

# Sustainable Rice Platform

# Standardon Sustainable Rice Cultivation

Version 1.2

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www.sustainablerice.org

#### Introduction

The Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) is a global multi-stakeholder partnership to promote sustainable rice cultivation. The SRP currently has 26 institutional members, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), government agencies, private-sector actors, research institutions, and not-for-profit organizations.

By the end of 2016, the SRP will aim to offer the global rice supply chain a proven set of instruments to facilitate wide-scale adoption of sustainable best practices in the global rice sector. Such instruments may include standards, guidelines, analysis tools, training modules, outreach models, and incentive mechanisms.

Figure 1 below shows the linkages among these instruments.

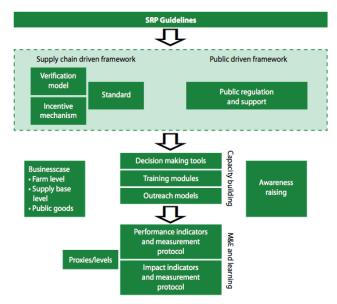


Figure 1. Overview of SRP instruments.

The SRP is currently focusing on three closely interlinked instruments:

- 1. SRP Guidelines for Sustainable Rice Cultivation
- 2. SRP Performance Indicators for Sustainable Rice Cultivation
- 3. SRP Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation

The SRP's Guidelines for Sustainable Rice Cultivation were developed through an intensive consultation process with SRP members and external stakeholders, and were approved at the SRP's 3rd Annual Plenary (25-26 November 2013). The Guidelines provide an overall framework for sustainable best practice, comprising eight principles, 32 criteria, and more than 160 recommended practices. However, recognizing the importance of agro- ecological context and the diversity of production models, the Guidelines should not be considered as a prescriptive set of practices. Instead, they are intended as a tool to guide choices and as a foundation for the development of quantitative decision-making tools, training modules, and outreach materials.

Given the importance of measuring the sustainability impacts of recommended practices, the SRP established a working group to define key sustainability criteria based on the Guidelines, and generate a set of SRP Performance Indicators for Sustainable Rice Cultivation. This framework allows researchers to collect benchmark data and communicate field-level outcomes in a consistent way. The SRP Performance Indicators are shown in Table I below.

Table I. SRP Performance Indicators.

1. Profitability: net income from rice	5. Total water productivity	9. Greenhouse gas emissions
2. Labor productivity	6. Nutrient-use efficiency: N	10. Health and safety
3. Productivity: grain yield	7. Nutrient-use efficiency: P	11. Child labor
4. Food safety	8. Pesticide-use efficiency	12. Women's empowerment

Although the SRP Guidelines provide a comprehensive framework, a concise normative framework is also needed that can be used in supply chain projects to serve as a practical basis for verifying any claim to sustainability performance. The SRP Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation provides such a framework, complemented by SRP Performance Indicators to allow quantitative assessment. Together, these tools can permit compliant users to make a sustainability claim once targets have been agreed.

#### The SRP Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation

Throughout the development process, stakeholders have emphasized the importance of keeping the SRP Standard concise and focused on priority topics in order to ensure relevance, and practical application, especially for small-scale farmers. The SRP Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation contains 46 requirements, based on priorities defined in the Performance Indicators, complemented with some priority topics that are essential for potential destination markets. The requirements are structured under eight themes (see Fig. 2).

Each requirement in the Standard contributes to one or more of the SRP's eight Guiding Principles. These relationships are made explicit in the impact column of the Standard. Table 2 presents the links between the requirements of the Standard and impacts stated in the SRP's eight Guiding Principles.

Table 2. Relationships between the requirements in the SRP Standard and the SRP Guiding Principles.

Requirements in Standard	Impacts (SRP Guiding Principles)
Productivity, yield	I. Improve livelihoods of current and future generations of rice growers
Food safety	2. Meet consumer needs for food security, food safety, and quality of rice and rice products
Water, nutrients, pesticides	3. Manage natural resources efficiently
Biodiversity	4. Protect the natural environment from disruptive effects
Community	5. Protect neighboring communities from disruptive effects and contribute to their development
GHG	6. Mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt rice production systems to a changing climate
Health and safety, labor rights, child labor	7. Respect labor rights and promote the well-being of workers
Not applicable	8. Conduct business with integrity and transparency

Although the Standard does not refer explicitly to Guiding Principle 8 on business integrity and transparency, the standards' requirements refer to legislation and record keeping throughout.

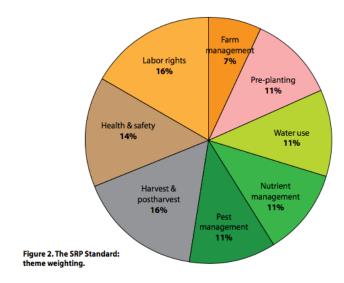
#### Scope

The SRP Standard applies to rice production, including postharvest processes, which are still in control of the farmer. The SRP Standard can be applied by individual farmers, small holder groups, or larger farms. If applied by a group of small holders, the Standard suggests the establishment of a Group Management System, whose requirements will be developed according to an assurance mechanism that is appropriate to the local/national production environment; these are to be identified at a later stage.

#### **Scoring**

The Standard allows for stepwise compliance in order to encourage and reward progress toward full compliance. Most requirements have several possible levels of performance to allow use of the Standard both for assessment and as a directional improvement tool to promote farmer adoption. These different levels are developed in full recognition that improving farmer performance takes time and can be a challenging process. Having different levels of performance enable guiding the improvement process and providing recognition of each improvement step with a higher score.

Each level of performance corresponds to a number of points. The highest performance level in most requirements scores 3 points. Some requirements have additional intermediate performance levels with 2 points or 1 point. All requirements have made explicit the lowest level of performance, scoring zero points. There are a few exceptions to the maximum scores per requirement. Requirement 15 on nutrient management has a maximum of 6 points and all requirements in the health and safety sector have a maximum score of 2 points. These changes have been made in order to obtain a balanced weighting over the different themes. The relative weighting per theme is presented in Figure 2.



The total score of a farmer on the Standard is presented on a 0-100 scale. This score is based on the total number of points a farmer has scored, divided by the maximum number of points that can be scored.

Score on Standard (0–100) =  $\frac{\text{Total number of points corresponding to actual performance}}{\text{Maximum number of points possible}} \times 100$ 

Certain requirements may be nonapplicable in some farm contexts; these will be excluded from the scoring. Nonapplicability may exist in the following cases:

- When a farmer produces under rainfed conditions (no irrigation), requirements 11, 12, 13, and 14 will not apply.
- When a farmer does not dry his/her rice himself/herself, requirement 27 will not apply.
- When a farmer does not store his/her rice, requirement 28 will not apply.
- When a farmer has no children below the age of 18 working on the farm, requirement 41 will not apply.
- When a farmer has no children of school age, requirement 42 will not apply.
- When a farmer has no hired workers, requirements 43, 44, 45, and 46 will not apply.

#### **Claims**

The SRP Standard supports two objectives:

#### 1) Promoting improvement

The SRP recognizes that improving sustainability performance is a journey that itself deserves recognition. However, improvement must be ongoing in order to maintain a claim of improvement.

#### 2) Defining what is sustainable

The SRP Standard enables users to claim that rice is "sustainably cultivated." It recognizes that such a claim should correspond to a certain level of performance. To support this claim, the SRP has defined for each requirement an essential performance level that should be achieved before a claim can be made. This is indicated for each requirement by an asterisk (\*) next to the level of performance. The SRP also recognizes that some flexibility in performance should be allowed, taking into account the different contexts, farmer capacities, and priorities.

In line with this, the SRP Standard adopts the following two claims:

Claim*	Conditions
Working toward sustainable rice cultivation	- A farmer scores between 10 and 99, but does not meet the essential performance level of one or more requirements.  - A farmer has increased his/her score by 10 points compared with the previous year.
Sustainably cultivated rice	<ul> <li>- A farmer scores at least 90 and meets all essential performance levels for all applicable requirements.</li> </ul>

<sup>\*</sup> Note that any communication about the claim should be based on a certain level of assurance. The SRP will develop the guidelines on assurance and communication in due course.

If all requirements apply, all essential performance levels add up to a score of 67. The farmer is free to choose what requirements are used to bridge the gap to 90 or beyond. Figure 3 (next page) shows the scoring and claiming mechanism schematically.

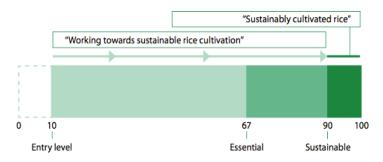


Figure 3. SRP scoring and claims.

#### Consultative process and next steps

Following an online consultation for members and selected stakeholders (19 January-6 February 2015), all proposed changes were discussed during a Standard and Indicators Technical Workshop held in Bangkok on 16-17 February 2015. This first public version (Version 1.0) of the Standard and Indicators represents the outcome of this Workshop, and is now to be released for field-testing. SRP members and external stakeholders will test the Standard and Indicators with farmers in diverse agro-ecological contexts over a period of one to two crop cycles in order to allow the establishment of a normative framework including realistic and quantitative targets. The outcomes will provide crucial data to be used in refining and extending the Standard to establish optional and mandatory requirements, as well as quantitative targets, within the compliance regime.

The current Standard is intended as a practice-based instrument that will be validated through multi-country farmer field trials. It is anticipated that future revisions will stipulate voluntary and mandatory levels of compliance for each requirement. In the meantime, the SRP Guidelines and Criteria remain a valuable publicly accessible repository and reference point for sustainable best practices.

#### List of definitions

Alternate wetting and drying (AWD)	A water-saving technology to reduce irrigation water use in rice fields by applying intermittent irrigation to cause dry down events based on field water level using either field water tube (with 15 cm below the soil surface as threshold) or when cracks on the soil surface begin to appear or soil water potential (with 10 kpa at 15 cm below the soil surface) at least 10-15 days before harvest.							
Deforestation Direct human-induced conversion of forested land to nonforested land.								
Ecosystem services	The benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life both possible and worth living. Examples of ecosystem services include products such as food and water, regulation of floods, soil erosion and disease outbreaks, and non-material benefits such as recreational and spiritual benefits in natural areas.							
Farm	All land and facilities used for agricultural production and processing activities covered by a single management entity and using the same operational procedures.							
Farmer The person or organization responsible for management of the farm.								

**Deleted:** A water-saving technology to reduce irrigation water use in rice fields by applying intermittent irrigation either on a fixed day interval basis or on the basis of SMP (soil matric potential), using tensiometers or soil pressure potential (using a field water tube).

Group	A group of farmers organized in an association or cooperative or managed by a supply chain actor (such as an exporter) or another entity.
Integrated pest management (IPM)	An ecosystem management approach to keep pest populations below economically damaging levels while minimizing hazards to humans, animals, plants, and the environment. This is achieved through a combination of techniques such as the use of resistant varieties, conservation of natural enemies through habitat modification and minimization/avoidance of pesticide application, and modification of cultural practices.
Invasive species	Plant, microbe, or native species that is not native to the area, and with the potential of rapidly colonizing the ecosystem or rapidly reproducing.  OR  Animals, plants or other organisms introduced by man into places out of their
	natural range of distribution, where they become established and disperse, generating a negative impact on the local ecosystem and species." Invasive species can negatively impact human health, the economy (i.e. tourism, agriculture), and native ecosystems. These impacts may disrupt the ecosystem processes, introduce diseases to humans or flora and fauna, and reduce biodiversity.
Key Biodiversity Area™	The World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas ™ hosts data on Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). This database can support strategic decisions on protected areas by governments or civil society towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It also guides the identification of sites under international conventions and in the setting of private sector policies and standards. The database is managed by the KBA Partnership, which comprises II founding partners and is served by the KBA secretariat hosted jointly by BirdLife International and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.
Obsolete pesticides	Pesticides unfit for further use. This may be the case if a product has been de- registered locally or banned internationally. More commonly, however, a stock of pesticides becomes obsolete because of long-term storage, during which the produ and/or its packaging degrade.
Pesticides	Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants, rodenticides, molluscicides, and any other substances or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, or controlling any pest, including unwanted species of plants, animals, or microorganisms, causing harm during production, processing, storage, transportation, or marketing of food or other agricultural commodities.
Preharvest interval	The time interval permitted between the final pesticide application in the season an the date of harvest of treated crops or in the treated area.
Primary forest	A primary forest is a forest that has never been logged and that has developed following natural disturbances and under natural processes, regardless of its age. "Direct human disturbance" refers to intentional clearing of forest by any means (including fire) to manage or alter the landscape for human use. Also included as primary forests are forests used inconsequentially by indigenous and local communities living traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (source: FAO: www.cbd.int/forest/definitions.shtml).
Protected area	A clearly defined geographic space, recognized, dedicated, and managed through leg or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. Examples include national parks, wilderness areas, community-conserved areas, and nature reserves.
Re-entry time	The safe minimum number of days following pesticide application when it is safe to re-enter the sprayed area without protective equipment.

Risk assessment	A systematic process for identifying and evaluating hazards. Hazards can be identified in an external environment (e.g., economic trends, climatic events, competition) and within an internal environment (e.g., people, process, infrastructure). When these hazards interfere with objectives—or can be predicted to do so—they become risks.
Secondary forest	A secondary forest is a forest that has been logged and has recovered naturally or artificially. It also includes degraded forest, which is a secondary forest that has lost, through human activities, the structure, function, species composition, or productivity normally associated with a natural forest type expected on that site (source: FAO: www.cbd.int/forest/definitions.shtml).
Site-specific	Applying nutrients in a given area at a time when the plant needs it, in the right amount (e.g., based on some knowledge of soil fertility and considering expected yield) and at the right times (e.g., under 30% of the total amount to be used should be applied during basal stage).
Water body	Any significant accumulation (natural or artificial) of water, including, for example, lakes, lagoons, ponds, reservoirs, wetlands, rivers, streams, and canals.
Worker	A person who performs work on a farm or for a group or a group member. This definition covers all types of workers, including permanent, temporary, migrant, transitory, household members, and piece workers, whether paid or unpaid family members.

