Sustainable Rice Platform Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation

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This document represents version 3.0 of the SRP Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation. It is the result of the dedicated work of the SRP Working Groups on Cultivation, Social & Economy, and Carbon. The development of this standard involved extensive consultations with relevant experts beyond SRP members in the rice sector and social field, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach to sustainable rice cultivation.

Disclaimer

The views expressed in this document are those of the Sustainable Rice Platform and may not in any circumstance be regarded as representing an official position of the organizations involved.

About the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP)

The Sustainable Rice Platform e.V. (SRP) is a global multi-stakeholder alliance comprising over 100 institutional members from public, private, research, civil society and the financial sector. Co-convened by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and private sector partners. SRP works with its members and partners to transform the global rice sector by improving smallholder livelihoods, reducing the social, environmental and climate footprint of rice production, and by offering the global rice market an assured supply of sustainably produced rice.

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BACKGROUND

In 2015, the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) launched the world's first Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation along with a set of Performance Indicators. These tools were designed to benchmark and objectively compare the sustainability of various rice systems. Together, they serve as a working definition for sustainable rice production, providing a foundation for policymakers and the global rice supply chain to adopt sustainable best practices on a wide scale.

The SRP Standard was developed over a two-year period with broad stakeholder participation. The first public version of the SRP Standard (Version 1.0) was released for field-testing in October 2015. SRP members and external stakeholders conducted pilots using the SRP Standard (Version 1.0) with farmers in diverse agro-ecological contexts over a period of one to two crop seasons. Data and farmer feedback from these field pilots provided invaluable guidance in refining the Standard.

In 2017, SRP launched a review process using the ISEAL Standard-Setting Code of Good Practice. The objective of the revision was to improve the clarity, consistency, and utility of Version 1.0 and to respond to common issues identified during field-testing. SRP held a Standard and Performance Indicators Revision Workshop in Bali, Indonesia in August 2017, followed by an open online public consultation from September to November 2017 to identify areas for potential revision and proposed changes. Inputs were assessed and incorporated during December 2017 to November 2018, in consultation with members of the SRP Working Group on Farmer Support, Performance Measurement, and Assurance, together with external experts.

The SRP Standard (Version 2.0) was launched at the SRP 8th Plenary Meeting and General Assembly in Siem Reap, Cambodia on January 2019. Further clarifications in the wording of requirement 2 (Record keeping) are reflected in the SRP Standard Version 2.1, launched in January 2020. No changes have been made to scoring or thresholds. SRP Standard Version 2.2 was launched in August 2023, incorporating user feedback to refine wording, correct typographical errors, and enhance overall clarity.

The next review of the SRP Standard (resulting in Version 4.0) is planned for 2030, while minor revisions may be announced in the interim at SRP's discretion to reflect new scientific knowledge and latest best practice recommendations.

SRP wishes to extend its heartfelt thanks to the individual experts who joined the SRP Standard revision working groups and the stakeholders who provided valuable consultations throughout the process.

Acknowledgements
We would like to thank all stakeholders, including policymakers, rice producers, researchers, and industry partners, for their invaluable contributions to the development and continuous improvement of these standards and tools. Your collaboration and dedication are vital to advancing sustainable rice cultivation globally.

INTRODUCTION

To effectively monitor progress and impact in sustainable rice cultivation, SRP offers policymakers and the global rice supply chain a proven set of instruments to facilitate wide-scale adoption of sustainable best practices in the global rice sector, including the following closely interlinked instruments:

1. **SRP Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation**, a framework with 44 requirements structured under eight major themes.
2. **SRP Performance Indicators for Sustainable Rice Cultivation**, quantitative measures to assess sustainability impacts at the farm level. The initial set was released in April 2015, with the latest version (2.1) launched in January 2020, and subject to revision following the Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation version 3.0.
3. **SRP Assurance Scheme**, launched in December 2019 to demonstrate compliance with the SRP Standard and measure impact using the Performance Indicators. Significant updates were introduced in Version 2.0 (effective January 2024) to enhance efficiency and transparency.
4. **SRP Internal Management System (IMS) Standard**, designed to help producer groups manage and monitor compliance with sustainable rice practices. The IMS Standard Version 1.1 was introduced in November 2023 to align with the updated Assurance Scheme.

By using these interlinked instruments, SRP aims to promote and verify the adoption of sustainable rice cultivation practices globally. The continuous refinement of these tools ensures they remain relevant and effective in driving sustainability in the rice sector.

THE SRP STANDARD ON SUSTAINABLE RICE CULTIVATION (VERSION 3.0)

Scope

The Standard applies to all farm-level processes in rice production, including postharvest processes under the producer's control. The Standard can be applied by an individual of all genders, smallholder producer groups, as well as large producers, and focuses on ensuring relevance, practicality, equality and impact, especially for smallholder in developing countries.

If applied by an individual producer with multi-plots or a smallholder group, an internal management system (IMS) is required to support producers in implementing the SRP Standard, measuring results, and identifying measures for continuous improvement. This process is guided by the SRP Internal Management System (IMS) Standard, which outlines the structural and operational requirements, and the SRP Internal Management System (IMS) Guidelines, provide practical instructions on how to implement and manage the system effectively.

It is important to protect the integrity and core requirements of the SRP Standard while maximizing its relevance and practical applicability within diverse national contexts - including production systems, agroecological environments, socio-ecological circumstances and legal and regulatory frameworks. While the Standard offers normative guidance, practitioners may need locally relevant guidance on appropriate best practice recommendations that support the requirements of the Standard. National Interpretation Guidelines may therefore be developed to serve as a bridge between the global standard and local field application using SRP Protocol for Developing National or Regional Interpretation Guidelines.

Structure

The Standard comprises 44 requirements structured under eight themes (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Themes and Requirements in the SRP Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation

Each requirement in the Standard is aimed at achieving one or more of the SRP Performance Indicators. The links between the requirements in the Standard and the Performance Indicators are shown below (Table 1). These relationships are also made explicit in the impact column of the Standard.

Table 1. Relationships between the SRP Standard Requirements and the SRP Performance Indicators

SRP STANDARD	SRP PERFORMANCE INDICATOR											
REQUIREMENT	1 Profitability: Net Income	2 Labor productivity	3 Productivity: Grain yield	4 Water use efficiency	5 Nutrient use efficiency: N	6 Nutrient use efficiency: P	7 Biodiversity	8 Greenhouse gas emissions	9 Food safety	10 Worker health and safety	11 Child labor & youth engagement	12 Women's empowerment
1 Cropping calendar	X		X									
2 Recording and preserving information	X		X									
3 Training	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

4 Innovative climate change mitigation technology								x				
5 Food Safety: Heavy Metals									x			
6 Soil salinity	x		x	x								
7 Land conversion and biodiversity							x	x				
8 Invasive species							x					
9 Leveling	x		x	x			x					
10 Quality rice seeds	x		x									
11 Water management	x		x	x				x				
12 Irrigation system at community level				x								
13 Inbound water quality				x					x			
14 Groundwater extraction				x								
15 Drainage				x			x					
16 Nutrient management (organic, inorganic)	x		x		x	x	x	x				
17 Organic fertilizer choice	x		x		x	x		x				
18 Inorganic fertilizer choice	x		x		x	x		x				
19 Integrated pest management	x		x				x		x			
20 Timing of harvest	x		x						x			
21 Harvest equipment									x			
22 Drying time	x		x						x			
23 Drying technique	x		x						x			
24 Rice storage	x		x						x			
25 Rice stubble					x	x		x				
26 Rice straw					x	x		x				
27 Safety instruction and first aid										x		
28 Tools and equipment										x		x
29 Safe use of mechanization										x		
30 Pesticide applicators										x		
31 Personal protective equipment (PPE)										x		
32 Washing and changing										x		
33 Applicator restrictions										x		
34 Re-entry time										x		
35 Storage of agricultural hazardous substances and chemicals									x	x		
36 Agricultural hazardous substance disposals										x		
37 Child labor											x	
38 Hazardous works											x	
39 Education											x	
40 Forced labors												
41 Working Condition		x								x		
42 Discrimination										x	x	x
43 Freedom of association										x	x	x
44 Wages										x	x	x

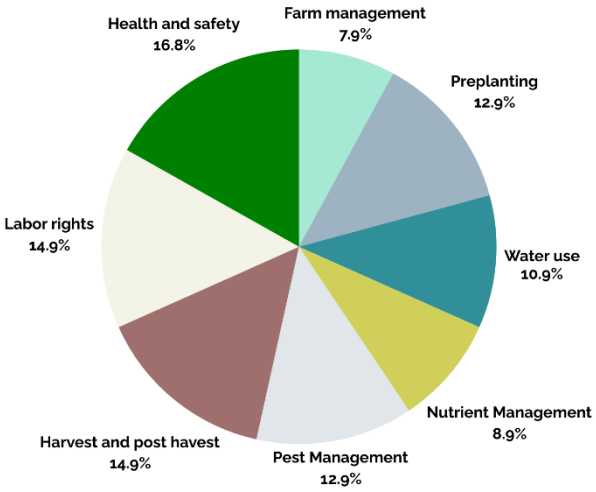
Scoring

The Standard allows for step-wise compliance to encourage and reward progress toward full compliance. All requirements have several possible levels of compliance. This allows for the Standard to be used both for assessment and as a directional improvement tool to promote producer adoption. These different levels are available in recognition that improving producer compliance takes time and can be a challenging process.

Each level of compliance corresponds to a number of points. The highest compliance level in most requirements scores 3 points. Most requirements have additional intermediate compliance levels with 2 points or 1 point. All requirements have made explicit the lowest level of compliance, scoring zero points. There are a few exceptions to the maximum scores per requirement. Requirement 16 on Nutrient management has a maximum of 6 points, and all requirements in the Health and safety theme have a maximum score of 2 points, except for Requirement 27 on Safety instruction and first aid, which has a maximum score of 3 points.

