and models
Internal control system	The internal control systems contains all agreements, procedures, administration and verification mechanisms to make sure production of soy is

	in line with the sustainability requirements.
Integrated crop management	An environmentally sensitive and economically viable production system or process which uses the latest available techniques to produce high quality food in an efficient manner.
Landstat satellite images	This joint NASA/USGS program provides the longest continuous space-based record of Earth's land in existence. Every day, Landsat satellites provide essential information to help land managers and policy makers make wise decisions about our resources and our environment.
Mass balance	The chain of custody option "Mass balance" allows the physical mixing of batches while the bookkeeping for different sustainability characteristics must be separated.
Natural Forest	Natural forests possess many or most of the characteristics of a forest native to the given site, including species composition, structure, and ecological function. Natural forests include: Primary forests that have not been subject to major human impacts in recent history, Regenerated (second-growth) forests that were subject to major impacts in the past (for instance by agriculture, livestock raising, tree plantations, or intensive logging) but where the main causes of impact have ceased or greatly diminished and the ecosystem has attained much of the species composition, structure, and ecological function of prior or other contemporary natural ecosystems. Managed natural forests where much of the ecosystem's composition, structure, and ecological function exist in the presence of activities such as: Harvesting of timber or other forest products, including management to promote high-value species, Low intensity, small-scale cultivation within the forest, such as less-intensive forms of swidden agriculture in a forest mosaic, Forests that have been partially degraded by anthropogenic or natural causes (e.g., harvesting, fire, climate change, invasive species, or others) but where the land has not been converted to another use and where degradation does not result in the sustained reduction of tree cover below the thresholds that define a forest or sustained loss of other main elements of ecosystem composition, structure, and ecological function (Source: Afi)
Natural Ecosystem	An ecosystem that substantially resembles – in terms of species composition, structure, and ecological function – one that is or would be found in a given area in the absence of major human impacts. This includes human-managed ecosystems where much of the natural species composition, structure, and ecological function are present. Natural ecosystems include: Largely "pristine" natural ecosystems that have not been subject to major human impacts in recent history, Regenerated natural ecosystems that were subject to major impacts in the past (for instance by agriculture, livestock raising, tree plantations, or intensive logging) but where the main causes of impact have ceased or greatly diminished and the ecosystem has attained species composition, structure and ecological function similar to prior or other contemporary natural ecosystems; Managed natural ecosystems (including many ecosystems that could be referred to as "semi-natural") where much of the ecosystem's composition, structure, and ecological function are present; this includes managed natural forests as well as native grasslands or rangelands that are, or have historically been, grazed by livestock, Natural ecosystems that have been partially degraded by anthropogenic or natural causes (e.g., harvesting, fire, climate change, invasive species, or others) but where the land has not been converted to another use and where much of the

	ecosystem's composition, structure, and ecological function remain present or are expected to regenerate naturally or by management for ecological restoration (Source: Afi)
Native grassland	Native grasslands are grasslands that substantially resemble – in terms of species composition, structure, and ecological function – one that is or would be found in a given area in the absence of major human impacts.
No-conversion	Commodity production, sourcing, or financial investments that do not cause or contribute to the conversion of natural ecosystems (as defined by the Accountability Framework). No-conversion refers to no gross conversion of natural ecosystems, which the Accountability Framework specifies as the appropriate policy and goal on this topic for companies and supply chains.
No-deforestation	No-deforestation refers to no gross deforestation of natural forests, which the Accountability Framework specifies as the appropriate policy and goal on this topic for companies and supply chains.
No-tillage	No-till farming is an agricultural technique for growing crops or pasture without disturbing the soil through tillage
Peatlands	Pristine peatlands are characterized by the presence of water and special vegetation. The peat soil, often exceeding many meters in depth, consists of organic material and water and is created by the accumulation of partially decomposed plant materials. The layers of peat build up over sometimes thousands of years and preserve other materials including pollen grains, human artefacts and ancient bodies, giving us an unrivalled window into the past (Source: Ramsar Convention)
Precision farming	Precision agriculture means that plants get precisely the treatment they need, determined with great accuracy thanks to the latest technology.
Prodes (Amazon/Cerrado)	PRODES data are the official national statistics on deforestation, used by the Brazilian government to establish public policy and track progress towards deforestation reduction goals.
Riparian vegetation	The riparian zone is characterized by both its proximity to water and by the plants and animals present. In terms of location, the riparian zone is always directly adjacent to a moving body of water such as a stream, river, or estuary (Source: https://biologydictionary.net/riparian-zone/)
Rotterdam Convention	The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade) is a multilateral treaty to promote shared responsibilities in relation to importation of hazardous chemicals.
Savannas	A mixed woodland-grassland ecosystem characterised by the trees being sufficiently widely spaced so that the canopy does not close.
Stockholm Convention	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is an international environmental treaty, signed in 2001 and effective from May 2004, that aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).
Swamps	A swamp is an area of land permanently saturated, or filled, with water. There are two main types of swamps: freshwater swamps and saltwater swamps. Swamps are dominated by trees. They are often named for the type of trees that grow in them, such as cypress swamps or hardwood swamps.

Terraces	A terrace is a piece of sloped plane that has been cut into a series of successively receding flat surfaces or platforms, which resemble steps, for the purposes of more effective farming.
Third party verification	Third-party verification: Verification conducted by an independent entity that does not provide other services to the company
Wetlands	Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.

Annex 1: Assurance of the non-conversion claim

The non-conversion criteria are verified by the independent third party responsible for certifying farmers against the SFAP Non-Conversion Standard. For the non-conversion criteria Landsat and Sentinel satellite images are used and ArcGIS Pro is used to identify changes in land cover (land conversion).

Main facts and figures:

Base software:

- ArcGIS Pro

Satellites used:

- Landsat 5, 7 and 8 (spatial resolution of 30 meters)
- Sentinel 2 (10 meter spatial resolution)

Public data sources used:

- PRODES Cerrado by INPE; (spatial resolution of 30 meters); retrieved on http://cerrado.obt.inpe.br/

Methodology:

Phase 1: Delimitation of the area of interest
Creation of a database with the polygons of the areas that will be monitored by receiving them from an external source or delimiting them through georeferenced descriptive memorials.

Phase 2: Image acquisition and processing
Definition of the period of analysis, obtaining the images of interest and post-processing of these in a GIS environment (Geographic Information System) taking, as a reference, the proximity to the deadlines and atmospheric conditions (avoiding images with a high rate of cloud cover).

Phase 3: Analysis and detection of changes
Identification of possible areas of deforestation of native vegetation through the detection of changes (algorithm + individual review) based on changes in existing patterns (colour, texture, roughness, etc.) and on the variation of vegetation indices used (which reflect the presence or of vegetation, as well as the level of its development).

Phase 4: Cartographic Production
Production of individualized cartographic document (by farm / area) containing the satellite images used, the polygon of the area of interest and the delimitation / measurement of possible areas for suppression of native vegetation.

Disclaimer

The SFAP program is exclusively to be used by ProAgros and its SFAP license holders;
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Certificates to be issued exclusively by ProAgros after verification of the farm (group) by a SFAP licensed Certification Body.

Certification registration will be done exclusively by or on behalf of ProAgros