# SRP Standard on Sustainable Rice Cultivation (Version 1.2) 1,2

Note to reviewers: For ease of comparison, the SRP Standard Version 1.0 is shown in the left columns. The first draft of the revised SRP Standard Version 1.2 is shown in the right columns.

No. Impact	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points
	SRP Standard Version 1.0			SRP Standard Version 1.2		
Farm Manageme	nt					
I Profitability Yield	For each crop cycle, a crop calendar is made in advance, and updated throughout the crop cycle to adapt to changing circumstances. The crop calendar includes both of the following elements:  Timing of operations such as land preparation (plowing, harrowing, and leveling), planting, crop rotation, weeding, pest management, water management, fertilizing, harvesting, drying, and storage.  Estimation of required labor, equipment, inputs, and finance for each operation.  Illiterate farmers on small-scale farms are able to explain the	a) There is a crop calendar, it is updated throughout the crop cycle, and it includes both of the listed elements. b) There is a crop calendar, it is updated throughout the crop cycle, but it includes only the first element (timing of operations). c) There is a crop calendar, but it is not updated throughout the crop cycle. d) There is no crop calendar.	o3 o2 o1* o0	A crop calendar is made in advance for one full crop rotation (at least two cropping seasons).  A crop calendar is a written plan of field activities including expected:  1. Dates of land preparation, planting and harvest, and variety choice,  2. Fertilizer schedule (split plan and amount), and date of water availability, and  3. Pest management plan, and expected dates for labor and/or contracted service availability (e.g., machines).  [Add provision for illiterate farmers]	a) Crop calendar includes all three listed elements. b) Crop calendar includes elements I and 2 only. c) Crop calendar includes element I only. d) There is no crop calendar.	o3 o2 o1* o0

**Deleted:** There is a crop calendar, it is updated throughout the crop cycle, and it includes both of the

**Deleted:** There is a crop calendar, it is updated throughout the crop cycle, but it includes only the first element (timing of operations)

**Deleted:** For each crop cycle, a crop calendar is made in advance, and updated throughout the crop cycle to adapt to changing circumstances.

**Deleted:** <#>There is a crop calendar, but it is not updated throughout the crop cycle.

**Deleted:** The crop calendar includes both of the following elements:

There is a crop calendar, it is updated updated throughout the crop cycle, and it includes both of the

Discrepancies may occur between requirements under the Standard and national or regional law. In such cases, the stricter of the two requirements shall be held to apply, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> If contracted labor is used, the contracting party (smallholder, group management, or large farm) will remain responsible for compliance by the contractor.

2	Profitability	Record keeping	a)	Records are kept of all	о3	Record keeping	a)	Records are kept of all three	о3	Deleted: applicable
	Yield		,	applicable topics.				listed topics.		
		Per crop cycle and per plot	b)	Records are kept of all	o2	A written record of the actual	b)	Records are kept of topics I	ο2	Deleted: Per
		records (if applicable) are kept of		applicable topics, minus		dates and details of activities,		and 2 only.	1.*	Deleted: all applicable topics, minus one
		- seed variety	- \	one.		inputs, and information for each	c)		ol <u>*</u>	<b>Deleted:</b> all applicable topics, minus two
		(name/vendor/date/quantity in kg/ha)	c)	Records are kept of all applicable topics, minus	ol	crop cycle and <u>for each field of</u> plot (if applicable) are kept of	d)	only. No records are kept.	00	Deleted: per
		- yield (kg/ha)		two.		the following topics:	-	140 records are kept.		Deleted: records
		- pesticide use (product/trade	d)	No records are kept.	o0*	I. Actual record of activities				Deleted: *
		name/vendor/ date/quantity				from the crop calendar and				
		in kg/ha)				data collection for Level I				
		- fertilizer use (product/trade				Indicator Data				
		name/vendor/ date/quantity				2. Data collection for Level 2				
		in kg/ha) and application				Indicator Data				
		method				3. Data collection for Level 3				
		- measured or calculated water use <sup>3</sup> (date/ quantity in				Indicator Data				
		kg of harvested paddy/liters				See Annex A: Levels of Data				
		of water input)				Collection for Record Keeping, for				
		- costs (including labor),				details on Level 1, 2, and 3 record				
		income, and profitability of				keeping and data collection				
		all farm products				requirements.				
		- machinery operations until								
		point of sale (expressed in				[Add provision for illiterate				
		either [1] fuel use in L/ha or				farmers			_	Deleted: seed variety
•		[2] time of machinery				¥				(name/vendor/date/quantity in kg/ha)[1]
		operations' use in machine-								
		hours/ha)								

Water use is measured as follows:
 For rainwater: rain gauge.
 For pumped groundwater: flow meters at pump or calibrated pump.
 For surface water: flow data from managers of irrigation schemes or flow-measuring devices, such as weirs.

3	All areas	Training	a) The farmer	r followed	о3	Training	a)	The farmer followed training,	о3	
			training, so	ught				sought professional advice,		
		The farmer attends training or	professiona	al advice, or		The farmer attends training or		or participated in		
		regularly seeks professional	participate			regularly seeks professional		information exchange with		
		advice on the following topics:		n exchange on		advice on the following topics:		other farmers or within		
1		- Farm (group) management		of the listed		I. Farm (group) management		farmer organizations on at least six of the listed topics		
		- Land preparation		ne last 5 years.		2. Land preparation		in the last 5 years.		
		- Water management		,	o2	<ul><li>3. Water management</li><li>4. Nutrient management</li></ul>	b)	•	o2	
		- Nutrient management	-,			5. Pest management	"	sought professional advice,	02	
		- Pest management	training, so	•		6. Food safety		or participated in		
		- Food safety		al advice, or		7. Postharvest operations		information exchange with		
		- Postharvest operations	participate			(including crop residue		other farmers or within		
		(including crop residue		n exchange on		management)		farmer organizations on at		
		management)		r of the listed		8. Health and safety		least four of the listed topics		
		- Health and safety	topics in th	ie last 5 years.		9. Human rights	->	in the last 5 years.	- 19	
		- Human rights	c) The farmer	r followed	ol	10. Gender issues	c)	The farmer followed training, sought professional advice,	ol <u>*</u>	
		- Gender issues	training, so	ught		11. Record keeping 12. Financial literacy		or participated in		
		Gender issues	professiona	al advice, or		13. Climate-smart agriculture		information exchange with		
		A farmer who does not have	participate	d in		13. Cilillate-sillar c agriculture		other farmers or within		
		access to training or professional	information	n exchange on		A farmer who does not have access		farmer organizations on at		
		advice participates in information		o of the listed		to training or professional advice		least two of the listed topics		
1		exchange with other farmers or	topics in th	ne last 5 years.		participates in information exchange		in the last 5 years.		
!		within farmer organizations.	d) The farmer	•	o0*	with other farmers or within farmer	d)		00,	Deleted: *
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	training, so			organizations.		sought professional advice,		
			_	al advice, or		Francisco de coldocatorato (consecto		or participated in information exchange with		
			participate			Farmer should maintain (or seek assistance to maintain if unable to		other farmers or within		
				n exchange on		do so himself or herself) a written		farmer organizations on		
				two of the		list of training attended, professional		fewer than two of the listed		
						advice sought, or information		topics in the last 5 years.		
				s in the last 5		exchange with other farmers or		(This includes farmers who		
			years.			within farmer organizations. List		did not undertake any of		
						should include at minimum, topic		these activities in the last 5		
			1			and date.		years.)		

No.	Impact	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points
		SRP Standard Version 1.0			SRP Standard Version 1.2		
Prep	lanting						
4	Food safety	Heavy metals  The soil is safe from heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury, and lead.	a) There is documented proof that the soil is safe from heavy metals by at least one of the following methods:  - A (group) risk assessment shows no possible risks from heavy metals.  - A (group) soil test shows no evidence of any heavy metals.  - Any reliable external proof of absence of heavy metals.  b) Heavy metals are known/shown to occur in the soil, but approved soil remediation techniques are implemented, and individual farm tests conducted at the end of every crop cycle show that any heavy metal contamination in the milled grain is below maximum acceptable values, as set by WHO/Codex.  c) Not a or b.	o3 o2*	Heavy metals  The soil is safe from heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury, and lead.	a) There is documented proof that the soil is safe from heavy metals by at least one of the following methods:  - A (group) risk assessment shows no possible risks from heavy metals (see Aures Risk Assessment Checklist for use by farmers or groups to conduct a self-assessment).  - A (group) soil test shows no evidence of any heavy metals.  - Any reliable external proof of absence of heavy metals are known/shown to occur in the soil, but approved soil remediation techniques are implemented, and individual farm tests conducted at the end of every crop cycle show that any heavy metal contamination in the milled grain is below maximum acceptable values, as set by WHO/ Codex.  c) [Add intermediate option?]  d) None of the above.	o3

Deleted: Not a or b.

5	Profitability	Salinity	a) Documentary proof, not	о3	Soil Salinity	a) There is documented	о3	Deleted: Documentary
	Yield		older than 3 years, that			proof, not older than 3		
	Water	Soil salinity is effectively	there is no risk of soil		Soil salinity is effectively	years, that there is no		
		managed by the following	salinity or showing soil		managed by the following	risk of soil salinity or		
		mitigation/adaptation	salinity to be of		mitigation/adaptation	showing soil salinity to be		
		measures:	acceptable level, using at		measures:	of acceptable level, using at least one of the		
		- management of salinity	least one of the		I. Selection of salinity-tolerant	following methods:		
		through maintained water	following methods:		varieties	- A (group) risk		
		pressure in the field	- A (group) risk		2. Monitoring of salinity in	assessment shows no		
		- monitoring of salinity in field	assessment shows		field water	risks <u>(see <mark>Annex B</mark>:</u>		
		water	no risks.		3. Management of salinity	Risk Assessment		Deleted: m
		- management of	- A (group) soil,		through maintained water	Checklist for use by		
		inflow/outflow in quantity and timing to avoid excess	water, or leaf analysis shows an		pressure in the field  4. Management of	farmers or groups to		Delete de ette de la companya de la
		salinity and excess water	acceptably low		inflow/outflow in quantity	conduct a self-		Deleted: <#>monitoring of salinity in field water
		use	salinity level (e.g.,		and timing to minimize	<u>assessment)</u> . - A (group) soil or		Deleted: m
		- selection of salinity-tolerant	max 5 g/L).		salinity_	field water analysis		
		varieties	- Any reliable		5. Expert advice and	shows a maximum		Deleted: avoid excess
		- expert advice and	external proof of		subsequent action	salinity level of 3		Deleted: and excess water use
		subsequent action	acceptably low		'	dS/cm for soil or 5		Deleted: ,
			salinity level.	0.1		g/L for water,	\\\	Deleted: , or leaf
			b) There is (risk of) salinity, but appropriate	o2*		- <u>Records of public</u> authorities that show	\\\	Deleted: <#>selection of salinity-tolerant
			mitigation/adaptation			a maximum salinity	\\	varieties -
			measures are taken.			level of 3 dS/cm for	\	Deleted: e
			c) Not a or b.	00		soil or 5 g/L for		Deleted: an acceptably low
I						b) There is (risk of) salinity,	o2*	Deleted: (e.g.,
						but <u>effective</u>	02	Deleted: max
						mitigation/adaptation		Deleted: )
						measures are taken <u>to</u> achieve no less than 80%		Deleted: Any reliable external proof of
						of the yield as compared		acceptably low salinity level.
						to an area not affected by		Deleted: appropriate
						soil salinity.		
						c) [Add intermediate	<u>ol</u>	Delete de N
						option?]		Deleted: Not a or b.
- []						d) None of the above.	00	

6	GHG	Land conversion	a)	There is no farming in	o3*	Land conversion	a)	There has been no	o3 <u>.</u>	Deleted: *
	Biodiversity		ĺ	any of the listed areas.				conversion of described	•	
	,	There is no farming	b)	Farming is practiced in	о0	Rice farming after 2009 has not		areas after 2009, and		
		- in primary forest		any of the listed areas.		been causing		farming practices maintain		
		- on land that was deforested		•		conversion within a		and/or enhance ecosystem		
		after 2009, unless there is a				(proposed) protected area, Key		services, including		
		legal permit or				Biodiversity Areas™, Ramsar		biodiversity.		
		authorization				(wetland) Site, primary forest,	<u>b)</u>	There has been no	<u>ol*</u>	
		<ul> <li>in secondary forest, unless</li> </ul>				secondary (native) forest, or		conversion of described		
		there is a legal permit or				other natural ecosystem.		areas after 2009.		
		authorization, and activities					<u>c)</u>	There has been	о0	
		do not harm the ecosystem				Farming practices maintain		conversion of described		
		<ul> <li>in a protected area, unless</li> </ul>				and/or enhance ecosystem		areas after 2009.		
		there is a legal permit or				services, including site-				
П		authorization, and activities				specific biodiversity.				
ıl		do not harm the ecosystem				Resources:				
						World Database of Key Biodiversity				
						Areas™:				
						http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/s				
						ite/search				
						Ramsar List:				
						http://www.ramsar.org/sites-				
						<u>countries/the-ramsar-sites</u>				
7	Biodiversity	Invasive species	a)	No invasive species are	o3*	Invasive species	d)	No invasive species are	o3*	
				introduced.				introduced intentionally.		
.1		No invasive species (e.g., water	b)	Invasive species are	о0	No invasive species (e.g., water	e)	Invasive species are	о0	
		hyacinth or golden apple snail)		introduced.		hyacinth or golden apple snail)		introduced intentionally.		
		have been introduced.				have been introduced				
						intentionally.				