Three new requirements have been added to the standard to ensure balanced weighting across the different themes. Requirement 4, Innovative Climate Change Mitigation Technology, carries a maximum of 2 points with no threshold, serving as a bonus to reward producers who adopt innovative solutions to mitigate climate change. Requirement 29, Safe Use of Mechanization, has a maximum score of 2 points, while Requirement 41, Working Condition has a maximum score of 3 points. The relative weighting per theme is illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2. SRP Standard Weighting by Theme



The total score against the Standard is presented on a 0-100 scale. This score is based on the total number of points a producer has scored, divided by the maximum achievable number of points (140), multiplied by 100.

$$\text{Score Standard (0- 100)} = \frac{\text{Total numbers of points corresponding to actual performance x 100}}{\text{Maximum number of points possible}}$$

Certain requirements may be non-applicable in some situations; these will be excluded from the scoring.

Claims

The SRP name and logo are registered trademarks and any use, such as a claim referring to the SRP Standard, needs to comply fully with the relevant provisions set out in the SRP Assurance Scheme and SRP Brand Manual & Claims Guidelines.

The SRP Standard allows for the evaluation of producers according to their level of implementation of sustainable rice cultivation practices. This supports two objectives:

1. Defining what is sustainable

The SRP Standard offers a framework to enable users to claim that their rice is sustainably cultivated or sourced. Such a claim must be supported by verification that all defined sustainability thresholds are met. SRP has set specific thresholds for minimum scores and mandatory compliance levels for each requirement to support the claim of 'sustainably cultivated rice. Third-party verification by qualified auditors is required to ensure credibility, SRP aims to meet the premier standards of global sustainability claims, making it relevant and credible across diverse markets. The SRP Standard's holistic approach covers environmental, social, and economic viability, including aspects like water management, soil health, pest management, nutrient management, harvest & post-harvest, fair labor practices, and financial resilience.

2. Promoting improvement

The SRP recognizes that many producers are already on the path of working towards sustainable rice cultivation, and that improving sustainability performance is an incremental process. In this version, SRP introduces the concept of Aspiring Producers/Producer Groups, who can make claims that they are working towards sustainable rice cultivation under specific conditions outlined in Table 2. SRP has set a minimum required score and a set of mandatory requirements to guide and reward progress. The mandatory requirements that must be achieved to meet a claim of "Working toward sustainable rice cultivation" are 5, 7, 19.1-19.6, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 which relate to biodiversity, farmers´ health, food safety and children welfare. Continuous improvements should be demonstrated to maintain such a claim by any supply chain actor.

The essential compliance level (threshold) for each requirement in the SRP Standard is indicated by an asterisk (*) next to the corresponding level of compliance. A claim of sustainable rice cultivation can only be made if all mandatory thresholds are met, and a minimum score of 90% is achieved.

In line with these objectives, the SRP Standard allows the following claims. The SRP has defined the conditions needed to meet for each claim level (see Table 2 and Assurance Scheme).

Table 2. Claims and Conditions

CLAIM	NAME	CONDITION TO INITIALLY MEET THIS CLAIM LEVEL	CONDITIONS TO CONTINUE TO MEET THIS CLAIM LEVEL IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS
Sustainably cultivated rice	SRP Verified Producer/ Producer Group	• Achieve a minimum score of 90 points or above on the 1-100 scale and • Meet the essential compliance level (threshold) for all applicable requirements	Maintain the level of compliance indicated in the left-hand column
Working toward sustainable rice cultivation	Aspiring Producer/ Producer Group	• Achieve a minimum score of 50 points or above on the 1-100 scale (50–89) and • Meet the essential compliance level (threshold) for mandatory requirements relating to biodiversity, farmers' health, food safety and children welfare (if requirements are applicable)	• Maintain or improve overall score on second year • Meet essential compliance level (threshold) for all mandatory requirements • Continue receiving the "Progress Recognition Statement" on second year if the above conditions are met. • Verified in third year • The "Progress Recognition Statement" only available in year 1 and year 2.

Figure 3. SRP Scoring Claims

SRP allows development of nationally appropriate interpretations of the Standard to provide additional specifications according to the relevant national legal and regulatory framework and local production contexts. However, SRP National Interpretation Guidelines must maintain the scoring system and minimum mandatory compliance levels (thresholds) to ensure equivalence of claims.

Any communication on claims must comply with the SRP Brand Manual & Claim Guidelines as well as SRP Assurance Scheme, which defines how actors can measure compliance, demonstrate improvements, and use SRP trademarks (claims or logos). Use of the SRP label and on-pack claim must obtain SRP approval prior to use, in accordance with the SRP Brand Manual & Claims Guidelines. Only SRP members and farmer organizations are entitled to seek approval for SRP trademark use in relation to verification claims, or value statements on compliance or improvement based on the SRP Assurance Scheme.

List of definitions

Alternate wetting and drying (AWD): A water management practice where irrigation is applied at intermittent intervals, resulting in alternating wet and dry soil conditions. AWD under the SRP standard refers to implementing single or multiple drying events during the cultivation period. An eligible drying cycle is:

1. A drying cycle that starts after 2 weeks after transplanting or 4 weeks after wet seeding
2. Terminal drainage will not be counted as a drying cycle as part of AWD
3. Demonstration of evidence that water depth falls to approximately 15 cm below the surface of the field during each drying event, for example, using field water tube or through sensors.

Analysis of sustainable practices: the examination and evaluation of agricultural methods and procedures that aim to maintain or enhance environmental, economic, and social sustainability. This analysis helps identify practices that promote long-term productivity, minimize negative environmental impacts, and support social well-being. It may involve:

- **Assessing Farming Techniques**: Examining how different farming techniques, such as crop rotation, organic farming, or integrated pest management, contribute to sustainability.
- **Evaluating Resource Use**: Analyzing the efficiency and sustainability of resource use, including water, fertilizer, and energy.
- **Measuring Environmental Impact**: Monitoring the impact of farming practices on soil health, water quality, biodiversity, and greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Social and Economic Factors**: Considering the social and economic aspects, such as fair labor practices, gender equality, and economic viability for producers.

This comprehensive analysis helps organizations identify best practices and areas for improvement, ensuring that farming systems are sustainable in the long term.

Biochar[1]: A high-carbon, charcoal-like material created by heating waste organic matter (biomass) to high temperatures with low oxygen.

Broad spectrum insecticide: An insecticide designed to eliminate a wide variety of insect species and can be harmful to beneficial insects. These insecticides are not selective, meaning they can impact many different insects in the environment. Common examples include chemicals like organophosphates, carbamates, pyrethroids, and neonicotinoids.

Child labor: Children engaged in hazardous child labor, or children below 15 working on commercial farms. Non-hazardous activities of young workers on family farms are excluded.

Command area: Total area that can be economically irrigated via an irrigation system or scheme without considering the limitation on the quantity of available water. It includes otherwise uncultivable areas (e.g., ponds, residential areas).

Continuously flooded production system: Rice paddies cultivated in water-logged soils where the land is flooded before puddling, then continuously flooded until crop maturity (i.e., a few days before harvesting).

Crop calendar: A written plan and schedule of the cropping season from the fallow

period and land preparation, to crop establishment and maintenance, to harvest and storage. A crop calendar allows producers to plan for input purchase and use, determine labor requirements, organize contractors, and other aspects of farm management.

Crop rotation: The practice of growing a series of crops in the same area in sequenced seasons. A crop rotation may span a period of more than one year if multiple crop types are included in a sequential schedule that takes more than one year to complete (e.g., a rice-sugarcane rotation where the sugarcane is grown for 12 to 18 months following rice).

Crop stimulant or a bio-stimulant[2]: wide and growing array of microbial and non-microbial compounds that can be applied to seed, plant or soil to enhance the growth of a crop. Bio-stimulants work by stimulating plant nutrition processes independently of the product's nutrient content, improving nutrient use efficiency, stress tolerance, quality traits or the availability of confined nutrients in soil or rhizosphere.

Cropping season: Duration of a single crop. For rice crops the cropping season generally starts with land preparation and includes seeding either into a nursery or directly into the field and ends after the fallow period following the harvest.

Deforestation: Direct human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land.

Direct seeding: The process of establishing a rice crop from seeds sown in the field rather than by transplanting seedlings from the nursery. Crops can be surface-broadcasted (wet or dry), drill-seeded or broadcasted and incorporated when sown on dry fields.

Drainage: Natural or artificial removal of surface water and sub-surface water from the field or landscape.

Dry land: zones where precipitation is balanced by evaporation from surfaces and by transpiration by plants (evapotranspiration). The United Nations Environment Program defines drylands as tropical and temperate areas with an aridity index of less than 0.65.

Ecosystem services: Benefits generated or provided by ecosystems that contribute to humans' life and wellbeing. Ecosystem services are grouped into four broad categories: provisioning, such as the production of food and water; regulating, such as the control of climate and disease; supporting, such as nutrient cycles and oxygen production; and cultural, such as spiritual and recreational benefits.

Effective puddling: Tillage process that turns water-rich soil into soft structureless mud. The effectiveness is measured as the decrease in the rice season's total or vertical percolation (i.e., passing through) of water.

Farm: All land and facilities used for agricultural production and processing activities covered by a single management entity and using the same operational procedures.

Highly hazardous pesticide (HHP): as defined by the FAO/WHO 2016 Guidelines on Highly Hazardous Pesticides: Guidelines on highly hazardous pesticides. International code of conduct on pesticide management

Integrated pest management (IPM): The careful consideration of all available pest

control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human and animal health and/or the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms.

Invasive species: 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.

Irrigation: A farm system where the supply of water to land or crops is controlled and intentional, with mutual understanding among main actors (e.g., government, service providers, communities, producers) on when producers or producer groups will receive water.

Irrigated production system—flood-prone: A farm system where: (1) there are low-lying areas that are flooded by river overflow, rain, or tidal inflow, where water remains stagnant for three weeks or more but not the continuous flooding throughout the season; and (2) there are irrigation cycles which are controlled and intentional, with mutual understanding among main actors (e.g., government, service providers, communities, producers) on when producers or producer groups will receive water.

Irrigated production system—not flood-prone: A farm system where (1) irrigation is controlled and intentional, with mutual understanding among main actors (e.g., government, service providers, communities, producers) on when producers or producer groups will receive water, and (2) there are areas where water stagnation can be managed and there are intentional irrigation events.