8	Profitability	Leveling	In case of flat land or terraces:		Leveling	In case of flat land or terraces:		
	Yield		a) Proof that land is	о3		a) Proof that land is	о3	
	Water	Rice is cultivated on flat land or	sufficiently leveled or land		Rice is cultivated on flat land or	sufficiently leveled <u>in</u>		Deleted: or land has been leveled less than
	Biodiversity	on terraces. The land or	has been leveled less than		on terraces.	accord with desired		3 years ago
		terraces are leveled, up to 0.1%	3 years ago.			quality specified in the		
		within-plot slope. If available, flat	b) Land has been leveled	o2*	If using laser leveling, the land	requirement.		Deleted: T
		land is leveled by laser.	more than 3 years ago.		or terraces are leveled up to	b) Land has been leveled,	o2*	Deleted: ,
			c) Land has not been leveled.	о0	0.1% within-plot slope. If not		<b>•</b>	
		If rice is cultivated on sloping			using laser leveling, [specify	In case of sloping land without		Deleted: more than 3 years ago
		land without terraces, soil	In case of sloping land without		quality needed for non-laser	terraces:		Deleted:[2]
		conservation practices must be	terraces:		leveling].	c) Soil conservation practices	o2*	Deleted: If available, flat land is leveled by
		used (e.g., contour farming,	d) Soil conservation practices	o2*		are used (e.g., contour		laser.
		cover cropping, and installation	are used (e.g., contour		If rice is cultivated on sloping	farming, <u>non-invasive</u>		Deleted:[3]
		of erosion barriers).	farming, cover cropping,		land without terraces, soil	cover cropping, and		
			and installation of erosion		conservation practices must be	installation of erosion		
			barriers).		used (e.g., contour farming,	barriers).		
			e) No soil conservation	о0	non-invasive cover cropping,	d) No soil conservation	00	
			practices are used.		and installation of erosion	practices are used.		
					barriers).	·		

9	Profitability	Seed variety	a)	Farmer buys certified seed	о3	Seed <u>quality</u>	a)	Farmer buys certified seed	о3	 Deleted: variety
	Yield			with ID and traceability.				with ID and traceability.		
		Seed variety is pure and free of	b)	Farmer buys or produces	о3	Seed <u>quality</u> is pure and free of	b)	Farmer buys or produces	о3	 Deleted: variety
		weeds, pests, and diseases.		seed with quality control		weeds, pests, and diseases.		seed with quality control		
				(varietal purity, weed-free,				(varietal purity, weed-free,		
				germination testing, safe				germination testing, safe		
				storage, fungal control).				storage, fungal control).		
			c)	Farmer uses self-saved	o2*		<u>c)</u>	Farmer uses self-saved	o2*	
				seeds, for a maximum of				seeds, for a maximum of		
				three crop cycles and with				three crop cycles and with		
				quality control (safe				quality control (safe		
				storage + roguing in the				storage + roguing in the		
				field before harvest).				field before harvest).		
			d)	Farmer buys uncertified	00		d)	[Add intermediate	<u>ol</u>	
				seeds without quality				option?]		
				control or uses self-saved			e)	Farmer buys uncertified	00	
				seeds for more than three				seeds without quality		
				crop cycles or without				control or uses self-saved		
				quality control.				seeds for more than three		
								crop cycles or without		
								quality control.		

No.	Impact	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points
		SRP Standard Version 1.0			SRP Standard Version 1.2		
Wate	r use						
10	Profitability Yield Water GHG	Measures are in place to enhance water- use efficiency, as appropriate to the local production system category (I-3).					

10.1	I. Rainfed production system	a) - Timely and appropriate	о3	I. Rainfed production system	a) There is:	о3	]
		crop establishment (either			- Timely and appropriate		
		direct wet seeded or		A rainfed production system is	crop establishment (either		
		transplanted) according to		a farm system that is:	direct wet seeded or		
		understanding of the local		I. Not part of an irrigation	transplanted) according to		
		climate, and		system or network, and	understanding of the local		
		- Effective puddling and		2. Not supplied through	climate, and		
		strong bunds (with leveled		groundwater pumping, and	- Effective puddling and		
		or inward-sloping terraces		3. Not supplied though river	strong bunds (with leveled		
		if on slope lands), and		diversion.	or inward-sloping terraces		
		- Use of appropriate-			if on slope lands), and		
		duration varieties, and			- Use of short-duration		Deleted: appropriate
		- Provision of rainwater			varieties, and		
		harvesting and storage for			- Provision of rainwater		
		supplementary irrigation.			harvesting and storage for		
		b) - Crop establishment	ol*		supplementary irrigation.		
		coinciding with rains			b) [Add intermediate	<u>o2</u>	
		(either direct wet seeded			option?]		
		or transplanted) according			c) There is:	ol*	
		to understanding of the			- Crop establishment		
		local climate, and			coinciding with rains		
		- Effective puddling and			(either direct wet seeded		
		strong bunds (with leveled			or transplanted) according		
		or inward-sloping terraces			to understanding of the		
		if on slope lands).			local climate, and		
		c) Not a or b.	о0		- Effective puddling and		
					strong bunds (with leveled		
					or inward-sloping terraces		
					if on slope lands).		
					d) None of the above.	00	Deleted: Not a or b.

10.2	2. Irrigated surface-water	a) - At least one dry-down	о3	2. Irrigated surface-water	a) There is:	о3	
i l	production system— flood-	event, if possible, and		production system— flood-	- At least one dry-down		
	prone	- Effective leveling with		prone	event (see definition of		
		provision for minor			alternate wetting and		
		drainage conditions, and			drying in glossary), if		
		- Use of appropriate flood	-		possible, and		
		tolerant varieties, and			- Effective leveling with		
		- Timely crop			provision for minor		
		establishment (well before			drainage conditions, and		
		expected floods), and			- Use of flood-tolerant		Deleted: appropriate
		- Efficient nutrient			varieties, and		
		management.			- Timely crop		
		b) - Timely crop	ol*		establishment to avoid		
		establishment (well before			submergence of the crop		
		expected floods), and			during expected floods),		Deleted: (well before
		- Efficient nutrient			b) [Add intermediate	<u>o2</u>	Deleted: , and[4]
		management.			option?]		Bereteur, and
		c) Not a or b.	о0		c) There is:	ol*	
					Timely crop		Deleted: -
					establishment to avoid		
					submergence of the crop		
					during expected floods,		Deleted: (well before
					d) None of the above.	00	Deleted: ), and
							Not a or b.
							Deleted: Not a or b.

10.3	3. Irrigated surface-	a) - One dry tillage before	о3	3. Irrigated surface-	a) There is:	о3	1	
	water/groundwater production	flooding if soil is cracked,		water/groundwater production	- One dry tillage before			
	system—not flood-prone	and		system—not flood-prone	flooding if soil is cracked,			
	у,	- Land soak, puddling, and		уссын настаса роспа	and			
		tillage within a 1-week			- Land soak, puddling, and			
		period, and			tillage within a 1-week			
		- Effective leveling and			period, and			
		strong bunds, and			- Effective leveling and			
		- Alternate wetting and			strong bunds, and			
		drying (AWD) either on			- Alternate wetting and			
		fixed day basis or SMP-			drying (see definition of			
		based (soil matric			alternate wetting and			
		potential), and			drying in glossary), and			Deleted: (AWD) either on fixed day basis
		- Use of short-duration			- Use of short-duration			or SMP-based (soil matric potential)
		varieties, and			varieties, and			
		- Cessation of irrigation at			- Termination of irrigation			Deleted: Cessation
		least 10-15 days before			at least 10-15 days before			
		harvesting.			harvesting.			
		b) - Land soak, puddling, and	ol*		b) [Add intermediate	o2		
		tillage within a 2-week			option?]			
		period, and			c) There is:	ol*		
		- Effective leveling and			- Land soak, puddling, and			
		strong bunds, and			tillage within a 2-week			
		- Continuous flooding for			period, and			
		40-60 DAT (days after			- Effective leveling and			
		transplanting) followed by			strong bunds, and			
		intermittent irrigation			- At least one dry down	_		<b>Deleted:</b> Continuous flooding for 40-60
		either on fixed day basis			event (see definition of			DAT (days after transplanting) followed by
		or SMP-based.			alternate wetting and			intermittent irrigation either on fixed day
		c) Not a or b.	о0		drying in glossary),			basis or SMP-based.
					excluding the termination			
					of irrigation at least 10-15			
					days before harvesting.			
					d) None of the above.	00		Deleted: Not a or b.

11	Water	Irrigation system	a)	There is no irrigation	on/a	Irrigation system	a)	There is no irrigation	on/a	
				system.				system.		
		The farm irrigation system	b)	Compliance with all three	o3*	The irrigation system under	b)	Compliance with all three	o3*	 Deleted: farm
		complies with the following		of the listed conditions.		control of the farmer or		of the listed conditions.		
		conditions:	c)	Compliance with two of	ol	farmer group (supplied by	<u>c)</u>	[Add intermediate	<u>o2</u>	
		- the irrigation system has		the listed conditions.		surface and/or ground		option?]		
		sufficient internal canals for	d)	Not a, b, or c.	о0	water) complies with the	d)	Compliance with two of	ol	
		supply and draining,				following conditions:		the listed conditions.		
		- there are no leakages in				I. The command area (area	e)	None if the above.	00	 Deleted: t
		dikes, and				under control of the farmer				Deleted: irrigation system
		<ul> <li>sluices are functioning well.</li> </ul>				<u>or farmer group)</u> has				Deleted: Not a, b, or c.
						sufficient internal canals for				Defeted. Not a, b, of c.
						supply and draining, and				
						<ol><li>There are no leakages in</li></ol>				 Deleted: t
						dikes, and				
						3. Suices (if any) are				 Deleted: s
						functioning well.				

12	Food	Inbound water quality	a)	There is no irrigation	on/a	Inbound water quality	a)	There is no irrigation	on/a
	safety			system.				system.	
	Water	Inbound water is obtained	b)	Documented proof, not	о3	Inbound water is obtained from	b)	Documented proof, not	о3
		from clean sources that are		older than 3 years, that		clean sources that are free of		older than 3 years, that	
		free of biological, saline, and		the inbound water is		biological, saline, and heavy		the inbound water is	
		heavy metal contamination.		obtained from clean		metal contamination.		obtained from clean	
				sources by at least one of				sources by at least one of	
				the following methods:				the following methods:	
				<ul> <li>a risk assessment for</li> </ul>				<ul> <li>a risk assessment for</li> </ul>	
				water quality shows				water quality shows	
				no risks of				no risks of	
				contamination				contamination (see	
				<ul> <li>a water sample</li> </ul>				Annex B: Risk	
				analysis shows no				Assessment Checklist for	
				contamination beyond				use by farmers or	
				official national or				groups to conduct a self-	
				regional levels.				<u>assessment)</u>	
			c)	In case of (risks of)	ol*			<ul> <li>a water sample</li> </ul>	
				contaminated water,				analysis shows no	
				mitigation measures are				contamination beyond	
				taken to reduce the				official national or	
				potential impact of				regional levels.	
				contaminated water (e.g.,			<u>c)</u>	[Add intermediate option?]	<u>o2</u>
				selection of alternative			d)	In case of (risks of)	ol*
				varieties or installation of				contaminated water,	
				a filtration system).				mitigation measures are	
			d)	Not a, b, or c.	00			taken to reduce the	
								potential impact of	
								contaminated water (e.g.,	
								selection of alternative	
								varieties or installation of	
								a filtration system).	
			1				e)	None of the above.	о0

**Deleted:** Not a, b, or c.

13	Water	Water extraction	a)	There is no irrigation	on/a	<u>Groundwater</u> extraction	a)	There is no groundwater	on/a		Deleted: Water
	Community			system.				extraction.		_	Deleted: irrigation system
		Water extraction is legal and	b)	Water extraction is in	о3	Groundwater extraction is legal	b)	Groundwater extraction is	о3		
		sustainable.		compliance with		and sustainable.		in compliance with			Deleted: Water
				sustainable water				sustainable water			Deleted: Water
		Sustainable water extraction		extraction licensing		Sustainable groundwater		extraction licensing			
		avoids depletion of water		policies.		extraction avoids depletion of		policies.			
		resources beyond the	c)	In the absence of a	o3*	water resources beyond the	c)	In the absence of a	o3*		
		watershed recharge		sustainable water		watershed recharge capacity,		sustainable water			
		capacity, and balances the		extraction licensing policy:		and balances the competition		extraction licensing policy:			
		competition for its use.		<ul> <li>a risk assessment</li> </ul>		for its use.		- a risk assessment			
				shows there are no				shows there are no			
				risks of unsustainable				risks of unsustainable			
				water extraction, or				<u>ground</u> water			
				<ul> <li>there is active</li> </ul>				extraction <u>(see <mark>Annex</mark></u>			
				participation in				B: Risk Assessment			
				watershed				Checklist for use by			
				management and				farmers or groups to			
				community water				conduct a self-			
				infrastructure				assessment), or			
				projects, or				<ul> <li>there is active</li> </ul>			
				- within the past 3				participation in			
				years, professional				watershed			
				advice on sustainable				management and			
				water use is sought				community water			
				and followed.				infrastructure			
			d)	Not a, b, or c.	о0			projects, or			
								- within the past 3			
								years, professional			
								advice on sustainable			
								groundwater use is			
1								sought and followed.			
							<u>d</u> )	[Add intermediate	<u>o2</u>		
								option?]			
							e)	Add intermediate	<u>ol</u>		
								option?]			Deleted: Not a, b, or c.
11			1				fì	None of the above.	00		

14	Water	Drainage	a)	There is no drainage.	on/a	Drainage	a)	There is no surface /	on/a	
	Biodiversity		b)	Drainage, but no use of	о3			sideways drainage.		
		Subsurface drainage after		agrochemicals.		<u>Surface / sideways</u> drainage	b)	There is surface / sideways	о3	 Deleted: Subsurface
		surface application of	c)	Drainage is delayed after	о3	after surface application of		drainage, but no use of		 Deleted: D
		agrochemicals is sufficiently		surface application of		agrochemicals is sufficiently		agrochemicals.		
		delayed to avoid contamination		agrochemicals at least 4		delayed to avoid contamination	c)	Drainage is delayed after	о3	
		from agrochemical runoff.		days for fertilizers and 14		from agrochemical runoff <u>, if so</u>		surface application of		
				days for pesticides, unless		required on the product label.		agrochemicals at least 4		
				stated otherwise on the		Agrochemical runoff can		days for fertilizers and 14		
				product label.		negatively impact biodiversity		days for pesticides and		
			d)	Drainage is delayed after	o2*	or surroundings and waterways		herbicides, unless stated		
				surface application of				otherwise on the product		
				agrochemicals, but for		Recommendation: Consider		label.		
				fewer days for a valid		moving requirement 14 to fall	d)	Surface / sideways	o2*	
				reason, for example, snail		under pesticides and fertilizers		drainage is delayed after		 Deleted: D
				management or		because the primary issue of		surface application of		
				unexpected rainfall.		concern here is agrochemicals		agrochemicals, but for		
			e)	Drainage is not delayed	о0	use. This also adds scoring		fewer days <u>due to</u>		 Deleted: for a valid reason
				after surface application of		weight to the pesticides section,		unexpected need to		
				agrochemicals, or for		which has been requested.		protect crops (for		 Deleted: ,
				fewer days, and for no				example, <u>from</u>		
				valid reason.				unexpected heavy		 Deleted: snail management or
								rainfall <u>)</u> .		
							<u>e)</u>	[Add intermediate	<u>ol</u>	
								option?]		
							f)	None of the above.	00	 Deleted: Drainage is not delayed after
										surface application of agrochemicals, or for
										fewer days, and for no valid reason.

No.	Impact	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points	
		SRP Standard Version 1.0			SRP Standard Version 1.2			
Nutr	ent Manager	ment						
15	Profitability	Nutrient management	a) Compliance with all fo	our o6	Nutrient management	a) Compliance with elements	06	Deleted: all four listed
	Yield		listed elements.		(inorganic and/or organic)	1, 2, and 3.		
	Nutrients	Efficient and site-specific	b) Compliance with three	e of o4*		b) Compliance with elements	o <del>4</del> *	Deleted: three of the listed
	GHG	nutrient management is	the listed elements.		Efficient and site-specific	<u>I and 2.</u>		
	Biodiversity	applied, including the following	c) Compliance with two	of o2	nutrient management is	c) Compliance with only	02	Deleted: two of the listed
		elements:	the listed elements.		applied, including one or more	element		Deleted: s
		- use of natural systems of	d) Compliance with none	of o0	of the following elements:	d) Not compliant with any of	о0	Deleted: Compliance with none
		soil fertility enhancement	the listed elements.		1. Timing of nitrogen	the listed elements.		
		(e.g., crop rotation and			application is according to			
		intercropping)			plant needs (e.g., apply up to 30% of the total			
		- fertilizer application is based						
		on results from soil analysis or crop nutrition			amount when plants have 3-5 leaves, use leaf color			
		assessments (e.g., leaf color			charts to identify timing of			
		chart)			next application, use			
		- fertilizer application is based			controlled-release			
		on a documented nutrient			fertilizers)			
		plan following			2. Amount of fertilizer			
		recommendations from			applied is based on			
		public or private extension			knowledge of soil fertility			
		services			and expected yield			
		- split application of nitrogen			3. Use of natural systems of			
		fertilizers or use of slow- or			soil fertility enhancement			
		controlled-release fertilizers			(e.g., crop rotation and			
		(deep placement)			intercropping),			Deleted:[5]

16	Profitability	Organic fertilizer	a)	All three listed favorable	о3	Organic fertilizer	<u>a)</u>	organic material is used if	03		Deleted: All three listed favorable
	Yield Nutrients	Organic material is used		conditions are present, and organic material is		Organic material (e.g.,		all three conditions are present, or if there is no			conditions are present, and o
	GHG	as fertilizer if the		used as fertilizer.		animal manure, green		flooding.			Deleted: as fertilizer
	Grid	conditions are favorable:	b)		o3*	manure, mulch, rice	b)	Organic material is used if	o <u>2</u>		Deleted: 3*
		- it is available on-farm (e.g.,	"	listed favorable conditions	03	straw) is used as	0)	conditions I and 2 are	¥		Deleted: 3
		animal manure, green		is lacking, and organic		fertilizer only if the		present, but not condition			
		manure, mulch) or available		material is not used as		conditions are favorable:		3			
		locally for a reasonable		fertilizer.		Jt can be applied in non-	c)	Organic material is not	ol		Deleted: <#>it is available on-farm (e.g.,
		price, and	c)	Not a or b.	00	flooded fields, and	c)	used.	01		animal manure, green manure, mulch) or
		there are non-flooded fields	'	1400 a 01 b.		2. There is sufficient time for	d)	Organic material is	00		available locally for a reasonable price [6]
		where it can be applied, and				its decomposition prior to	۵,	incorporated into flooded	00		<b>Deleted:</b> One or more of the three listed
		- it is well decomposed.				flooding, and		soils.	\		favorable conditions is lacking, and o
						3. It is available locally.		<u>555.</u>			Deleted: as fertilizer
17	Profitability	Inorganic fertilizer choice	a)	There is no use of	о3	Inorganic fertilizer	a)	There is no use of	о3		<b>Deleted:</b> Not a or b.
	Yield			inorganic fertilizers.				inorganic fertilizers.			
	Nutrients	Inorganic fertilizers can be used	b)	Inorganic fertilizers are	o3*	Inorganic fertilizers can be used	b)	Inorganic fertilizers are	o3*		Deleted: choice
	<u>GHG</u>	only if they are registered and		registered and come from		only if they are registered and		registered and come from			
		come from a trustworthy		a trustworthy source.		come from a trustworthy		a trustworthy source			
		source.	c)	Not a or b.	00	source (non-counterfeit), and		(non-counterfeit), and			
						are used in accordance with		application method is in			
						label instructions.		accordance with label			
								instructions.			
							<u>c)</u>	[Add intermediate option?]	<u>o2</u>		
								[Add intermediate option?]	<u>ol</u>		
	1	1	1				e)	Not a or b.	00	1	

18	Profitability Yield Nutrients	Inorganic fertilizer use  Application method of inorganic fertilizers is in accordance with label instructions, and dosage and timing are in accordance with site-specific recommendations.	a) b)	There is no use of inorganic fertilizers. Application method is in accordance with label instructions, and dosage and timing are in accordance with sitespecific recommendations. Not a or b.	o3 o3*	Recommendation: DELETE this requirement as standalone and combine relevant elements with the above requirement (proposed combination already shown in requirement #17).			
New						Consider whether to increase detail under nutrient management to match the sub-requirements for requirement 19 (e.g., by nutrient, by fertilizer type). An SRP member has proposed the following requirement as an example:  Abiotic Resource Depletion of Zinc  [Include guidance on when to apply Zinc]. If supplemental Zinc applications are made:  1. The use has been justified based on either plant-tissue/ soil analysis or local history of zinc deficiency.  2. The product has been applied as a more effective Zinc Chelate (instead of Zinc Sulphate or other)  3. Less than I kg/ha of elemental Zinc per hectare has been applied.	a) b) c) d)	Compliance with all three elements listed. Compliance with two of the elements listed. Compliance with one of the elements listed. Noncompliance with any of the elements listed.	o3 o2 o1 o0

No.	Impact	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points
		SRP Standard Version 1.0			SRP Standard Version 1.2		
Pest	Management	:					
19	Profitability Yield	Integrated pest management (IPM)	Overall pesticide score				
	Food security Pesticides Biodiversity GHG	Principles of IPM are applied, which include:  - evaluating pest and damage levels regularly (scouting)  - evaluating all available pest control options  - using action thresholds recommended by local government extension experts  - selecting a crop protection method that maximizes human safety, minimizes environ- mental impact, is economically justifiable, and prevents food safety risks for	a) Good IPM: The farmer applies IPM principles as articulated on left: 3 points for each of the six pest requirements listed on the following pages. b) Intermediate IPM: A farmer can demonstrate that, in addressing pest infestations, he has evaluated all pest control options and has applied a range of control measures that include the nonchemical: at least 2 points for each of the six pest requirements listed.	o3 o2*			
		all crops.  IPM combines non-chemical control methods and rational pesticide use. This includes biodiversity-based integrated pest management as part of crop protection activities.  On the following pages are listed, for six different types of pests, the preferred non-chemical methods of pest management and the conditions for appropriate use of chemical methods.	c) Basic IPM: The farmer understands the basic IPM principles and possesses basic knowledge of relevant cultural practices, beneficial organisms, and measuring pest pressure: at least I point for each of the six pest requirements listed. d) Unsustainable pest management: One or more zero scores for each of the six pest requirements listed.	00			

19.1	Weed management	Weed management	Sub-	Weed management	Weed management	Sub-
	Non-chemical options for weed control include:  Good land preparation  Flooding  Mechanical weeding  Manual weeding  Biological control agents  Appropriate herbicide application follows IPM principles and meets all of the following criteria:  When feasible, non-chemical methods are used.  Herbicide is applied only if non-chemical methods are not sufficiently effective on their own.  It is applied during early crop growth stage, before the rice canopy closes and when weeds are small.  An appropriate herbicide is used for the type of weed problem (choice of mode of action).  Local information about herbicide- resistant weeds is used when choosing an appropriate herbicide.	a) Farmer applies IPM principles and meets all five criteria mentioned if herbicide is used. b) Farmer meets criteria I, 2, 3, and 4 if herbicide is used. c) Farmer meets criteria I, 2, and 3 if herbicide is used. d) Farmer does not meet criteria I, 2, and 3 if herbicide is used.	o2 o1 o0	Non-chemical options for weed control include:  Good land preparation Hooding Mechanical weeding Manual weeding Biological control agents  Appropriate herbicide application follows IPM principles and meets all of the following criteria (listed from least to most difficult): When available, at least three non-chemical options are used. Herbicide is applied only if non-chemical methods are not sufficiently effective on their own. It is applied during early crop growth stage, before the rice canopy closes and when weeds are small. An appropriate herbicide is used for the type of weed problem (choice of mode of action). Local information about herbicide- resistant weeds is used when choosing an appropriate herbicide.	a) No weed management is required. b) Farmer applies IPM principles and meets all five criteria mentioned if herbicide is used. c) Farmer applies IPM principles and meets criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 if herbicide is used. d) Farmer applies IPM principles and meets criteria 1, 2, and 3 if herbicide is used. e) Farmer does not meet criteria 1, 2, and 3 if herbicide is used.	o3 o2 o1
-			•			28

19.2	Insect management	Insect management	Sub-	Insect management	Insect management	Sub-	
			score			score	
il l	Non-chemical insect control	a) Farmer applies IPM	о3	Non-chemical insect control	a) No insect management is	on/a	
	methods include:	principles without the use		methods include:	required.		
	- Synchronized planting	of chemical insecticides.		<ul> <li>Synchronized planting</li> </ul>	b) Farmer applies IPM	о3	
	- Use of resistant/tolerant	b) Farmer applies principles	ol	<ul> <li>Use of resistant/tolerant</li> </ul>	principles without the use		
	varieties	of IPM and meets all 4	"	varieties	of alcounted to a saturate		
	- Promotion of beneficial natural	criteria mentioned if		Promotion of beneficial natural	c) Farmer applies IPM	02	
	enemies (e.g., insects, spiders)	insecticide is used.		enemies (e.g., insects, spiders)	principles and meets all	<u>02</u>	
	by avoiding insecticide use		- 0	by avoiding insecticide use and			
	- Promotion of other predators	c) Farmer does not meet	о0	increasing habitat diversity	four of the listed criteria if		<u></u>
	(e.g., birds, bats, frogs) - Crop rotation or extended	criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 if		<ul> <li>around rice fields</li> <li>Promotion of other predators</li> </ul>	insecticide is used,		<b>Deleted:</b> without the use of chemical
	fallow period	insecticide is used.		•	d) Farmer applies IPM	ol	insecticides
	- Balanced nutrient application			(e.g., birds, bats, frogs)  Crop rotation or extended	principles and meets		
	(avoiding excessive use of			fallow period	criteria 1, 2, and 3 if		
	nitrogen)			Balanced nutrient application	insecticide is used,	_	Deleted: of IPM and meets all 4 criteria
	- Biological control agents such			(avoiding excessive use of	e) Farmer does not meet any	00	mentioned if insecticide is used
	as Metarhizium. Beauveria			nitrogen)	of the listed criteria if		Deleted: criteria 1, 2, 3
	as Metalinizium, Beauvena			Biological control agents such	insecticide is used.		
	Appropriate insecticide			as Metarhizium, Beauveria			Deleted: , and 4
	application follows IPM			as Frederinziani, Beauveria			
	principles and meets all of the			Appropriate insecticide			
	following criteria:			application follows IPM			Deleted: feasible.
	I. When feasible, non-chemical			principles and meets all of the			Deleted: methods
	methods are used.			following criteria:			//=====================================
	2. Insecticide is applied only if			I. When available, at least			<b>Deleted:</b> <#>Insecticide is applied only if
	non-chemical methods are			three non-chemical options			non-chemical methods are not sufficiently
	not sufficiently effective on			are used.			effective on their own.
	their own.			2. Insecticide is applied only if			lt
	3. It is applied only if the			the presence of a specific			Deleted: at high density has been
	presence of a specific pest at			pest is expected to cause			confirmed and
	high density has been			significant damage and			Deleted: is high (not preventively; apply
	confirmed and damage is			according to local action			0 1 7 117
	high (not preventively; apply			thresholds,			Deleted: if locally available)
	action thresholds if locally			3. <u>Insecticide</u> is applied more			Deleted: lt
	available).			than 40 days after sowing			<b>Deleted:</b> exceptions to the latter are
	4. It is applied more than 40			or in accordance with IPM			acceptable if following
	days after sowing			recommendations by local			<u> </u>
	(exceptions to the latter are			government extension			Deleted: <#> [7]
.	acceptable if following IPM			experts).			
	recommendations by local			4. A maximum of three			
	government extension			product applications of			
	experts).			Insecticide are applied only			
				if non-chemical methods are		/	
				not effective on their own.			