Key Biodiversity Area™[3]: 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 and 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 is served by the KBA secretariat hosted jointly by BirdLife International and the International Union for Conservation of Nature. See World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas™:

Large farms: A producer or a group of producers who manage a total accumulative planted area of rice exceeding 10 hectares (ha), that have some mechanization for rice cultivation.

Methanotrophs: A type of bacteria that play a crucial role in the oxidation of methane (CH_4), a significant greenhouse gas. They utilize methane as their primary carbon and energy source, converting it into less harmful substances. This process is vital for mitigating methane emissions, especially in environments like wetlands and flooded rice fields, which contribute significantly to global methane emissions.

Native Ecosystem: an ecological system made up of plants, animals, and other organisms that naturally occur in a specific region, without human introduction, and have evolved over time to develop intricate relationships with each other and the local environment. Native ecosystems contribute significantly to biodiversity and environmental resilience by providing essential habitats and food sources for native

species, supporting complex interdependencies that sustain the local flora and fauna.

Non-application zones Non-target areas, water bodies (including main irrigation channels), small diversion canals, protected areas, and areas within 5 meters of human activity (including schools, occupied buildings, roads, and pathways). Application of pesticides (biological and chemical) must avoid these zones. To support targeted application, pesticides should be applied in the absence of conditions that may generate drift (e.g., strong winds), when field conditions (e.g., soil moisture, crop health) are ideal for the particular product at the time of application, and according to product label instructions.

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 as a result of long-term storage, during which the product and/or its packaging degrade.

Paddy: refers to rice grains that are still in their harvested state and has not yet had the husk (or hull) removed.

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 and the date of harvest of treated crops or in the treated area.

Primary forest: A forest that has never been logged and that has developed following natural disturbances and under natural processes, regardless of 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).

Producer: The individual, including both men and women, (or organization) responsible for management of the farm or farm estate.

Producer group (or "Group"): A group of producers organized in an association or cooperative or managed by a supply chain partner (such as a miller or exporter) or another entity; also referred to as the "group".

Protected area: A clearly defined, officially designated geographic space, recognized, dedicated, and managed through legal 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.

Rainfed production system: A farm system that is not part of an irrigation system or network, not irrigated through groundwater pumping, and not irrigated though river diversion.

Ramsar Sites: Designated sites that meet the nine Criteria for identifying Wetlands of International Importance under the Convention on Wetlands (1971). The first criterion

refers to sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types, and the remaining eight cover sites of international importance for conserving biological diversity. See the List of Wetlands of International Important (Ramsar List): www.ramsar.org

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.

Rice: A cereal grain that serves as a staple food for a significant portion of the world's population. Initially harvested as paddy, rice is encased in its husk (or hull) and undergoes various processing stages. Removing the husk transforms paddy into different forms such as brown rice and white rice, depending on the extent of milling and processing.

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 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).

Self-saved seeds: Seed materials maintained at farm from previous harvest(s). The process includes: 1) Cleaning and selecting full and uniform seeds after harvest; 2) Drying seeds to 12-14% moisture content; and 3) Storing seeds in sealed airtight containers until ready for planting. If properly stored, self-saved seed may be used within a year.

Short or medium-duration varieties: Short duration varieties mature between 90 and 110 days, and medium varieties in 120–140 days. Varieties maturing in more than 140 days are considered long-duration.

Site-specific (Field-specific): Specific to a given area (e.g., a field). For example, optimal timing of application of nutrients when the plant needs it, in the right amount and at the specific area and root depth.

Smallholder: A producer who relies primarily on family or household labor, including reciprocal workforce exchange with other members of the community. Smallholders cultivate with a total accumulative planted area of rice that is smaller than or equal to 10 hectares (ha).

Social Issue: Social issues could relate to the following:

- **Labor Rights Violations**: Issues like unsafe working conditions, unfair wages, excessive working hours, or denial of workers' rights such as freedom of association.
- **Gender Discrimination:** Unequal treatment or opportunities based on gender, including limited access to training or resources.
- **Child Labor**: Employment of children in hazardous or exploitative conditions that violate international labor standards.
- **Forced Labor**: Situations where workers are coerced or manipulated into working against their will.
- Community Conflicts: Disputes over land use, resource allocation, or negative

environmental impacts affecting local communities.

- **Health and Safety Risks**: Exposure of workers or communities to harmful practices, chemicals, or unsafe conditions during farming operations.

SRP Authorized Trainer: Persons authorized and registered on the SRP webpage who have successfully passed the SRP official training program and calibration to conduct the "Driving Sustainable Rice Cultivation: Understanding the SRP Standard and Performance Indicators".

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, including both men and women, who performs work on a farm or for a producer or producer group and is paid for his or her work. This definition covers all types of workers, including permanent, temporary, migrant, transitory, and piece workers.

Additional guidance

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

If contracted labor or services are used, the contracting party (smallholder, group management, or large farm) remains responsible for compliance by the contractor. For example, if pesticide application is contracted to a service provider by the producer or producer group, the producer or producer group is responsible for compliance with the service provider with relevant requirements (e.g., tools and equipment, training of applicators, personal protective equipment, washing and changing, pesticide applicators, applicator restrictions).

Where written records are required, producers with low levels of literacy may seek the help of their children, group manager, extension workers, or others to develop and maintain written records for relevant requirements (e.g., crop calendar, record keeping).

Icons

Icons are used to suggest the level of inspection for each requirement, as described below. Further details are provided in the SRP Assurance Scheme. These icons are designed to help producer groups clearly understand their responsibilities. If the applicant for verification is an individual producer, the group-level icon does not apply.

This icon indicates that an **individual producer** within a group is responsible for tracking actions and maintaining evidence of compliance. Verification of compliance is conducted at the **farm level**.

This icon indicates that an **Internal Management System (IMS) team** is responsible for tracking action and maintaining evidence of level of compliance. Verification of level of compliance is conducted at the group level (e.g., through the IMS manager or IMS administrator), with additional checks conducted with producers in the group.

Mandatory Compliance Foundations of SRP Standard for Sustainable Rice Cultivation version 3.0

To ensure a credible, transparent, and effective assurance process, the SRP Standard establishes three **Pre-requisite Requirements: Risk Assessment, Grievance Mechanism, and Remediation**. These foundational elements are designed to proactively identify and mitigate risks, provide a structured process for addressing grievances, and ensure corrective actions are taken when needed. These requirements are essential for maintaining accountability and driving continuous improvement in sustainable rice cultivation.

Although these requirements are not scored, they are mandatory for compliance with the SRP Standard. Failure to meet one or more of these pre-requisites will result in an unsuccessful verification audit, as they are critical to safeguarding the integrity of the assurance system and ensuring responsible implementation of the standard.

For smallholder groups, compliance with these mandatory requirements is the responsibility of the IMS (Internal Management System) Manager. The IMS Manager must ensure that all pre-requisite requirements are properly implemented, monitored, and documented to meet SRP verification standards.

Requirement	Compliance
A. RISK ASSESSMENT **This requirement applies to producer group only** To ensure sustainable and responsible practices throughout the rice production process, a risk assessment shall be conducted in line with the SRP Standard. This process aims to identify potential environmental, economic, and social risks at each stage of rice production, from land preparation to post-harvest handling. This assessment should be tailored to the specific size and complexity of the farm operation, aligning with SRP Standard to ensure comprehensive coverage. 1. At a minimum, producer or producer group shall utilize the SRP-prepared risk assessment guidelines from the annex of the SRP Standard. The producer or producer group should then develop a comprehensive risk assessment tailored to the specific farm size and complexity, ensuring all relevant risks are adequately identified and managed. 2. Implement measures to mitigate identified risks and ensure that mitigation strategies are effective and sustainable. **3.** Report findings and actions taken in accordance with SRP requirements. Maintain detailed documentation of the risk assessment and mitigation measures.	☐Yes ☐No

Requirement	Compliance
B. **GRIEVANCE MECHANISM** The producer or producer group shall develop a structured system to receive and address grievances from workers, business partners, and other stakeholders. To meet this requirement, the producer or producer group shall: 1. A formal, documented procedure shall be in place, outlining how grievances can be submitted, reviewed, and resolved. The system should be accessible to all relevant parties, including workers, suppliers, and business partners. This ensures a transparent and standardized approach for addressing concerns. 2. Each grievance must be acknowledged, investigated, and acted upon in a timely manner. The producer or producer group shall ensure that a clear resolution process is in place, guaranteeing that grievances are properly addressed and corrective actions are taken when necessary.	☐Yes ☐No

3. A record shall be kept for each grievance, including details such as the date received, the nature of the issue, actions taken, and the resolution. Proper documentation ensures accountability and should be readily available for verification by auditors during compliance assessments.	

Requirement	Compliance
C. **REMEDIATION** **To prevent social issues from arising,** a proactive monitoring system shall be in place to ensure early identification and management of risks. If any social issues described in the standard are identified, immediate remediation steps must be taken. The remediation system should be closely linked to the grievance mechanism, ensuring accountability and resolution. The following criteria shall be met: 1. Recognize and document the potential social issue, including its context and impact, ensuring a clear understanding of the risks involved. 2. Establish a continuous monitoring system to proactively identify potential social issues before they escalate. 3. Immediately implement corrective actions when an issue is identified, ensuring transparency in decision-making and accountability in execution. 4. Provide training to all stakeholders to enhance awareness of social issues and promote appropriate behaviors that align with SRP standards. 5. Set up support systems for those affected by social issues, ensuring access to resources and assistance for resolution and recovery. 6. Conduct regular reviews of the monitoring and remediation processes, assessing effectiveness and making necessary adjustments to improve outcomes. 7. Maintain detailed documentation of all actions taken, keeping clear records of identified issues, remediation steps, and final outcomes, ensuring compliance and accessibility for verification by auditors.	☐Yes ☐No

REQUIREMENTS OF THE SRP STANDARD FOR SUSTAINABLE RICE CULTIVATION (VERSION 3.0)

For each requirement an essential minimum performance level (threshold) has been defined. This level is indicated for each requirement by an asterisk (*) next to the level of compliance. Together with an overall score of 90% or more, these thresholds must be met in order to claim, "Sustainably Cultivated Rice".