19.3	Disease management	Disease management	Sub-	Disease management	Disease management	Sub-	
			score	8		score	
	Non-chemical disease	a) Farmer applies IPM	03	Non-chemical disease	a) No disease management is	on/a	
	management options include	principles and meets all		management options include	required.	31.00	
	(effective for fungal, bacterial, and	four criteria mentioned if		(effective for fungal, bacterial, and	b) Farmer applies IPM	о3	
· I	viral diseases):	fungicide is used.		viral diseases):	principles and meets all	03	
	- Use of resistant varieties		- 1	<ul> <li>Use of resistant varieties</li> </ul>	1		
	- Synchronized planting	b) Farmer meets criteria I,	ol	<ul> <li>Synchronized planting</li> </ul>	four of the listed criteria if		Deleted: mentioned
	- Removal host plants (weeds on	2, and 3 if fungicide is		<ul> <li>Removal host plants (weeds</li> </ul>	fungicide is used.		
	bunds, rice stubble, or	used.		on bunds, rice stubble, or	c) Farmer applies IPM	<u>o2</u>	
	volunteer rice)	c) Farmer does not meet	о0	volunteer rice)	principles and meets		
	- Keeping the environment	criteria 1, 2, and 3 if		<ul> <li>Keeping the environment</li> </ul>	criteria 1, 2, and 3 if		
	between soil and plant canopy	fungicide is used.		between soil and plant canopy	fungicide is used.		
	either dry or moist (depending			either dry or moist (depending	d) Farmer applies IPM	ol	
	on the disease)			on the disease)	principles and meets		
	- Planting at low densities			<ul> <li>Planting at low densities</li> </ul>	criteria 2 and 3 if fungicide		
	- Balanced nutrient application			Balanced nutrient application	is used.		
1	(avoiding excessive use of			(avoiding excessive use of	e) Farmer does not meet	00	
	nitrogen)			nitrogen)	criteria 1, 2, and 3 if	00	
	- Biological control agents, for			Biological control agents, for			
	example, Trichoderma			example, Trichoderma	fungicide is used.		
	Appropriate chemical disease			Appropriate chemical disease			
	management follows IPM			management follows IPM			
	principles and meets all of the			principles and meets all of the			
	following criteria:			following criteria:			
	I. When feasible, non-chemical			I. When available, at least			<b>Deleted:</b> feasible, non-chemical methods
	methods are used.			three non-chemical options			
	2. A chemical is applied only if			are used.			
	non-chemical methods are			2. Fungicide application should			Deleted: <#>A chemical is applied only if
	not sufficiently effective on			not be used within 30 days			non-chemical methods are not sufficiently
	their own.			of harvest (after flowering)			effective on their own.
	3. Fungicide application should			or longer if specified on the			Deleted: after heading
	not be used after heading			product label			Deleted: (within 35 days of harvest
П	(within 35 days of harvest).			3. Fungicide application should			Beleten. (Within 33 days of harvest
	4. Fungicide application should			be used only in scenarios			
	be used only in scenarios			with high risk of fungal			
	with high risk of fungal			disease (according to recent history and predicted			
il	disease (according to recent						
	history and predicted			weather patterns). 4. A chemical is applied only if			
	weather patterns).			non-chemical methods are			
				not effective on their own.			
1				not ellective on their own.			

19.4	Mollusc management	Mollusc management	Sub-	Mollusc management	Mollusc management	Sub-	
			score		Trionace management	score	
	Non-chemical mollusc control	a) Farmer practices IPM	03	Non-chemical mollusc control	a) No mollusk management is	on/a	
	options include: - Physical control (destruction of egg masses, hand-picking of snails, baiting and	principles and meets all four criteria mentioned if molluscicide is used.  b) Farmer meets criteria 1,	ol	options include:  Physical control (destruction of egg masses, hand-picking of snails, baiting and capturing, maintaining saturation without	required. b) Farmer applies IPM principles without the use of chemical mollusc	03	
	capturing, maintaining saturation without standing water during the vulnerable	2, and 3 if molluscicide is used.		standing water during the vulnerable period)	control. c) Farmer applies IPM	<u>o2</u>	Deleted: practices
	period)	c) Farmer does not meet	00	<ul> <li>Promotion of predators (e.g.,</li> </ul>	principles and meets all		
	- Promotion of predators (e.g.,	criteria 1, 2, and 3 if		wild birds, ducks)	four of the listed criteria if		Deleted: mentioned
	wild birds, ducks)	molluscicide is used.		<ul> <li>Use of sturdier seedlings during transplanting by sowing</li> </ul>	molluscicide is used.		
	- Use of sturdier seedlings			low-density nursery beds and	d) Farmer applies IPM	ol	
	during transplanting by			planting older seedlings	principles meets criteria I,		
Ц	sowing low-density nursery			<ul> <li>Crop rotation or extended</li> </ul>	2, and 3 if molluscicide is		
	beds and planting older			dry fallow period	used. e) Farmer does not meet	00	
	seedlings			A	e) Farmer does not meet criteria 1. 2. and 3 if	00	
	- Crop rotation or extended dry fallow period			Appropriate use of molluscicides (chemical or organic) follows IPM	molluscicide is used.		
	di y iailow period			principles and meets all of the	monuscicide is used.		
	Appropriate use of			following criteria:			
	molluscicides (chemical or			I. When available, at least			Deleted: feasible, non-chemical methods
	organic) follows IPM principles			three non-chemical options			
ı	and meets all of the following			are used.			
	criteria:			Used only within the first 3     weeks after crop			<b>Deleted:</b> <#>Molluscicide is applied only if
	I. When feasible, non-			establishment.			non-chemical methods are not sufficiently effective on their own.
Ī	chemical methods are			3. Should not be used before			checure on their own.
1	used.			manual transplanting			
	Molluscicide is applied only     if non-chemical methods			(worker safety).			
	are not sufficiently effective			4. A maximum of one			
	on their own.			molluscicide is applied only if non-chemical methods are			
	3. Used only within the first 3			not sufficiently effective on			
	weeks after crop			their own.			
	establishment.						
	4. Should not be used before			For more information, see Annex			
	manual transplanting			G: Guidelines on the Regulation,			
	(worker safety).			Use and Trade of Biological Control			
I				Agents.			

19.5	Rodent management	Rodent management	Sub-	Rodent management	Rodent management	Sub-	
		_	score		-	score	
	Non-chemical rodent control	a) Farmer applies IPM	о3	Non-chemical rodent control	a) No rodent management is	on/a	
	options include:	principles and meets all		options include:	required.		
	- Synchronized planting	five criteria mentioned if		Synchronized planting	b) Farmer applies IPM	о3	
	- Community rodent management, for example, rat	rodenticide is used.		<ul> <li>Community rodent management, for example, rat</li> </ul>	principles with no		
	eradication campaigns, and trap	b) Farmer meets criteria I,	ol	eradication campaigns, and	rodenticides used.		
	crops	2, 3, and 4 if rodenticide		trap crops	c) Farmer applies IPM	o2	
	- Trapping	is used.		■ Trapping	principles and meets all	<del></del>	
	- Hunting	c) Farmer does not meet	00	Hunting	four of the listed criteria if		Deleted: five
	- Use of narrow bunds	criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 if		<ul> <li>Use of narrow bunds</li> </ul>	rodenticide is used.		3 0101011111
	(minimize rodent habitat)	rodenticide is used. or		(minimize rodent habitat)	d) Farmer applies IPM	ol	Deleted: mentioned
	- Promotion of predators (birds	electric wiring is used to		<ul> <li>Promotion of predators (birds</li> </ul>	principles and meets	01	
	of prey, snakes)	control rodents.		of prey, snakes)	criteria I, 2, and 3 if		Deleted: . and 4
		control rodents.					Deleted: , and 4
	Appropriate rodenticide use			Appropriate rodenticide use	rodenticide is used.	- 0	
	follows principles of IPM and			follows principles of IPM and	e) Farmer does not meet	00	Deleted: <#> .
!	meets all of the following criteria:			meets all of the following criteria:	criteria 1, 2, and 3 if		Deleted: , and 4
	I. When feasible, non-chemical			I. When <u>available</u> , at least	rodenticide is used, or		Deleted: feasible.
II I	methods are used.			three non-chemical options	electric wiring is used to		Deleted: methods
i	2. Rodenticide is applied only if			are used.	control rodents.		Deleted: methods
	non-chemical methods are			2. Only in response to current			
	not sufficiently effective on			or historical evidence of			
	their own.  3. Only in response to current			<ul><li>rodent problems.</li><li>Appropriate timing is to</li></ul>			
	or historical evidence of			manage rodents during the			
	rodent problems.			vegetative growth phase of			
	Appropriate timing is to			the crop so that they don't			
	manage rodents during the			produce an outbreak during			
	vegetative growth phase of			grain filling.			
	the crop so that they don't			4. Rodenticides should be			<b>Deleted:</b> <#>Rodenticide is applied only if
	produce an outbreak during			placed under protective			non-chemical methods are not sufficiently
	grain filling.			cover, for example, bamboo			effective on their own.
	5. Rodenticides should be			tubes or coconut husks,			
	placed under protective			where they are not easily			
	cover, for example, bamboo			accessible to birds or			
	tubes or coconut husks,			exposed to rainfall.			
	where they are not easily			▼			<b>Deleted:</b> Only in response to current or
	accessible to birds or						historical evidence of rodent problems [8]
	exposed to rainfall.						

19.6	Bird management	Bird management	Sub-	Bird management	Bird management	Sub-
	Non-lethal bird control options include:  - Synchronized planting - Scare/deterrent devices - Promotion of predators (e.g., birds of prey, shrikes)	<ul> <li>a) Bird pests are managed without use of lethal control.</li> <li>b) Bird pests are managed by live trapping and all nonpest species are released alive.</li> <li>c) Birds are indiscriminately persecuted by killing, poisoning, or hunting.</li> </ul>	score o3 o1 o0	Non-lethal bird control options include:  Synchronized planting  Scare/deterrent devices  Promotion of predators (e.g., birds of prey, shrikes)  Chemical repellents that do not kill	a) No bird management is required. b) Bird pests are managed without use of lethal control. c) Bird pests are managed by live trapping and all nonpest species are released alive. d) Bird pests are managed through discriminatory shooting (hunting) e) Birds are indiscriminately persecuted by killing, poisoning, or hunting.	score on/a o3 o2 o1 o0

20	Pesticides	Pesticide selection	a)	There is no use of	о3	Pesticide selection	a)	There is no use of	о3		
	Food safety		′	pesticides.			′	pesticides.			
	Health and	Purchased pesticides, including	b)	Compliance with all of the	o3*	Purchased pesticides, including	b)	Compliance with all of the	o3*		
	safety	biologicals,	′	listed elements for		biologicals,	′	listed elements for			
	Biodiversity	- are used in line with		purchased or farm-		Are used in line with		purchased pesticides or			Deleted: a
		national government		produced pesticides.		national government		crude farm-produced			Deleted:
		recommendations,	c)	Non-compliance with one	о0	recommendations,		pesticides.			Dereteur
		- are registered for use in		or more of the listed		2. Are registered for use in	<u>c)</u>	Farmer meets criteria 1, 2,	<u>o2</u>		Deleted: a
		rice,		elements for purchased		rice,		3, 4 if using purchased			
		<ul> <li>come from a trustworthy</li> </ul>		or farm-produced		3. Come from a trustworthy		pesticides, or criteria 5 and			Deleted: c
		source, and		pesticides.		source (non-counterfeit)		6 if using crude farm-			
		- are not on any of the				and are effectively labeled		produced pesticides.			
		following international lists:				in a language the farmer	<u>d)</u>	Farmer meets criteria 1, 2,	<u>ol</u>		
		<ul> <li>Persistent Organic</li> </ul>				understands, and		3, 4 if using purchased			
		Pollutants (POPs) in the				4. Are not on any of the		pesticides, and/or criteria 5			Deleted: a
		Stockholm Convention				following international lists:		if using crude farm-			
		<ul> <li>Annex III of the</li> </ul>				<ul> <li>Persistent Organic</li> </ul>		produced pesticides.			
		Rotterdam Convention				Pollutants (POPs) in	e)	Non-compliance with one	о0		
		<ul> <li>IA or IB under World</li> </ul>				the Stockholm		or more of the listed			
		Health Organization				Convention		<u>criteria</u> for purchased			Deleted: elements
		(WHO) classification.				<ul> <li>Annex III of the</li> </ul>		pesticides, or non-			
						Rotterdam Convention		compliance with criteria 5			
		Crude farm-produced				<ul> <li>IA or IB under World</li> </ul>		for crude farm-produced			Deleted: or
		biopesticides are allowed:				Health Organization		pesticides.			
		- if not harmful to the				(WHO) classification.					
		environment and human									
		health,				Crude farm-produced					
		- if produced on-farm and not				pesticides, including biologicals,					Deleted: bio
		purchased, and				are allowed if sufficient					
		<ul> <li>if proven to be effective.</li> </ul>				documented proof is available					
						to support their use including:					
						5. Not harmful to the					
						environment (soil, water,					
						air, non-target organisms)					
						and human health,					
			1			6. Produced on-farm and not				/	Deleted: :
			1			purchased, and					
			1			7. Proven to be effective by					
.]			1			replicated trials.			/	/	
1			1			•			/		