All rice production activities must adhere to national laws and local regulations governing agricultural practices, labor, food safety and environmental standards. Compliance with the applicable law and regulation shall be demonstrated prior or during the third-party assessment to ensure that all sustainability claims are substantiated and credible. In cases where there is a conflict between the standard and the law or regulation, the stricter requirement will apply.

FARM MANAGEMENT			
Impact	**Requirement**	**Level of compliance**	**Points**
Profitability Productivity	**1. CROPPING CALENDAR** A written crop calendar is developed in advance for each cropping season. • This calendar should provide a comprehensive schedule of rice cultivated practices based on crop growth stages, including expected implementation dates to guide producers through all stages of rice cultivation. • The actual implementation should be recorded in producer record keeping as per requirement #2 RECORDING AND PRESERVING INFORMATION. • The calendar should be flexible and updated as needed to account for changing circumstances such as weather conditions or pest problems. The calendar should include the following key components: 1. Timely scheduling key activities such as land preparation, planting date, harvest date and crop management activities. 2. Management of fertilizer application (e.g., split application and timing) and water management (e.g., irrigation schedule). 3. Regular monitoring pest threats and damage levels, including activities like surveying rice fields to identify and count pest species. 4. Planning for hiring labor or agricultural services such as agricultural	a) Crop calendar includes the expected and actual dates for all activities listed in the requirement. b) Crop calendar includes the expected and actual dates for activities 1, 2, 3, and 4, only c) Crop calendar includes the expected and actual dates for activity 1, 2, and 3 or 1, 4, and 5 only. d) Nothing or less than 3 components are applied. 	3 2 1* 0

	machinery to ensure timely completion of tasks. 5. Incorporate plans for crop diversification (such as integrating legumes or implementing rotation systems). This promotes soil fertility, pest management, and farm resilience, aligning with multiple SRP Performance Indicators. For upland rice systems, emphasize sustainable cultivation through effective crop rotation strategies.		

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity	**2. RECORDING AND PRESERVING INFORMATION** Maintain records of rice cultivation for each cropping season, including the actual implementation date of each activity. These records should include both basic information that are easily collected by producers and include data at the intermediate information level which may require collection by Internal Management System or external partners for more detailed data collection. The introduction of digital tools for data recording is encouraged but should be adapted to the local context to avoid exacerbating digital literacy gaps. **Basic information (if applicable):** 1. Size of farming area (in local units) 2. Seed variety 3. Production costs (including land, labor, seed, agrochemicals, water, services) 4. Number of irrigations during and after land preparation 5. Fertilizer applied (number of times applied, amount applied, synthetic or organic, source of fertilizer used) 6. Pesticide applied (number of times applied, active ingredient, amount of pesticide per area, timing of application, name of pest) 7. Implementation date of each activity 8. Amount of paddy harvested	**Smallholder:** a) Records are kept of applicable data at the intermediate level. b) Records are kept of applicable data using a mix of basic and intermediate data levels. c) Records are kept of applicable data at the basic data level. d) No records are kept.  **Large Farm:** a) Records are kept of applicable data at the intermediate level. b) Records are kept of applicable data using a mix of basic and intermediate data levels. c) Records are kept of applicable data at the basic data level. d) No records are kept. 	3 2 1* 0 3 2* 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	9. Sales price of paddy **Intermediate Information (if applicable):** 1. Basic quantitative information should be converted to international units (SI system or units accepted by the SI system), such as hectares for area, kilograms for weight, liters for volume, and US dollars for expenses. 2. Basic quantitative data should be recorded with gender disaggregation. This enables organizations to better understand the unique contributions and challenges of each gender within the production process, supporting more targeted and equitable interventions. In-depth Information for Analysis of Sustainable Practices (all items below should be recorded): • Water management: Recording irrigation water volume, total rainfall, the number of days of flooding, and the number and duration of international events. • Nutrient management: This includes recording of the nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) content of fertilizers applied, as well as the amount and type of organic material incorporated into the soil. • Pest management: Recording pest damage data and the application of all pest management practices and pest control products used. *Training record: Document training session of health and safety, including separate washing procedures for pesticide-contaminated clothing and awareness of chemical use guidelines. Recording this information ensures proper handling and safe use of pesticide.* *For specific details on basic and intermediate data level measuring units please refer to the SRP Performance Indicators.*		

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
All	**3. TRAINING** To ensure effective training and compliance with the SRP Standard, producer or producer group shall implement a structured approach that covers key aspects of training. The training plan must be developed based on risks identified in risk assessments and corresponding mitigation plans, ensuring all workers, including seasonal workers and family members involved in farm operations, receive appropriate information. Below are the criteria that should be adhered to: 1. A structured training plan must be in place, with training provided at least every three (3) years to ensure calibration and refresh farmers' knowledge and skill. 2. Training records must be maintained and made accessible for audits. 3. To ensure quality and consistency, SRP Standard training must be delivered by SRP Authorized Trainers or farmer trainers who have received training from Authorized Trainers 4. Topics for the training plan should include the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and pesticide risk reduction concepts as per the IPM requirements, soil health, nutrient management and strategies to minimize environmental and health impact. 5. Farmers are expected to apply the knowledge gained from these sessions in their farming practices. 6. The training plan should be gender inclusive, developed based on assessment results, including internal and external assessments, and tailored to farmers' needs while considering SRP compliance challenges and literacy levels. 7. Introduce the "Farming as a Business[4]" concept to improve levels of compliance related to profitability and economic sustainability. This includes training in business management, financial planning, market access, and	a) Farmer demonstrates full compliance with all criteria. b) Meet Criteria 1, 2, 3 and 4. c) Meet Only Criteria 2, 3 and 4. d) Farmer does not comply with one or more of criteria 2, 3 or 4 	3 2 1* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	economic sustainability practices. *Specific themes, such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and farming as a business, should be taught by experts specializing in those areas.*		

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Greenhouse gas emissions	**4. INNOVATIVE CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION TECHNOLOGY/ SOLUTION** Producer or producer group who implement and demonstrate the effectiveness of innovative technologies or methods that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions should be recognized and rewarded. Eligible technologies or practices need to be: 1) not already included or part of the current Standard. 2) has been approved by the SRP Technical committee (based on the data provided). 3) reduce GHG emissions and/or enhance carbon sequestration such as but are not limited to, improved water management, low-emission fertilizers, renewable energy sources, use of methanotrophs or other sustainable practices. For any proposed technology, one must provide verifiable data on specific technology or products and demonstrate the application as per solution provider/ government recommended protocol to address climate change in accordance with SRP standards. This data must be made available for verification by auditors. ***In detail, please check Annex D.***	a) The farmer has fully implemented **multiple** unique innovative climate change mitigation technologies or methods and can provide complete, verifiable data demonstrating reduction in emissions > 5% in reduction from the baseline. The data is available for third-party assessment. b) The farmer has fully implemented an innovative climate change mitigation technology or method and can provide complete, verifiable data demonstrating > 5% in reduction from the baseline reduction in emissions. The data is available for third-party assessment. 	2 1

PREPLANTING			
Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Food safety	**5. FOOD SAFETY: HEAVY METALS** Producers, producer groups or business partners shall assess the risk of soil contamination[5] from heavy metals such	a) There is proof (not older than 5 years) that the milled grain is safe from heavy metals. b) There is proof (not older than 5 years) (by a group soil analysis or a reliable external source)	3

PREPLANTING			
Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	as arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury, and lead. In the presence of (risk of) soil contamination from heavy metals: 1. Conduct a group level analysis of milled grain in contaminated areas at least every 5 years to ensure safety and compliance. 2. Soil remediation techniques are implemented[6]. Milled grain must be safe from heavy metals. Milled grain is safe when there are no detectable levels of heavy metals in the milled grain as set by international authorities on food safety[7], or by national law or regulations (whichever is stricter).	that the level of heavy metals in the soil of the group or region does not exceed background levels. c) A group risk assessment (not older than 5 years) does not show risk from heavy metal contamination (see Annex A: Risk Assessment Checklist). d) In case of risk, a group level soil analysis is carried out at least every 5 years; in case of the presence of soil contamination from heavy metals, soil remediation techniques are implemented. e) None of the above. 	3 2 1* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Water use efficiency	**6. SOIL SALINITY** Producer, producer groups or business partners shall assess the risk of soil salinity[8] The soil should have a salinity of not more than 3 dS / m and the water should have a salinity of not more than 5 g / L. In the case that the analysis results exceed the specified values, measures must be taken to reduce or adapt include: • Adaptation: Selection of salinity-tolerant varieties. • Adaptation: Monitoring of salinity in field water. • Mitigation: Management of salinity through maintained water pressure in the field • Mitigation: Management of inflow/outflow in quantity and timing to	a) There is documented proof, not older than 3 years (per any method in endnote 8), that: • There is no (risk of) soil salinity within the group or region, or • Soil salinity within the group or region is at an acceptable level (i.e., not in excess of 3 dS/m for soil or 5 g/L for water). b) There is a risk of soil salinity, and the effectiveness of the mitigation or adaptation measures should be monitored through observable improvements in crop health and yield. Farmer is encouraged to document any positive outcomes such as healthier plants and consistent yield levels.	3 3

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	minimize salinity • Adaptation and Mitigation: Expert advice and subsequent action.	c) There is (risk of) soil salinity, and mitigation/ adaptation measures are taken.	1*
		d) None of the above.	0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Biodiversity Greenhouse gas emissions	**7. LAND CONVERSION AND BIODIVERSITY** **Smallholders** 1. Rice growing areas established after 2009[9] shall not impact the environment by causing conversion within proposed native ecosystem sites, protected areas, Ramsar Sites (wetlands), primary forests, or secondary forests (native). 2. At the field level, producer or producer group shall maintain and/or enhance site-specific biodiversity elements, including: • In-field habitat / refuge • Field margins • Non-cropped area • Plant species that support beneficial natural enemies within IPM frameworks • Trees (replanted if harvested or felled, in the same catchment) 3. There has been no conversion of described areas after 2009, and farming practices maintain and/or enhance site-specific biodiversity and ecosystem services. **Large Farm** 4. an individual formal identification and biodiversity risk assessment must be conducted before the first soil systematization for rice production. This process must comply with all applicable legislation, ensuring that all legal requirements, especially those	**Smallholders** a) Meet all criteria from 1 to 3 b) Meet only criteria 1 and 2 c) Meet only criteria 1 d) There has been conversion of described areas after 2009. **Large farms** a) Meet all criteria from 1 to 5, with **supportive** formal stakeholder consultation process with documented proof. b) Meet all criteria from 1 to 5. c) Meet only criteria 1 to 4. d) There has been conversion of described areas after 2009, and there is no risk assessment.	3 2 1* 0 3 2 1* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	pertinent to large farm, are thoroughly addressed; 5. and conduct a formal stakeholder consultation in accordance with Annex B[10], process to support the identification and risk assessment. In the case of group administrators of large producers, shall adhere to the same rules as the individual large farms.		

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Biodiversity	**8. INVASIVE SPECIES** No invasive species (e.g., water hyacinth, golden apple snail) have been introduced intentionally by the producer or producer group since 2009. In the presence of invasive species, producer or producer groups shall manage to limit invasive species and protect local species.	a) No invasive species are introduced intentionally by the farmer or group since 2009. b) Invasive species are introduced intentionally by the farmer/group since 2009; and are effectively managed. c) Invasive species are introduced intentionally by the farmer/group since 2009; and are not effectively managed 	3* 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Water use efficiency Biodiversity	**9. LEVELING** *<u>Instructions</u>: Identify the system that applies to the majority of land under cultivation. SRP standard covers three types of system as follows:* • ***Flat land or terraces*** • ***Sloping land without terraces*** • ***Rainfed (without irrigation)***		
	9.1 RICE CULTIVATED ON FLAT LAND OR ON TERRACES: • If laser leveling is used, the land or terraces are leveled up to 1/1000 within-	a) Land has been leveled up to 1/1000 within-plot slope (confirmed through the elevation survey). b) Land has been leveled manually.	3 3*

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	plot slope. • If laser leveling is not used, visual observation confirms that the field does not have high and low spots when filled with water (i.e., no undulating) and crop stand is uniform in height	c) Land has not been leveled. 	0
	9.2 RICE CULTIVATED ON SLOPING LAND WITHOUT TERRACES • Use physical methods to conserve soil such as planting rice across slopes (contour farming), creating lines to prevent soil erosion) • Utilize cultural soil conservation practices, such as non-invasive cover cropping and mulching. These approaches work together to effectively conserve soil.	a) Both physical and cultural soil conservation practices are used. b) Only physical soil conservation practices are used. c) No soil conservation practices are used. 	3 2* 0
	9.3 RICE CULTIVATED ON RAINFED (WITHOUT IRRIGATION): • No leveling is required, but in the case of sloping land either physical (e.g., contour farming) or cultural (e.g., mulching) soil conservation practices are used.	a) No leveling is required, but in the case of sloping land either physical (e.g., contour farming) or cultural (e.g., mulching) soil conservation practices are used. b) Leveling is required and it is done either manually or with laser c) Levelling is required and it is not done **d)** Leveling is required, but in the case of sloping land no conservation practices are used 	3 2* 0 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity	**10. QUALITY RICE SEEDS** Pure quality seeds are free of weeds seeds, pests, and diseases[11]. Seeds must meet the following criteria	a) Producer uses certified seed that is suitable for local conditions and meets criteria for certified seeds. b) Producer uses seed with quality control that is	3

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	based on their type: • Certified seeds must comply with applicable national law/regulation or the regulation of the destination market. • Non-certified non-self-saved heirloom varieties seeds with quality control (not certified) must meet criteria for varietal purity, be free of weed seeds, pass germination testing, and be stored safely. • Self-saved seeds with quality control must meet criteria including safe storage, rouging (removal of all off-types or mixtures of plants) in the field before harvest, and others. The practice of self-saving seeds should not exceed 3 crop cycles for improved varieties while self-saving seeds of heirloom varieties is incentivized for biodiversity conservation purposes.	suitable for local conditions and meets criteria for seeds with quality control. c) Producer uses self-saved seeds that meet criteria for self-saved seeds with quality control for a maximum of 3 crop cycles.	3 2*
		d) Producer uses: • Uncertified seeds, • Seeds without quality control, • Self-saved seeds without quality control, or • Self-saved seeds for more than 3 crop cycles.	0

WATER USE			
Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Water use efficiency Greenhouse gas emissions	**11. WATER MANAGEMENT** *Instructions: Identify the local production system that applies to the majority of land under cultivation. Respond only for the corresponding requirement for that system:* • ***Rainfed production system (11.1)*** • ***Irrigated production system— flood-prone (11.2)*** • ***Irrigated production system— not flood-prone (11.3)***		
	11.1 RAINFED PRODUCTION SYSTEM Producers follow measures to increase efficiency in water use and management as follows: 1. Start planting at the right time with regular rain according to local climate. 2. Direct seeding or effective puddling, and strong bunds. 3. Use of varieties suitable for local climate (e.g., short or medium-duration varieties). 4. Provision of rainwater storage facility in the area for irrigation.	a) Producer implements any 3 measures. b) Producer implements any 2 measures. c) Producer implements only 1 measure. d) None of the above.	3 2 1* 0

WATER USE			
Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	Note: *The 'right time' for planting refers to the period when regular rainfall is expected, minimizing the need for additional irrigation and supporting efficient water management in rainfed rice cultivation.*		
	11.2 IRRIGATED PRODUCTION SYSTEM— FLOOD-PRONE Producers follow measures to increase water use efficiency and reduce risks as follows: 1. Adjust the rice planting schedule to avoid submergence damage during anticipated flooding periods. 2. At least one dry-down event (i.e., midseason drainage of 7 days drained period/aeration). 3. Land levelling and other practices to improve drainage. Use rice varieties that are tolerant to flooding.	a) Producer implements measure 1 and any two additional measures. b) Producer implements measure 1 and any one additional measure listed. c) Producer implements measure 1 only. d) None of the above. 	3 2 1* 0
	11.3 IRRIGATED PRODUCTION SYSTEM— NOT FLOOD-PRONE Producers follow measures to increase efficiency in water use and management as follow: 1. One dry tillage before flooding if soil is cracked. 2. Leveling and strong bunds. 3. Dry seeding, a puddled system (wet seeding or transplanting), where soaking, puddling, and tillage completed within 1 week. 4. Alternate wetting and drying 5. Use of short or medium-duration varieties with similar yield potential as long duration varieties. 6. Termination of irrigation at least 10- 15 days before harvesting. Note: *In severe water-scare areas additional technologies (e.g., aerobic rice varieties, drip irrigation) may be necessary to maintain sustainable cultivation.*	a) Producer implements all six measures with at least a single drying cycle, b) Producer implements measures 2, 3, 4 and 6 only. c) Producer implements measures 2 and 4 only. d) None of the above. 	3 2 1* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Water use efficiency	**12. IRRIGATION SYSTEM AT COMMUNITY LEVEL** The irrigation system under command of the producer or producer group (supplied by surface and/or ground water) complies with the following criteria: 1. The command area has sufficient internal canals for supply and drainage. 2. There are no leakages in dikes and field canals. 3. Water gates (if any) are functioning well. 4. There is stakeholder involvement in decision making on the irrigation system. 5. Ensure women have formal representation in WUA or irrigation committees. This could be through quotas or policies that guarantee women's seats. 6. Facilitate regular gender-sensitive consultations with stakeholders and their involvement in the irrigation system	a) Producer produces under rainfed conditions (no irrigation). b) All criteria are met. c) Any four of the listed criteria are met. d) Any two of the listed criteria are met e) None of the above. 	n/a 3 2* 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Water use efficiency Food safety	**13. INBOUND WATER QUALITY** Inbound water is obtained from clean sources that are free of biological, saline, and heavy metal contamination[12] [13]. Farmer shall conduct a risk-based assessment annually to determine potential contamination risks. If contamination risks are identified, a minimum water quality test must be conducted, covering biological contaminants, salinity levels, and heavy metals[14]. In addition, farmers should also demonstrate that inbound water is free from heavy metal contamination or, alternatively, provide proof that grains are free from heavy metals. In the presence of (risks of) contaminated	a) Producer produces under rainfed conditions (no irrigation). b) A risk-based assessment is conducted annually. If contamination risks are identified, testing is performed, and appropriate corrective actions (e.g., filtration, source change, or crop variety adjustment) are implemented. Farmers also demonstrate that either inbound water or harvested grain is free from heavy metals. c) A risk-based assessment is conducted annually; if risks are identified, a minimum water quality test is conducted	n/a 3 2

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	water, a minimum water quality test must be conducted or based on the test results, corrective measures should be taken, such as installation of a filtration system or selection of alternative varieties should be considered. Note: *Irrigation water contains dissolved salts and impurities that can harm crops, soil, and irrigation systems. These impurities include chemical substances, suspended solids, and bacteria, which can cause emitter blockages and health risks (sourced from FAO).*	covering biological, salinity, and heavy metals. There is mitigation plan and it is implemented if contamination is found. d) A basic risk assessment is conducted annually, if risks are identified, a minimum water quality test is conducted covering biological, salinity, and heavy metals. However, no mitigation is implemented if contamination is found. e) No risk assessment is conducted; water quality is unknown; no testing or mitigation in place despite risk of contamination. 	 1* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Water use efficiency	**14. GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION** Groundwater extraction is legal and sustainable. Sustainable groundwater extraction avoids depletion of water resources beyond the watershed recharge capacity and balances the competition for its use.	a) Producer produces under rainfed conditions (no irrigation). b) Groundwater extraction complies with sustainable water extraction licensing policies. c) Within the past 3 years, professional advice on sustainable groundwater use is sought and followed. d) There is active participation in watershed management and community groundwater water infrastructure projects. e) None of the above. 	n/a 3 2* 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Water use efficiency Biodiversity	**15. DRAINAGE** Intentional surface (sideways) drainage after surface application of agrochemicals is sufficiently delayed avoiding contamination from agrochemical runoff, or according to the product label to avoid contamination that can have negative effect on biodiversity or the environment in natural water sources (e.g. waterways and waterbodies).	a) Producer produces under rainfed conditions (no irrigation). b) There is no intentional surface (sideways) drainage, due to having good practices in place. c) There is surface (sideways) drainage, but no use of agrochemicals. d) Surface (sideways) drainage is delayed after surface application of agrochemicals by at least 4 days for fertilizers and 14 days for pesticides, or according to the product label. **e)** Surface (sideways) drainage is delayed after surface application of agrochemicals, but for fewer days due to unexpected need to protect crops. f) None of the above. 	n/a 3 3 2* 1 0