21	Pesticides	Targeted application	a)	There is no use of	о3	Targeted application	a)	There is no use of	о3	
	Health and			pesticides.				pesticides.		
	safety	Pesticides are not applied:	b)	Compliance with all listed	o3*	Pesticides must be used within	b)	Compliance with all listed	o3*	
	Biodiversity	- on non-target areas		conditions.		the product label, and;		conditions.		 <b>Deleted:</b> Pesticides are not applied
	Community	- within 5 meters of occupied	c)	Non-compliance with one	о0	I. Avoid non-target areas.	<u>c)</u>	Farmer meets criteria 1, 2,	<u>02</u>	
		buildings, roads, or		or more of the listed		2. Avoid conditions (strong		3, 4, and 5 but not 6		
		pathways unless there is no		conditions.		winds) that may generate		(criteria 7 is met if		
		threat to humans or wildlife				significant drift.		<u>applicable)</u>		
		- within 5 meters of water				3. Avoid specified boundaries	<u>d)</u>	Farmer meets criteria 1, 2,	<u>ol</u>	
		bodies (including main				of occupied buildings,		3 and 4 but not 5 and 6		
		irrigation channels)				roads, and pathways.		(criteria 7 is met if		
		<ul> <li>within I meter of small</li> </ul>				4. Avoid water bodies		<u>applicable)</u>		
		diversion canals				(including main irrigation	e)	Non-compliance with	00	
		- within 5 meters of				channels), small diversion		<u>criteria 1, 2, 3, or 4</u> .		 <b>Deleted:</b> one or more of the listed
		protected areas				canals, and protected areas.				conditions
		<ul> <li>during strong winds</li> </ul>				5. Field conditions (e.g., soil				
		<ul> <li>in case of aerial spraying:</li> </ul>				moisture and crop health)				
		without a license and				are ideal for the particular				
		without using drift				product at the time of				
		minimization techniques				application.				
						6. A clean source of water is				
						used in the preparation of				
						the pesticide for application				
						if dilution is required for a				
						liquid product.				
						If used:				
						7. New application technology				
						such as aerial equipment				
						and machinery must be				
						used according to the				
						registered product label.				
						<b>y</b>				 Deleted: <#>on non-target areas[10]

22	Pesticides	Label instructions	a)	There is no use of	о3	Label instructions	a)	There is no use of	о3		
	Food safety			pesticides.				pesticides.			
	Health and	Each pesticide application is in	b)	Instructions followed on	о3	Each pesticide application is in	b)	All instructions on product	о3	(	Deleted:
	safety	accordance with label		application method,		accordance with label		<u>label</u> followed <u>including</u> on			
	Biodiversity	instructions on application		preharvest intervals, and		instructions on application		application method, timing			
		method, preharvest interval, and		dosage.		method, <u>timing and target</u>		and target species,			
		dosage.	,	Instructions followed on	ol*	species, preharvest interval, and		preharvest intervals, and			
				application method and		dosage.		dosage.			
				preharvest intervals, but			<u>c)</u>	Product label instructions	<u>o2</u>		
				suboptimal dosage.				followed on application			
				Incorrect application	00			method, timing and target			
				method, dosage in excess				species, and preharvest			
				of labeled amount, or				intervals, but suboptimal			
				incorrect timing within			١.,	dosage.		,	
ļ				preharvest interval.			d)	Product label instructions	ol*	(	Deleted: I
								followed on application			
								method, target species,			
								and preharvest intervals,			
								but suboptimal dosage and			
								timing of application	_		
							e)	Incorrect application	00		
								method, <u>ineffective timing</u>			
								for target species, dosage			
								in excess of labeled			
								amount, or incorrect			
								timing within preharvest			
								interval.			

23	Pesticides	Calibration	a)	There is no use of	о3	Recommendation: DELETE this	
	Food safety			pesticides.		requirement as standalone, and	
	Health and	Pesticide application equipment	b)	Calibration and	о3	integrate content into	
	safety	is calibrated, and it is maintained		maintenance within		requirement #32 (see	
		to prevent leakage or		current crop cycle.		requirement 32 for integrated	
		contamination of products.	c)	Calibration and	ol*	language).	
				maintenance within the			
				past 2 years.			
			d)	No calibration and	00		
				maintenance within the			
				past 2 years.			

No.	Impact	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points
		SRP Standard Version 1.0			SRP Standard Version 1.2		
Harv	est and posth	narvest					
24	Profitability Yield Food safety	Timing of harvest  Rice is harvested at the appropriate time to optimize grain quality.	a) Rice is harvested when moisture content is between 21% and 24% or when 80% to 85% of the grains per panicle are straw- or yellow-colored. b) Rice is harvested between 28 and 35 days after heading in dry season and between 32 and 38 days after heading in wet season.	o3 o2*	Rice is harvested at the appropriate time to optimize grain quality. Examples of appropriate timing of harvest include:  I. [add examples of appropriate time for harvest here]  See Annex D. Reference	a) Rice is harvested when moisture content is between 21% and 24% or when 80% to 85% of the grains per panicle are straw- or yellow-colored. b) Rice is harvested between 28 and 35 days after heading in dry season and between 32 and 38 days after heading in wet season.	03
			c) Not a or b.	00	Information on Timing of Harvest.	c) [Add intermediate option?] d) None of the above.  [Add compliance option allowing test by "feel method", which is more feasible for smallholders]	<u>ol</u> o0
25	Food safety	Rice is harvested with clean equipment to prevent contamination and mixing of varieties.	<ul><li>a) Harvest equipment is cleaned before use.</li><li>b) Harvest equipment is not cleaned before use.</li></ul>	o3* o0	[No specific changes to Version I.0 have yet been proposed]		

Deleted: Not a or b.

26	Profitability	Drying time	a)	Rice is transported to a	о3	Drying time	<u>a)</u>	[Add n/a option]	on/a
'-	Yield			drying facility (e.g., a			b)	Rice is transported to a	о3
	Food safety	Rice is dried on-farm within 24		miller) within 12 hours		Rice is dried on-farm within 24		drying facility (e.g., a	
		hours after harvest to an		after harvest.		hours after harvest to an		miller) within 12 hours	
		appropriate moisture content,	b)	Rice is dried on-farm	о3	appropriate moisture content,		after harvest.	
		depending on further use:		within 24 hours after		depending on further use:	c)	Rice is dried on-farm	о3
		- 15-18% moisture content		harvest, with proof of the		- 15-18% moisture content		within 24 hours after	
		for direct selling, for sale		desired moisture content		for direct selling, for sale		harvest, with proof of the	
		within a week.		and moisture gradient.		within a week.		desired moisture content	
		- 14% moisture content or	c)	Rice is dried on-farm	o2*	- 14% moisture content or		and moisture gradient.	
		less for storing grains longer		within 24 hours after		less for storing grains	d)	Rice is dried on-farm	o2*
		than I week.		harvest, without proof of		longer than I week.		within 24 hours after	
		- 12% moisture content or		the desired moisture		- 12% moisture content or		harvest, without proof of	
		less for storing seeds.		content and moisture		less for storing seeds.		the desired moisture	
				gradient.				content and moisture	
		The moisture gradient within a	d)	Rice is not transported to	о0	The moisture gradient within a		gradient.	
		batch cannot be more than 1%		a drying facility (e.g., a		batch cannot be more than 1%	<u>e)</u>	[Add intermediate option?]	<u>ol</u>
		(per batch, the moisture		miller) within 12 hours		(per batch, the moisture	f)	Rice is not transported to	о0
		content of a grain cannot be		after harvest, and not		content of a grain cannot be		a drying facility (e.g., a	
		more or less than 1%		dried on-farm within 24		more or less than 1%		miller) within 12 hours	
		compared with the average		hours after harvest.		compared with the average		after harvest, and not	
		moisture content).				moisture content).		dried on-farm within 24	
								hours after harvest.	
		If rice is not dried on-farm, it is				If rice is not dried on-farm, it is			
		transported to a drying facility				transported to a drying facility			
		(e.g., a miller) within 12 hours				(e.g., a miller) within 12 hours			
		after harvest (so that rice can be				after harvest (so that rice can			
		milled at 14% moisture				be milled at 14% moisture			
		content).				content).			

27	Profitability	Drying technique	a)	No drying on-farm.	on/a	Drying technique	a)	The farmer (or farmer	on/a	 Deleted: No drying on-farm.
	Yield	, .		Mechanical drying (e.g.,	о3	, , ,	ĺ	group) does not do the		, ,
	Food safety	Rice is dried by using sustainable		flatbed drying).		Rice is dried by using		drying himself or herself.		
		drying techniques.		Sun drying with the	o2	sustainable drying techniques.	b)	Mechanical drying (e.g.,	о3	
		, , ,	′	following conditions:		, , , ,		flatbed drying).		
				- layer thickness is 2-4				- Idescribe conditions		
				cm, and				like in subsequent		
				<ul> <li>mixing is done every</li> </ul>				options]		
				30 minutes, and			c)	Sun drying with the	o2*	
				- there is protection			ĺ	following conditions:		
				from rain, and				- layer thickness is 2-4		
				- there is protection				cm, and		
				from contamination				- <u>rice is turned</u> every 30		 Deleted: mixing is done
				(e.g., on nets, mats, or				minutes, and		
				canvas).				- there is protection		
			d)	Sun drying with the	ol*			from rain, and		
				following conditions:				- there is protection		
				- there is protection				from micro toxins from		
				from rain and				soil contamination,		
				- there is protection				animals, people (e.g., on		
				from contamination				nets, mats, or canvas).		
				(e.g., on nets, mats, or			d)	Sun drying with the	o l <sub>v</sub>	 Deleted: *
				canvas).				following conditions:		
			e)	Not a, b, c, or d.	о0			<ul> <li>there is protection</li> </ul>		
								from rain and		
.[								- there is protection		
								from micro toxins from		
								soil contamination,		
								animals, people (e.g., on		
								nets, mats, or canvas).		
							e)	Not a, b, c, or d.	о0	

28	Profitability	Rice storage	a)	No storage on-farm.	on/a	[No specific changes to Version			
	Yield		b)	Farmer applies measures	о3	I.0 have yet been proposed]			
	Food safety	Rice is safely stored,	_ ′	I, 2, and 3.		, , , , ,			
		maintaining its quality,	c)	Farmer applies measures I	o2				
		through the following		and 2.					
		measures:	d)	Farmer applies measure 1.	ol*				
		I. Rice is stored away	e)	Not a, b, c, or d.	о0				
		from hazardous							
		substances, such as							
		agrochemicals.							
		2. Rice is stored with							
		adequate measures to							
		prevent rewetting and							
		pest damage.							
		3. Rice is cleaned before							
		storage (removal of dirt,							
		weeds, and insects).							
29	Nutrients	Rice stubble	a)	Stubble is grazed by	о3	Rice stubble	<u>a</u> )	Stubble is grazed by	о3
•	GHG			livestock, left on the field			,	livestock, left on the field	
	Community	Rice stubble is not burned,		(in a minimum-tillage		Rice stubble is not burned,		(in a minimum-tillage	
		and is managed in a		system), or plowed under		and is managed in a		system), or plowed under	
		sustainable way to mitigate		while the soil is dry, in		sustainable way to mitigate		while the soil is dry, in time	
		emissions,		time to allow aerobic		emissions, minimize		to allow aerobic	
		minimize environmental		decomposition before the		environmental impacts,		decomposition before the	
		impacts, and retain or improve		next rice crop is planted.		and retain or improve soil		next rice crop is planted.	
		soil quality.	b)	Stubble is plowed under	ol*	quality.	<u>b)</u>		<u>02</u>
				while the soil is flooded or		• ,	c)	Stubble is plowed under	ol*
				while the soil is dry, but				while the soil is flooded or	
				without allowing sufficient				while the soil is dry, but	
				time for aerobic				without allowing sufficient	
				decomposition before				time for aerobic	
				planting the next rice				decomposition before	
			->	crop.	-0		۱۱.	planting the next rice crop.	-0
	1		c)	Stubble is burned.	о0		d)	Stubble is burned.	00

30	Nutrients	Rice straw	a)	Compliance with all of the	о3	Rice straw	In case of intensive farming:			
I	GHG			listed straw management			a) Compliance with all of the	о3		
	Community	In case of intensive farming		elements for intensive or		In case of intensive farming	listed straw management elements for intensive			
i		(more than one crop cycle		non- intensive farming.	1.1.	(more than one crop cycle	farming.			Deleted: or non- intensive
		per year) rice straw is not	b)	In case of intensive	ol*	per year):	b) Rice straw is removed from	02		
		burned, left on the field, or		farming: straw is removed		Rice straw is not burned, is	the field, and is composted	02		Deleted: r
		plowed under. Instead, rice		from the field, but not		not left on the field, or is	or used as livestock feed but			
		straw is composted and		composted and used for		not plowed under. Instead,	is not returned to the field.			
		used for energy production		energy production or		rice straw is composted	c) Rice straw is removed from	ol*		<b>Deleted:</b> In case of intensive farming:
		or other purposes.		other purposes.		and returned to the field,	the field and is used for	01		
			c)	Non-compliance with the	о0	or rice straw is used as	energy production or other			Deleted: , but not composted
		In the case of non-intensive		listed straw management		livestock feed and the	purposes (than compost of			
		farming (one crop cycle per		elements for intensive or		decomposed manure is	livestock feed), or is left in			
		year), rice straw is not burned,		non- intensive farming.		returned to the field.	the field and plowed under.			Deleted: used for energy production or
		but can be left on the field or					d) Rice straw is burned without	о0		other purposes.
		plowed under.				In the case of non-intensive	purpose.			Deleted: Non-compliance with the listed
						farming (one crop cycle per				straw management elements for intensive or
						year);	In case of non-intensive farming:			non- intensive farming.
						Rice straw is not burned, but	e) Compliance with all of the	<u>o3*</u>		Deleted: ,
						can be left on the field or	listed straw management		/	Deleted: r
						plowed under in time to be	elements for non-intensive			
						decomposed, or used as	farming.			
						livestock feed and the	f) Rice straw is removed from	<u>o2</u>		
						decomposed manure is	the field, and is composted			
						returned to the field.	or used as livestock feed but			
							is not returned to the field.			
							g) Rice straw is removed from	<u>ol</u>		
							the field and is used for			
							energy production or other			
							purposes (than compost of livestock feed), or is plowed			
							under too late to allow full			
							decomposition.			
							h) Rice straw is burned without	00		
							purpose.	00		
IL	1						purpose.			