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT			
Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Nutrient use efficiency Biodiversity Greenhouse gas emissions	**16. NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT (INORGANIC AND/OR ORGANIC)** Efficient and site-specific nutrient management is applied and documented[15]. Measures for efficient nutrient management include: 1. Apply fertilizer (inorganic and/or organic; N, P, and/or K) at intervals according to the growth stage and needs[16] of the rice plants. Follow the locally adapted recommendations for each area or according to the instructions on the label (if any). 2. Apply fertilizer (inorganic and/or organic; N, P, and/or K) at the appropriate rate according to the soil's fertility level and according to quantity of produce expected to be received or according to recommendations for each area or according to instructions specified on the label (if any). 3. Improve the soil fertility using other management practices (e.g., crop rotation, intercropping, and/or non-invasive cover cropping).	a) Producer complies with all elements listed in the requirement. b) Producer complies with any two elements listed. c) Producer complies with any one element listed. d) Producer is non-compliant with any of the elements listed.	6 4* 2 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Nutrient use efficiency Greenhouse gas emissions	**17. ORGANIC FERTILIZER CHOICE** Organic material (e.g., animal manure, green manure, mulch, rice straw, biochar) is used as fertilizer/crop stimulant if the conditions are favorable. Favorable conditions include: 1. Use organic materials that are completely decomposed or that are in the process of decomposing in fields that are not flooded. 2. There is sufficient time for its decomposition prior to flooding. 3. Use organic materials found in the	a) Producer uses organic material as fertilizer if all three conditions are present. b) Producer uses organic material as fertilizer if conditions 1 and 2 are present but not condition 3. c) Producer does not use organic material as fertilizer because one or more of the listed conditions cannot be met. d) Producer does not use organic material as fertilizer even though farmer is aware of conditions and all conditions are present.	3 2 2* 1

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	area (approximately within 50 km radius) and use in the appropriate amount.	e) Farmer incorporates organic material into flooded soils. 	0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Nutrient use efficiency Greenhouse gas emissions	**18. INORGANIC FERTILIZER CHOICE** Inorganic fertilizers (chemical fertilizers) can be used only if they are registered and come from a non-counterfeit source.	a) There is optimum use of inorganic fertilizers combined with organic fertilizers. b) Producer uses inorganic fertilizers that are registered and come from a noncounterfeit source. c) Producer uses inorganic fertilizers that are not registered and/or come from a counterfeit source. 	3 3* 0

PEST MANAGEMENT

19. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)

INTRODUCTION ON INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)

Principles of IPM include:

- *Evaluating pest threat and damage levels regularly (scouting).*
- *Using action thresholds recommended by local government extension experts.*
- *Evaluating all available **pest prevention and control.***
- *Selecting a pest control method that maximizes human safety, minimizes environmental impact, is economically justifiable, and prevents food safety risks for all crop**s.***
- *Aligning pesticide use with crop registration, sensitizing producers on pre-harvest intervals, and promoting the use of pesticides registered for rice.*

*IPM combines preventative and curative pest control methods. Preventative pest control methods help to manage conditions to avoid pest build-up and can include: resistant varieties, crop rotation, intercropping, sanitation, **conservation of natural biological control** agents, **ecological** engineering, and others. Curative pest control methods help to treat pest build-up that has occurred and can include: mechanical control (e.g., hand weeding), biological control (e.g., biological control agents), and chemical control (e.g., synthetic pesticides).*

***In line with International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5)[17], agreed in 2023, SRP is committed to** taking effective measures to phase out the use of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in rice where the risks have not been managed and where safer, affordable alternatives are available.*

HHPs defined under national laws shall not be used. In cases where HHPs are not explicitly defined by national regulations, a risk assessment** detailed in annex C **must be conducted, and appropriate measures should be implemented to identify and adopt viable alternatives in accordance with the

PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) framework.

The SRP Standard seeks to encourage ongoing preventative pest control actions, and punctual curative pest control actions when preventative methods are not effective on their own. Pesticides are used only if and when action thresholds are exceeded, and the severity of the pest is expected to cause significant damage or loss. Actions shall be as targeted as possible to avoid unintended impacts. Measured actions can support cost-reduction for producers.

*All producers implementing SRP shall be trained by trainers who have been endorsed as an SRP-authorized trainer. This ensures that producers are knowledgeable about the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) concept a**nd** associated good practices and have acquired the necessary skills to implement such good practices including historical weed emergence records, the use of rice registered pesticides with shorter Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) and minimum impact on environment.*

Requirements 19.1-19.6 list common preventative pest control methods and the conditions for appropriate use of pesticides for six types of pests.

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Biodiversity Food safety	**19.1 WEED MANAGEMENT** Preventative weed control methods can include: • Good soil preparation and good water management • Use of certified seeds • Crop rotation • Controlling water retention in the rice fields (if water is abundant) • There is no use of fire for weed control Producer or producer group follows IPM principles and the following criteria: 1. Preventative weed control methods are used, before considering curative methods. 2. Herbicide is used only if other curative methods (e.g., manual and mechanical weeding) are ineffective on their own and severity of the weeds cause significant damage or loss. 3. Herbicide that has been registered for use in rice shall be used, comes from a non-counterfeit source, and it is not on any of the following international lists: ✓ Persistent Organic Pollutants in the Stockholm Convention ✓ 1A or 1B under World Health	a) No curative weed control methods are required. **Curative weed control methods are required and:** b) Producer effectively controls weeds without the use of herbicide. c) Producer meets all six criteria listed. d) Producer meets criteria 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 only. e) Producer meets criteria 1, 2, and 3 only. f) Producer does not meet criteria 1, 2, and 3. 	3 3 3 2* 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	Organization classification[18] ✓ Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention[19] 4. Herbicide selection and use shall be based on the producer's technical recommendations, which take into account target weed species, optimal application timing relative to rice plant growth and canopy coverage, and local weed resistance information to ensure efficient use. 5. Herbicide application is targeted to avoid non-application zones. 6. Herbicide application method is according to the product label instructions, follows specified preharvest interval, and does not exceed specified dosage (for worker safety and food safety).		

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Biodiversity Food safety	**19.2 INSECT MANAGEMENT** Preventative insect control methods can include: • Balanced nutrient application (e.g., avoid excessive application of nitrogen) • Promotion of beneficial natural enemies (e.g., insects, spiders) and increasing habitat diversity around rice fields • Synchronized planting • Use of resistant/tolerant varieties • Promotion of other predators (e.g., birds, bats, frogs) • Crop rotation or extended fallow period Producer or producer group follows IPM principles and the following criteria: 1. Preventative insect control methods are used, before considering curative methods. 2. Insecticide is used only if other curative methods (e.g., insect pheromones, biological control agents) are ineffective on their own, the action thresholds[20] are exceeded, and the presence of a specific insect cause significant damage or loss. 3. Broad spectrum insecticide is not used within the first 40 days after planting in the production field (unless in accordance with IPM recommendations given by local government extension experts). 4. Only Insecticides that have been registered for use in rice shall be used, comes from a non-counterfeit source, and it is not on any of the following international lists: ✓ Persistent Organic Pollutants in the Stockholm Convention ✓ 1A or 1B under World Health Organization classification ✓ Annex III of the Rotterdam	a) No curative insect control methods are required. Curative insect control methods are required and: b) Producer effectively control insects without the use of insecticide. c) Producer meets all seven criteria listed. d) Producer meets criteria 1,2,3,4,6 and 7. e) Producer meets criteria 1.2.3 and 4. f) Producer does not meet criteria 1,2,3 and 4. 	3 3 3 2* 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	Convention[17] 5. Insecticide selection and use responds to the target insect species, considers optimum timing for the target species, and considers local information on insecticide- resistant insects (for efficiency of use). 6. Insecticide application is targeted to avoid non-application zones. 7. Insecticide application method is according to the product label instructions, follows specified preharvest interval, and does not exceed specified dosage (for worker safety and food safety).		

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Biodiversity Food safety	**19.3 DISEASE MANAGEMENT** Preventative disease control methods can include (effective for fungal, bacterial, and viral diseases): • Balanced nutrient application (e.g., avoid excessive application of nitrogen) • Planting at optimum densities • Use of resistant varieties • Synchronized planting • Removal of host plants (e.g., weeds on bunds, rice stubble, volunteer rice) • Managing the environment between soil and plant canopy through better water management practice (either dry or moist) depending on the type of disease. Producer or producer group follows IPM principles and the following criteria: 1. Preventative disease control methods are used, before considering curative methods. 2. Chemical fungicide is used only if other curative methods (e.g., biological control agents) are ineffective on their own and severity of the disease is expected to cause significant damage	a) No curative insect control methods are required. Curative disease control methods are required and: b) Producer effectively controls diseases without the use of fungicide. c) Producer meets all six criteria listed. d) Producer meets criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. e) Producer meets criteria 1, 2, and 3. f) Producer does not meet criteria 1,2 and 3. 	3 3 3 2* 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	or loss. 3. Only fungicides that have been registered for use in rice shall be used, comes from a non-counterfeit source, and it is not on any of the following international lists: ✓ Persistent Organic Pollutants in the Stockholm Convention ✓ 1A or 1B under World Health Organization classification ✓ Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention[17] 4. Fungicide application is targeted to avoid non-application zones. 5. Fungicide application method is according to the product label instructions, follows the specified preharvest interval or is at least 30 days before harvest (if preharvest interval is not available), and does not exceed specified dosage (for worker safety and food safety). 6. Fungicide responds to the target disease type, considers recent history of fungal disease and predicted weather patterns, and considers local information on fungicide-resistant diseases (for efficiency of use). Fungicides shall be applied in a timely manner and correct dose so as not to exceed maximum residue limits as indicated by label instructions.		

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Biodiversity Food safety	**19.4 MOLLUSC MANAGEMENT** Preventative mollusc control methods can include: • Physical control (e.g., destruction of egg masses) • Reduction of water level to prevent infestation of Golden Apple Snails during the most vulnerable phase (i.e.,. early growth phase) • Promotion of predators (e.g., wild birds, ducks, fish) • Use of sturdier seedlings during transplanting by sowing low-density	a) No curative mollusc control methods are required. Curative mollusc control methods are required and: b) Producer effectively controls mollusc without the use of molluscicide. c) Producer meets all six criteria listed. d) Producer meets criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. e) Producer meets criteria 1, 2,	3 3 3 2* 1

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	nursery beds and planting older seedlings • Crop rotation or extended dry fallow period Producer or producer group follows IPM principles and the following criteria: 1. Preventative mollusc control methods are used, before considering curative methods. 2. Molluscicide is used only if other curative methods (e.g., collection) are ineffective on their own and severity of the mollusc cause significant damage or loss. 3. Only molluscicide that has been registered for use in rice shall be used, comes from a non-counterfeit source, and it is not on any of the following international lists: ✓ Persistent Organic Pollutants in the Stockholm Convention ✓ 1A or 1B under World Health Organization classification ✓ Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention[17] 4. Molluscicide application is targeted to avoid non-application zones. 5. Molluscicide application method is according to the product label instructions, is not used before manual transplanting, follows specified preharvest interval, and does not exceed specified dosage (for worker safety and food safety). 6. Molluscicide responds to target mollusc species and is used only within the first 3 weeks after crop establishment (for efficiency of use).	and 3. f) Producer does not meet criteria 1,2 and 3. 	0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Biodiversity Food safety	**19.5 RODENT MANAGEMENT** Preventative rodent control methods can include: • Community rodent management (e.g., rat eradication campaigns, trap crops) • Synchronized planting • Use of narrow bunds (to minimize rodent habitat) • Promotion of predators (e.g., birds of prey, snakes) Producer or producer group follows IPM principles and the following criteria: 1. Preventative rodent control methods are used, before considering curative methods. 2. Rodenticide is used only if other curative methods (e.g., trapping, hunting) are not effective on their own, if there is historical evidence of rodent problems, and if severity of the rodent cause significant damage or loss. 3. Only rodenticide that has been registered for use in rice shall be used, comes from a non-counterfeit source, and it is not on any of the following international lists: ✓ Persistent Organic Pollutants in the Stockholm Convention ✓ 1A or 1B under World Health Organization classification ✓ Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention[17] 4. Rodenticide application is targeted to avoid non-application zones. 5. Rodenticide application method is according to the product label instructions, follows specified preharvest interval, and does not exceed specified dosage (for worker safety and food safety). 6. Rodenticide responds to target rodent species, is used before the reproductive growth phase of the crop to avoid an outbreak during grain filling, and is placed under protective	a) No curative rodent control methods are required. Curative rodent control methods are required and: b) Producer effectively controls rodent without the use of rodenticide. c) Producer meets all six criteria listed. d) Producer meets criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. e) Producer meets criteria 1, 2, and 3. f) Producer does not meet criteria 1,2 and 3. 	3 3 3 2* 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	cover (e.g., bamboo tubes, coconut husks) where not easily accessible to birds or exposed to rainfall (for efficiency of use).		

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Biodiversity Food safety	**19.6 BIRD MANAGEMENT** Non-lethal bird control methods can include: • Synchronized planting • Scare/deterrent devices • Promotion of predators (e.g., birds of prey, shrikes) • Chemical repellents that do not kill birds and without negative side-effects	a) No bird control is required. Bird control is required and: b) Bird pests are managed by non-lethal bird control methods. c) Bird pests are managed by live trapping and all non-pest species are released alive. d) Bird pests are managed through discriminatory shooting (hunting). e) Birds are indiscriminately persecuted by killing, poisoning, and/or hunting. 	3 3 2 1* 0

HARVEST AND POST HARVEST

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Food safety	**20. TIME OF HARVEST** Paddy is harvested at the appropriate time to optimize grain quality[21]. General indications of appropriate timing of harvest are: 1. When 80% to 85% of the grains per panicle are mature. 2. When moisture content for mechanize harvesting is between 21% and 24%, while for hand harvest less than 20%. 3. Between 28 and 35 days after heading in dry season, or between 32 and 38 days after heading in wet season. 4. Between 130 and 136 days after	a) Producer follows criteria 1 or 2 b) Producer follows criteria 3 or 4 c) Producer follows criteria 5 d) None of the above. 	3 2* 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	sowing for late, 113 and 125 for medium, and 110 days for early-maturing varieties. 5. Grains in the lower parts of the panicle should be in the "hard-dough" stage (firm but not brittle); grains that stick to your hand are too wet.		

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Food safety	**21. HARVEST EQUIPMENT** Paddy is harvested with clean equipment to prevent contamination and mixing of varieties. If machines are used, they are regularly cleaned and properly maintained. Machines are adjusted optimum settings based on the crop and field conditions, ensuring minimal quality loss and reducing shattering.	**For manual harvesting:** a) Harvest equipment is cleaned before use. b) Harvest equipment is not cleaned before use. **For mechanical harvesting:** a) Harvest equipment is cleaned before use and machine settings are adjusted. b) Either harvest equipment is cleaned before use, or machine settings are adjusted. c) Harvest equipment is not cleaned before use and machine settings are not adjusted. 	3* 0 3* 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Food safety	**22. DRYING TIME** Paddy drying on-farm starts within 24 hours after harvest. The final moisture content is documented and depends on the further use of the paddy: • For mechanize harvesting is between 21% and 24%, while for hand harvest less than 20% for direct selling, for sale within 3 days.	a) Producer transports rice to a drying or processing facility within 12 hours after harvest. b) Producer starts drying rice on-farm within 24 hours after harvest and reach 16% or less moisture content and not more than 1% moisture gradient within 1 week. c) Producer starts drying rice	3 3 2*

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	• 16% or less moisture content for sale within 1 week. • 14% moisture content or less for storing grains longer than 1 week. • 12% moisture content or less for storing seeds[22] Within a batch, the moisture content of a grain is not more than 1% after drying compared with the average moisture content (i.e., moisture gradient). If paddy is not dried on-farm (e.g., at farmer's concrete yard), it is transported to a drying (e.g., miller) or processing facility within 12 hours after harvest.	on-farm within 24 hours after harvest and reaches 14-18% or less moisture content and not more than 1% moisture gradient within 3 days. d) Producer starts drying rice on-farm within 24 hours after harvest but cannot document 18% or less moisture content or not 1% or less moisture gradient. e) Producer does not transport rice to a drying or processing facility within 12 hours after harvest or start drying rice on-farm within 24 hours after harvest. 	 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Food safety	**23. DRYING TECHNIQUE** Paddy is dried by using sustainable drying techniques. **For sun drying**: 1. Layer thickness is 2-4 cm. 2. Paddy is turned periodically. 3. Paddy is protected from rain and dew. 4. Paddy is protected from direct contact with soil, animals, and people (e.g., on nets, mats, or canvas). **For mechanical drying:** 5. Use of quality dryers certified to produce optimum grain quality (no discoloration, smell, and minimized amount of broken rice). 6. Set dryer at a maximum temperature of 43˚C for flat-bed batch dryers and 55˚C for re- circulating batch dryers.	a) Producer does not do the drying himself/herself. b) Producer uses mechanical drying and follows criteria 5 and 6. c) Producer uses sun drying and follows criteria 1, 2, 3 and 4. d) Producer uses sun drying and follows criteria 3 and 4. e) None of the above. 	n/a 3 2* 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Profitability Productivity Food safety	**24. RICE STORAGE** Paddy/rice is safely stored to maintain its quality, through the following measures (e.g. hermetic storage, mechanical silos etc.): 1. Prevent contamination with hazardous substances, such as agrochemicals. 2. Maintain 14% moisture content or less. 3. Prevent rewetting. 4. Prevent pest damage without fumigation. 5. Paddy/rice is cleaned before storage (removal of dirt, weeds, and insects).	a) Producer does not store paddy/ rice on-farm. b) Producer practices apply all five measures. c) Producer applies measures 1, 2, 3 and 4 only. d) Producer applies measures 1 2 and 4 only. e) None of the above. 	n/a 3 2 1* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Nutrient use efficiency Greenhouse gas emissions	**25. RICE STUBBLE** Rice stubble is managed in a sustainable way to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, minimize environmental impacts, and retain or improve soil quality[23]. Rice stubble is: 1. Not burned. 2. Allowed sufficient time (at least 3 weeks) for aerobic decomposition before wetting.	a) Producer meets criteria 1 and 2, without plowing of rice stubble under. b) Producer meets criteria 1 and 2, with plowing of rice stubble under while soil is dry c) Producer meets criteria 1, but plows rice stubble under while soil is flooded. d) Producer burns rice stubble. 	3 2 1* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Nutrient use efficiency Greenhouse gas emissions	**26. RICE STRAW** Rice straw is managed in a sustainable way to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, minimize environmental impacts, and retain or improve soil quality. Rice straw is:	a) Producer meets criteria 1 and 3. b) Producer meets criteria 1 and 2 only. c) Producer meets criteria 1 only. d) Producer burns rice straw.	3 2 1* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	1. Not burned. 2. Allowed sufficient time (at least 2 weeks) for aerobic decomposition if rice straw is left on the field or plowed under. 3. Collected, used as livestock feed and animal manure is returned to the field. Or collected, composted, and returned to the field.		