No.	Impact	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points	Requirement	Lev	rel(s) of compliance	Points		
		SRP Standard Version 1.0			SRP Standard Version 1.2					
Healt	h and safety									
31	Health and	Safety instructions	a) No workers or working		Safety instructions		No workers or working	o2		
	safety		family members, but firs				family members, but first			
		Workers, including working	aid supplies are available	9	Workers, including working		aid <u>kit is available on-farm</u>			Deleted: supplies
		household members, receive	on-farm.	_	household members, receive		or at a designated medical			Deleted: are
		regular safety instructions to	b) Workers, including	о2	regular safety instructions to		center accessible to			
		prevent work-related accidents	working household		prevent work-related accidents		farmers in a farm group.			
		or diseases, and first aid supplies	members, receive regula		or diseases, and on where to		Workers, including working	o2		(
		are available on-farm.	safety instructions and fi		access first aid kits, once every		household members,			Deleted: , and
			aid supplies are available	9	six months.		receive safety instructions			Deleted: regular
			on-farm. c) Workers, including	ol*	The first aid kit should be		once every six months, and			Deleted: I
			c) Workers, including working household	01.	available on-farm or placed at a		first aid kit is available on- farm or at a designated			Deleted: supplies
			members, receive regula	ar	designated medical center		medical center accessible to	<b>V</b>		Deleted: supplies are
			safety instructions, but r		accessible to farmers in a farm		farmers in a farm group.			Deleted: are
			first aid supplies are	10	group, and should be well-		Workers, including working	01*		Deleted:
			available on- farm.		labeled for farmers.		household members.	01	_	Deleted: .
			d) There is no safety	00	insered for farmers.		receive safety instructions,			
			instruction and no first a				but no first aid kit is			Deleted: regular
			supplies are available on				available on-farm or at a			Deleted: supplies are
			farm.				designated medical center			Deleted:
							accessible to farmers in a			
							farm group.			
							There is no safety	00		
						,	instruction and no first aid			
						,	kit is available on-farm or at			Deleted: supplies are
							a designated medical center			
							accessible to farmers in a			
							farm group.			

32	Pesticides Health and safety	Tools and equipment  Tools and equipment for farm operations and postharvest processes are frequently maintained and calibrated.	a) b) c)	Calibration and maintenance done within the current crop cycle. Calibration and maintenance within the past 2 years.  No calibration and maintenance within the past 2 years.	o2 o1* o0	Tools and equipment  Tools and equipment for farm operations and postharvest processes are regularly maintained and calibrated.  If pesticide is applied, pesticide application equipment is self-calibrated (either by the farmer	a) b)	Calibration and maintenance done within the current crop cycle. Calibration and maintenance within the past 2 years.  No calibration and maintenance within the past 2 years.	o2 o1*
						or the party responsible for conducting the spraying) and is maintained to prevent leakage or contamination of products.			
33	Pesticides Health and safety	Training of pesticide applicators  Pesticide applicators receive training on handling and use of pesticides.	a) b) c) d)	There is no use of pesticides. Pesticide applicators participated in a training session in the past 3 years. Pesticide applicators participated in a training session in the past 5 years. Pesticide applicators did not participate in a training session in the past 5 years.	o2 o2 o1*	[No specific changes to Version I.0 have yet been proposed]			

Deleted: frequently

34	l Pesticides	Personal protective	a) There is no use of	o2	Personal protective	a)	There is no use of	o2	
	Health an	equipment (PPE)	pesticides.		equipment (PPE)		pesticides.		
	safety		b) Pesticide applicators use at	o2		b)	Pesticide applicators use <u>all</u>	o2	 Deleted: at least three
		Pesticide applicators use good-	least three of the listed		Pesticide applicators use good-		five of the listed PPE items,		Deleted: , but always gloves
		quality PPE, including:	PPE items, but always		quality PPE as specified on the		of good quality (or at least		Dereteur, sacamajo giores
		- gloves	gloves (or at least what is		product label, including:		what is required on the		
		- masks	required on the product		I. Chemical-resistant gloves		product label)		 Deleted: of good quality, and clothing is
		- boots	label) of good quality, and		2. Masks	c)	Pesticide applicators use at	ol*	washed after use.
		- protective clothing	clothing is washed after		3. Dermal protection		least chemical-resistant		
			use.		including a long-sleeved		gloves <u>and masks</u> of good		 <b>Deleted:</b> two of the four listed PPE items,
		Protective clothing is washed	c) Pesticide applicators use at	ol*	shirt and long-trouser legs		quality		but always
		after use.	least two of the four listed		4. Boots	d)	None of the above.	00	Deleted: , and clothing is washed after use
			PPE items, but always		<ol><li>Eye protection during</li></ol>				Deleted: Pesticide applicators use fewer
			gloves of good quality, and		mixing and application				than two of the four items, or do not use
			clothing is washed after		▼				gloves, or use items of low quality, or
			use.		▼				clothing is not washed after use.
			d) Pesticide applicators use	о0					Deleted: <#>gloves
			fewer than two of the four						Protective clothing is washed after use.
			items, or do not use						use.
			gloves, or use items of low						<b>Deleted:</b> Protective clothing is washed after
			quality, or clothing is not						use.
			washed after use.						

35	Pesticides	Washing and changing	a)	There is no use of	o2	Washing and changing	a)	There is no use of	o2		
	Health and			pesticides.				pesticides.			
	safety	Washing and changing facilities	b)	0 0	o2	Designated areas for washing	b)	Designated areas for	ο2		Deleted: W
		are available for pesticide	->	facilities are available.	- 18	and changing are available for		washing and changing		_	Deleted: facilities
		applicators.	c)	A washing or changing facility is available.	ol*	pesticide applicators.		(separated) are available, and they are separate from			Deleted: W
			d)	No washing or changing	00	Protective clothing worn during		laundry areas.			Deleted: facilities are available
			′	facility is available.		application is washed after use,	c)	Designated area for washing	ol*		Deleted: A
						in designated areas that are		and changing (combined) is			Deleted: or
						separate from laundry areas.		available, and it is separate from laundry areas.			Deleted: facility is available
							d)	There is no designated area			Defeted. Identy is available
								for washing and changing	00		Deleted: No
								that is separate from			Deleted: or
36	Pesticides	Applicator restrictions	2)	There is no use of	o2	[No specific changes to Version		laundry areas,			Deleted: facility is available
36	Health and	Applicator restrictions	a)	pesticides.	02	1.0 have yet been proposed]					
	safety	Pesticides are not applied by	b)	•	o2*						
		pregnant or lactating women, by		by pregnant or lactating							
		children below 18 years, or by		women or by children							
		persons who suffer from chronic or respiratory diseases.		below 18 years, or by persons who suffer from							
		chilothic of respiratory diseases.		chronic or respiratory							
				diseases.							
			c)	Pesticides are applied by	00						
				pregnant or lactating							
				women or by children below 18 years, or by							
				persons who suffer from							
				chronic or respiratory							
				diseases.							

37	Pesticides	Re-entry time	a)	There is no use of	о2	[No specific changes to Version			
	Health and	<b>,</b>		pesticides.		I.0 have yet been proposed]			
	safety	Recommended re-entry time	b)	The recommendation, or	o2	, , , ,			
	Community	after the use of pesticides, or	ĺ	re-entry after 48 hours is					
		after 48 hours if the label does		observed and					
		not give a recommendation, is		communicated by placing					
		observed and communicated.		warning signs in the fields.					
			c)	The recommendation, or	ol*				
				re-entry after 48 hours is					
				observed and					
				communicated verbally.					
			d)	The recommendation, or	о0				
				re-entry after 48 hours is					
				not observed or not					
				communicated.					
38	Pesticides	Pesticide storage	a)	There is no use of	o2	Pesticide storage	a)	There is no use of	o2
	Food safety			pesticides or inorganic				pesticides or inorganic	
	Health and	Pesticides and inorganic		fertilizers.		Pesticides and inorganic		fertilizers.	
	safety	fertilizers (including empty	b)		o2	fertilizers (including empty	b)	Pesticides and inorganic	o2
		containers) are labeled and		fertilizers are labeled and		containers) are labeled and		fertilizers are labeled and	
		stored in a locked place,		stored in a locked and		stored in a locked place,		stored in a locked and	
		separate from fuel and food and		separate place.		separate from fuel food, rice		separate place.	
		out of reach of children.	c)	Pesticides and inorganic	ol*	and out of reach of children.	c)	Pesticides and inorganic	ol*
				fertilizers are labeled and				fertilizers are labeled and	
				stored in a general farm				stored in a general farm	
				storage area.				storage area.	•
			d)	Pesticides and inorganic	о0		d)	Pesticides and inorganic	00
				fertilizers are not labeled				fertilizers are not labeled or	
				or stored.				stored.	

Deleted: and

3	9 Pesticides	Pesticide disposal	a)	There is no use of	o2	Pesticide disposal	a)	There is no use of	o2
ı	Health and			pesticides.			١.,	pesticides.	_
	safety	Empty pesticide containers and	b)		o2	Empty pesticide containers,	(b)	Farmer participates in a	o2
		obsolete pesticides are disposed		collection, return, or		surplus pesticides, and obsolete		collection, return, or	
		of properly.		disposal system.		pesticides are disposed of		disposal system.	
			c)	In the absence of such a	o2*	properly.	c)	In the absence of such a	o2*
				system:				system:	
				<ul> <li>empty containers are</li> </ul>				<ul> <li>empty containers are</li> </ul>	
				rinsed three times				rinsed three times with	
				with water and made				water and made	
				unusable by crushing				unusable by crushing or	
				or puncturing before				puncturing before	
				burying them on the				burying them on the	
				farm and are not				farm and are not	
				recycled.				recycled.	
				<ul> <li>surplus spray and</li> </ul>				<ul> <li>surplus spray and wash</li> </ul>	
				wash water is applied				water is applied over an	
				over an unmanaged				unmanaged part of the	
				part of the farm, away				farm, away from water	
				from water bodies.				bodies.	
				<ul> <li>obsolete pesticides</li> </ul>				<ul> <li>obsolete pesticides</li> </ul>	
				(past shelf life or				(past shelf life or	
				banned pesticides) are				banned pesticides) are	
				returned to the				returned to the dealers	
				dealers or, if not				or, if not possible,	
				possible, disposed of				disposed of in a manner	
				in a manner that				that minimizes	
				minimizes exposure to				exposure to humans	
				humans and the				and the environment.	
				environment.			d)	There is a collection,	о0
			d)	There is a collection,	о0		′	return, or disposal system,	
			′	return, or disposal system,				but it is not used.	
				but it is not used.			e)	In the absence of such a	00
			e)	In the absence of such a	00		-)	system, empty pesticide	7.0
I			-/	system, empty pesticide	- <b>-</b>			containers, surplus	
				containers and obsolete				pesticides, and obsolete	
1				pesticides are not				pesticides are not disposed	
				disposed of as described				of as described under (c).	
				under (c).				5. 25 365611564 dilaci (c).	

No.	Impact	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points	
	-	SRP Standard Version 1.0			SRP Standard Version 1.2			
Labor	r Rights							
40	Child labor	Child labor	a) No children below the	o3*	Child labor	a) There are no persons	on/a	
			minimum age are working on			below the minimum		
		Children below 15 years are not	the farm, unless they are		Persons below 15 years are not	working age living on the		Deleted: Children
		engaged as permanent or	- members of a small-scale		engaged to work as permanent	farm.		
		seasonal workers. If local	family farm, and the		or seasonal workers. If national	b) Persons below the	о3	Deleted: local legislation
		legislation has established a	following conditions are met:		law has set a different minimum	minimum working age are		Deleted: established a higher minimum age,
		higher minimum age, this higher	they perform light age-		work age, the age specified in	not engaged as workers.		this higher
		age applies. Age of employees is	appropriate duties,		national law applies. (ILO	c) Persons below the	o3*	
		always verified (ILO Convention	the work is not harmful		Minimum Age Convention,	minimum working age are		
		138).	to their health and		1973 (No.138)	living and working on the		
		,	development,			farm, and all listed		
			<ul> <li>the work does not</li> </ul>		Persons below the minimum	conditions $(1-4)$ are met.		<b>Deleted:</b> Age of employees is always verified
			interfere with their		work age living on small-scale	d) [Add intermediate option?]	02	(ILO Convention 138).
			education,		family farms may participate in	e) [Add intermediate option?]	<u>o2</u> o1	
			- the work does not		farming activities that consist of	f) Persons below the	00	Deleted: <#>No children below the
			exceed 14 hours per week, and		light, age-appropriate duties	minimum working age are		minimum age are working on the farm,
			- children are always		that give them an opportunity	working on the farm, and		unless they are [11]
			supervised by an adult.		to develop skills, only if	one or more listed		Deleted: no deliberate and evidenced
			, ,	ol	activities are:	conditions $(1-4)$ are not		efforts are made to stop the children from
			age are working on the farm,		I. Not harmful to their health	met.		working and to place them into education.
			but there are deliberate and		and development,			
			evidenced efforts to stop the		2. Do not interfere with			
			children from working and to		schooling and leisure time,			
			place them into education.		3. Under supervision of an			
			c) Children below the minimum	- 0	adult, and			
			age are working on the farm, and no deliberate and	00	4. Not in excess of 14 hours a			
			evidenced efforts are made		week.			
			to stop the children from					
			working and to place them		Age of employees is always			
			into education.		verified.			

11 41	CHILL	T	T > == 1:11	,	Maria Comment de la	\	T1	,	1	
41	Child labor	Hazardous work	a) There are no children	on/a	Worst forms of child labor	<u>a)</u>	There are no persons	on/a		(Dalamak II
		Children halana 10 arana da	below 18 years working		and hazardous work		below 18 years living on the			Deleted: H
		Children below 18 years do	on the farm.	24	The minimum age for assignment		farm.	2		
		not conduct hazardous work	b) Children below 18 years	o3*	to work in agriculture, which, by	D)	Persons below 18 years are	<u>o3</u>		Deleted: There are no children
		or any work that jeopardizes	are working on the farm		its nature or the circumstances in		not engaged as workers.			<b>Deleted:</b> working on the farm
		their physical, mental, or	and all listed conditions		which it is carried out, is likely to	c)	Persons below 18 years are	24		Deleted: Children
		moral well-being (ILO	are met.	2	harm the safety and health of		working on the farm, and	o3*		
		Convention 182). The	c) Children below 18 years	o2	young persons, shall not be less		all listed conditions $(1-5)$			
		following conditions are met:	are working on the farm		than 18 years. If national law has	l is	are met.	_		
		- Children do not carry heavy	and they use harvest		set a different minimum age, the	<u>d)</u>	[Add intermediate option?]	o2		
		loads.  - The work is not at	knives, but all of the other		age specified in national law		[Add intermediate option?]	<u>ol</u> o0		<b>Deleted:</b> Children below 18 years are working on the farm and they use harvest
			listed conditions are met.	_	applies. (ILO Safety and Health in	e)	Children below 18 years	00		knives, but all of the other listed conditions
		dangerous locations.	d) Children below 18 years	00	Agriculture Convention, 2001		are working on the farm,			are met.
		- The work is not at night	are working on the farm,		(No. 184)		and one or more listed			Deleted: of the other
IJ		(between 2200 and 0600) Children do not use harvest	and one or more of the other listed conditions are				conditions $(1-5)$ are not			
Ш		knives.	not met.		Persons below 18 years do not		met.			Deleted: Children
		- Children do not work with	not met.		conduct hazardous work or any					
I		dangerous substances or			work that may harm their				_	Deleted: jeopardizes
ı		equipment.			physical, mental, or moral well- being. They do not:					Deleted:
		equipment.			I. Work in dangerous			-		((22))
					locations,					Formatted: Numbered + Level: 1 + Numbering Style: 1, 2, 3, + Start at: 1 +
					2. Work with dangerous					Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0" + Indent
					machinery, equipment, and					at: 0.25", Tabs:Not at 0.5"
					tools (as defined by national					
					laws and regulations),					
					3. Carry heavy loads,					
					4. Work with dangerous					
					substances, and					
					5. Work at night.					
					(ILO Worst Forms of Child					
					Labour Convention, 1999 (No.					
					182) and Recommendation, 1999					
					(No.190)					
					Age of employees is always					
					verified.					
·			l .	ı	101.11041				Ц	

42	Child labor	Education	a)	There are no children	on/a	[No specific changes to Version	
			/	living on the farm within		I.0 have yet been proposed]	
		Children living on the farm in		the age of compulsory		,,,,,,,, .	
		the age of compulsory schooling		schooling.			
		go to school all year long.	b)	Children living on the farm	о3		
		go to terroor an year rong.	,	within the age of			
				compulsory schooling go			
				to school all year long.			
			c)	Children living on the farm	o2		
			٠,	within the age of	02		
				compulsory schooling go			
				to school, but not all year			
				long.			
			d)	Children living on the farm	ol*		
			-/	within the age of	0.		
				compulsory schooling do			
				not go to school, but			
				deliberate and evidenced			
				efforts are made to place			
				them into education, for			
				example, by lobbying for a			
				nearby school or by			
				providing on-site			
				schooling.			
			e)	Children living on the farm	00		
1			<i>'</i>	within the age of			
1				compulsory schooling do			
1				not go to school, and no			
				deliberate and evidenced			
1				efforts are made to place			
				them into education.			

43	Labor	Forced labor	a)	There are no workers.	on/a	[No specific changes to Version	
	rights		b)	Full compliance with the	o3*	1.0 have yet been proposed]	
		No forced, prison, or		listed conditions.			
		bonded labor is used (ILO	c)	Less than full compliance	о0		
		Convention 29, 105). All of		with the listed conditions.			
		the following conditions are					
		met:					
		- No withholding of (part of)					
		the worker's salary,					
		benefits, property, or					
		documents (e.g., identity					
		cards and travel documents)					
		in order to force such					
		worker to continue to					
		work.					
		<ul> <li>Workers are not charged</li> </ul>					
		recruiting or hiring fees that					
		require them to be					
		indebted to the farm (or					
		recruiting agency).					
		- Workers are allowed to					
		leave the farm's premises at					
		the end of their shifts.					
		- Spouses and children of					
		contracted workers are not					
		forced to work on the farm.					
		- The farm does not					
		participate in or allow					
		human trafficking.					

44	Labor	Discrimination	a)	There are no workers.	on/a	[No specific changes to Version	
	rights		b)	Full compliance with the	o3*	I.0 have yet been proposed]	
		No discrimination or	ĺ	listed conditions.		, , , -	
		disrespectful treatment of	c)	Less than full compliance	о0		
		workers, including working		with the listed conditions.			
		household members (ILO					
		Convention 100, 111). All of					
		the following conditions are					
		met:					
		- No discrimination on the					
		basis of gender, ethnic					
		background, national origin,					
		religion, disability, sexual					
		orientation, pregnancy,					
		worker organization					
		membership, or political					
		affiliation with regard to					
		hiring, remuneration,					
		benefits, training,					
		advancement, discipline,					
		termination, retirement, or					
		any other employment-					
		related decision.					
		- No job-related medical					
		testing as a condition of					
		employment (except lawful					
		drug testing).					
		- No behavior, gesture,					
		language, or physical					
		contact that is sexually					
		abusive, coercive, or					
		threatening.					

45	Labor	Freedom of association	a)	There are no workers.	on/a	[No specific changes to Version	
	rights		b)	Full compliance with the	o3*	I.0 have yet been proposed]	
		Workers have the right to	ĺ	listed elements.		, , , , -	
		establish and/or join an	c)	Less than full compliance	о0		
		association of their choice and		with the listed elements.			
		to take part in collective					
		bargaining on working					
		conditions (ILO Convention					
		87, 98). All of the following					
		conditions are met:					
		- Workers can freely					
		establish and join workers'					
		organizations, both internal					
		(such as workers'					
		representations) and					
		external (such as trade					
		unions), and take part in					
		collective bargaining on					
		working conditions.					
		- Labor organizations are					
		allowed to conduct					
		activities on-farm.					
		- Effective functioning of					
		labor organizations is not					
		blocked and representatives					
		of such organizations are					
		not being discriminated					
		against.					
		- The farmer complies with					
		collective bargaining					
		agreements.					

46	Labor	Wages	a)	There are no workers.	on/a	[No specific changes to Version	
	rights		b)	Full compliance with the	o3*	I.0 have yet been proposed]	
		Wages and benefits of workers:		listed elements.			
		- meet or exceed the	c)	Less than full compliance	о0		
		minimum required under		with the listed elements.			
		local and national laws,					
		- are paid in a timely manner					
		and on a regular basis, and					
		<ul> <li>are paid in a legal currency,</li> </ul>					
		or in another form					
		acceptable to workers					
		without creating any form					
		of dependency.					

# ANNEX A: LEVELS OF DATA COLLECTION FOR RECORD KEEPING

# Delineation between levels of indicators according to data quality

Category	Type of data	Who collects the data	Scale	Purpose
Level I	Qualitative (accuracy of data is not verified)	Farmer	<ul> <li>One cropping season</li> <li>One field</li> <li>One household</li> </ul>	Farmer learns basic record keeping skills     Farmer conducts self-check on performance     Comparison of one field over time     Minimum record keeping required for an auditor to verify compliance
Level 2	Semi-quantitative (prescribed methods; accuracy of data is verified)	Farmer group; Implementing agency	One cropping season Group of fields Group of farmers	<ul> <li>Implementing agency assesses priorities, monitors progress</li> <li>Comparison of individual farm(er)s within a group</li> <li>SRP uses data to refine the SRP Standard</li> </ul>
Level 3	Quantitative (measurement with instruments; accuracy of data is verified)	Scientists	Two or more cropping seasons (including non-rice) Contiguous group of fields (landscape) or larger Farmer group or larger	Improving the sustainability of farming practices by monitoring trends over time     Comparison across countries

### ANNEX B: RISK ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This soil and water quality risk assessment sheet is to be used along with the Standard, particularly for Requirements 4 and 10. If all answers are "no", the farm is considered to be at **low risk** for any of the most common problems with soil or water quality. If any question is answered "yes", actions are suggested in the table below to address that particular risk.

Question	No	Yes	If yes, recommended action
Section A: Soil contamination risks			
I. Has any part of your land been used for			Learn as much as possible about the type of
any of the following during the past 50 years?			waste that has been disposed on your soil and
- Sewage sludge application (cadmium is			the process that was used to produce it.
most likely hazard)			Check soil quality by having the soil tested for
- Industrial waste disposal			the contaminants that are most likely to be
- Artisanal or industrial mining (mercury,			present in the waste. If you have no
cadmium, lead, arsenic are most likely			information about the type of waste, test soil
hazards)			quality for cadmium, arsenic, mercury, and
- Mine drainage (mercury, cadmium, lead,			lead, and persistent organic pollutants. If the
arsenic are most likely hazards)			testing laboratory shows a value that is higher
- Battery recycling or disposal (cadmium,			than the normal range for any test, seek
lead, mercury are most likely hazards)			advice about remediation. If the tests show
2. Is your land adjacent to a busy road (like a			nothing out of range, there is no action
highway, expressway)? (cadmium and lead			needed, except to repeat the soil test once
from automobile exhaust are most likely			every 5 years (if the waste production has
hazards)			stopped) or yearly (if the waste production is
3. Is your land located downwind from a			continuing).
coal-powered electrical plant (within 5 km)?			
(mercury is most likely hazard)			
4. Is your land located downstream from an			
active or former water treatment plant,			
livestock (including poultry) production			
facility, or fisheries operation?			
5. Have any of the following products been			If the product is currently being used on your
used on your land during the past 50 years?			land, discontinue it and seek expert advice
<ul> <li>Cadmium-containing fungicides (e.g.</li> </ul>			about effective alternatives. Find out as much
cadmium carbonate, cadmium chloride,			as possible about how much of the
cadmium succinate, cadmium sebacate,			agrochemical was used and when (for how
others: look for "cad" in the name)			many years, ending when). Test the soil for
<ul> <li>Mercury-containing fungicides (e.g.</li> </ul>			the contaminant of concern. If the tests show
phenyl mercuric acetate, calomel			dangerous levels of contamination: a) seek
chloride, mercury chloride, others: look			expert advice about remediation of the soil; b)
for "merc" or "calo" in the product			test the rice produced on this land for the
name)			same contaminant; c) make and implement a
- Arsenic-containing pesticides (e.g.			plan for mitigating risk to yourself (from direct
arsenic acid, arsenic trioxide, arsonate,			contact with the soil) and to consumers of the rice you produce. Repeat soil testing as
arsenite, aresonic acid, note: usually			required by the remediation plan, eventually
there is no clue in the product name)	1		decreasing to once every 5 years.
- Phosphate fertilizer from a high-			decidasing to once every 3 years.
cadmium source	+	-	
<b>6.</b> Have there been any reports of groundwater or surface water contamination			
in your region (with arsenic, cadmium,			
mercury, or anything else)?			
mercury, or anything eise):	1		

7. Has your irrigation source ever tested outside the normal limits for any contaminant?	
Section B: Salinity risks	
8. Has your irrigation source ever had high salinity levels?	
<b>9.</b> Is your land located within 3 km of a body of salt water?	Check soil and irrigation water for salinity at least once per year, especially towards the
10. Has your land received direct salt water intrusion within the past 5 years? (e.g., flood, typhoon waves, tsunami, etc.)	end of the dry season. Seek expert advice on mitigation options if soil or water tests show salinity levels of concern (the laboratory doing
II. Does your land experience tide-related changes in water table?	the test will know the levels of concern for that particular test).
<b>12.</b> Does your water table depth change by more than 10 cm between seasons?	
13. Have there been any government or	
community warnings in your area about soil	
or water salinization?	
<b>14.</b> Does your irrigation source get depleted towards the end of the dry season?	

### ANNEX C: BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS

### Reference document:

ASEAN Guidelines on the Regulation, Use and Trade of Biological Control Agents (BCA), April 2014. https://www.asean-agrifood.org/?wpfb\_dl=57

Appendix I of this document includes a list of the biological control agents that are registered in ASEAN Member States.

ANNEX D: REFERENCE INFORMATION ON TIMING OF HARVEST

[Placeholder]