HEALTH AND SAFETY			
Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Worker health and safety	**27. SAFETY INSTRUCTION AND FIRST AID** **Smallholders** To ensure the safety and health of workers, including household members involved in farming activities, it is essential to provide comprehensive training and resources related to pesticide risk reduction and first aid measures. The following criteria outline the key requirements differentiated for smallholder and large farms due to their varying scales of operation and resource availability: 1. Workers, including household members involved in rice production, must receive training on Pesticide Risk Reduction. This training should cover Integrated Pest Management (IPM), safe application procedures, awareness of health hazards, safe handling, calibration, risks of mixing, equipment washing, storage, and disposal. Special attention should be given to women. 2. The first aid kit should be well-labeled, well-equipped for emergencies, not expired, have sufficient stock available, and be accessible either on-farm or at a designated medical center known by and easily accessible to farmers in the group. At a minimum, a first aid kit should be equipped to handle common injuries and emergencies that might occur on a farm. This includes adhesive bandages, sterile gauze pads, antiseptic wipes, scissors, and a first aid manual or instructions 3. Workers must be provided with informational material in the local language that they can refer to at	**Smallholder** a) Meet all criteria. b) Meet Criteria 1 and 2. c) Meet only criteria 1. d) There is no safety instruction nor have first-aid kit.  **Large Farm** a) Meet all criteria 4, 5, and 6. b) Meet only criteria 4 and 5. c) Meet only one criteria. d) There is no safety instruction nor have first-aid kit. 	3 2 1* 0 3 2* 1 0

HEALTH AND SAFETY			
Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	home. This material should include first aid instructions for pesticide poisoning and be designed to accommodate illiterate workers. **Large Farm** 4. All workers, including household members involved in rice production, must receive training on Pesticide Risk Reduction. This training should cover Integrated Pest Management (IPM), safe application procedures, awareness of health hazards, safe handling, calibration, risks of mixing, equipment washing, storage, and disposal. Special attention should be given to women. This training should be conducted regularly and include advanced topics such as the latest IPM techniques, use of protective equipment, and emergency response procedures. 5. Multiple first aid kits should be strategically placed throughout the farm to ensure quick access. Additionally, there should be trained first aid personnel available on-site at all times. These kits should be well-labeled, well-equipped for emergencies, not expired, and have sufficient stock available. At a minimum, a first aid kit should be equipped to handle common injuries and emergencies that might occur on a farm. This includes adhesive bandages, sterile gauze pads, antiseptic wipes, scissors, and a first aid manual or instructions. Workers must be provided with comprehensive and regularly updated informational material in the local language that they can refer to at home. This material should include first aid instructions for pesticide poisoning and be designed to accommodate illiterate workers. It should also be available in multiple formats, such as printed booklets, posters, and digital resources, to ensure accessibility for all workers *Note: The SRP definition of pesticides applies to all following requirements referring to "pesticides" and "agricultural hazardous substances*		

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Worker health and safety **Women's empowerment**	**28. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT** Adequate tools and equipment for farm operations and postharvest processes are available, working, and efficient in use by regular and proper maintenance and calibration. Tools are adequately stored. Pesticide application equipment (if pesticide(s) is (are) applied) is maintained and calibrated to prevent leakage or contamination. Special attention is paid to ensure availability to women and farm workers and training on safe use. Tools should also be appropriate for women in terms size, weight, ease of use.	a) Calibration should be performed regularly in line with the specific requirements outlined in the equipment user's manual. Maintenance should be carried out within the crop cycle to ensure optimal performance. Tools and equipment are sustainably managed and training should be tailored to workers' needs, with a focus on safe use and gender sensitive approaches to ensure equitable access and use. b) Calibration within the past 2 years. Producers are equipped with tools and ensure maintenance every crop cycle. c) No calibration and maintenance within the past 2 years. Not all producers are equipped with necessary tools. 	2 1* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Worker health and safety	**29. SAFE USE OF MECHANIZATION** To enhance safety and efficiency in rice production, it is essential for both smallholder and large farms to adopt best practices, especially given the ongoing and rapid mechanization in many countries. This requirement covers all mechanization options that involve the use of machine or automatic devices e.g. the use of transplanter equipment and drones for Direct Seeded Rice (DSR), use of drones for chemical fertilizer and pesticide applications, hand tractors, full-sized tractors, combine harvesters, and other mechanical harvesting equipment. The following guidelines and criteria are designed to ensure safe and efficient operations: 1. All operators shall be trained and certified in the use of specific machinery.	a) Producers do not use mechanization or have no control over it. b) All conditions are met c) Producers meet criteria 1, 2 3 and 4 d) Producers meet only one or does not meet any criteria. 	n/a 2 1* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	2. Appropriate PPE, as specified by the machinery instructions, including gloves, helmets, and safety glasses, must be worn at all times. 3. A schedule for regular maintenance and inspection of machinery must be implemented to prevent malfunctions. 4. Special attention is paid to ensure availability to women and farm workers and training on safe use. 5. Precision agriculture techniques using drones for tasks such as aerial assessments, monitoring crop health, and targeted pesticide application are implemented to enhance resource allocation and reduce waste.		

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Worker health and safety	**30. PESTICIDE APPLICATORS** A Risk Assessment for Pesticides has been conducted by contracting body for individual producer or by IMS for producer group. Results of the Risk Assessment informs risk mitigation action plans to be put in place, including pesticide risk reduction training for applicators. See Risk Assessment Check List in Annex C. Pesticide applicators, in particular ensuring women and smallholders receive training at least every three years. Newly hired or newly assigned individuals must also be trained before taking on pesticide-related tasks and apply good practices on the safe handling and use of pesticides, including: 1. An explanation of the names, toxicity, health risks, storage/ disposal, washing and other relevant information related to all substances to be applied. 2. Techniques for correct handling of substances and equipment. 3. Safe handling of agricultural hazardous substance to minimize potential harm to health and the environment.	**Smallholder** a) There is no use of pesticides. If pesticide(s) is (are) used, in the last 5 years: b) Risk Assessment has been conducted and adoption of mitigation practices has been demonstrated; all good practices, criteria 1, 2, 3 and 4 have been applied c) Producer meet criteria 1, 2 and 3. d) Producer does not comply with one or more of criteria 1, 2 or 3.  **Large Farm** a) There is no use of pesticides. If pesticide(s) is (are) used, in the	n/a 2 1* 0 n/a

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	4. Emergency procedures for cases involving poisoning or undue contact with substances. Below are extra criteria applicable and mandatory only for large farms 5. Applicators sign a disclosure statement acknowledging they have received information about the potential hazards of pesticide application, or the owner/manager records that this information has been provided. For those who cannot read, assistance will be provided to ensure they understand the content before signing. 6. Applicators be offered one free health check up annually, which includes basic medical tests such as blood tests, and skin examinations to monitor for any adverse effects from chemical exposure. 7. There is a process for Applicators to report incidents (equipment malfunction, poisoning, etc.).	last 5 years: b) Risk Assessment has been conducted and adoption of mitigation practices has been demonstrated; all good practices, criteria 1 to 7 have been applied. c) Producer meet criteria 1, 2 and 3. d) Producer does not comply with one or more of criteria 1, 2 or 3	2* 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Worker health and safety	**31. APPLICATOR RESTRICTIONS** Pesticides are not applied by pregnant or lactating women, by persons below 18 years, or by persons who suffer from chronic or respiratory diseases.	a) There is no use of pesticides. If pesticide(s) is (are) used: b) Pesticides are not applied by pregnant or lactating women, by persons below 18 years, or by persons who suffer from chronic or respiratory diseases. c) Pesticides are applied by pregnant or lactating women, by persons below 18 years, or by persons who suffer from chronic or respiratory diseases. 	n/a 2* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Worker health and safety	**32. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)** Pesticide applicators use functional and good-quality PPE as specified on the product label, ensuring full protection during mixing and application. Required PPE includes: 1. Chemical-resistant gloves 2. Respiratory protective equipment (particulate air-filter masks or respirators). 3. Dermal protection (e.g., long- sleeved shirt, long-trouser legs) 4. Sturdy boots resistant to chemical spills 5. Chemical safety googles or visors during mixing and application. 6. PPE must be available in varied sizes to accommodate both men and women, ensuring proper fit and comfort. 7. Regular training on the correct use and maintenance of PPE is provided.	a) There is no use of pesticides. If pesticide(s) is (are) used: b) **Spraying application:** Pesticide applicators comply with all items (1–7) and use the full set of required PPE during both mixing and spraying. c) **Drone or tractor application:** Pesticide applicators comply with all items (1–7) and use the full set of required PPE (or as recommended on the product label) during mixing. d) **Spraying application:** Pesticide applicators comply with 1,2, and 3 during both mixing and spraying. e) Only **one** or **none** of the required criteria is met. 	n/a 2* 2* 1 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Worker health and safety	**33. WASHING AND CHANGING** Designated areas for washing of PPE, bathing, and changing must be available for workers i.e. transplanter and pesticide applicators after finishing the application. The following conditions must be met: 1. All PPE worn during pesticide application is washed after use and does not enter housing. 2. Designated washing areas must be separated from household laundry areas and should not contaminate drinking water facilities or sources. 3. Clothes and containers are not washed by pregnant or lactating women or by children below 18 years. 4. Facilities must be divided by gender	**Smallholder** a) There is no use of pesticides. If pesticide(s) is (are) used: b) Conditions 1, 2, and 3 are met c) Producer meets any 2 conditions d) Producer meets less than or equal to one condition. 	n/a 2 1* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	and ensure the safety and privacy of vulnerable groups by providing well-lit and lockable spaces. 5. Designated spaces with safeguarding measures must be provided for workers to ensure their safety and privacy during washing, bathing, and changing activities.	**Large Farm** e) There is no use of pesticides. If pesticide(s) is (are) used: f) All conditions are met. g) Conditions 1, 2, and 3 are met h) Two ore less conditions are met. 	n/a 2 1* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Worker health and safety	**34. RE-ENTRY TIME** To ensure the safety of workers and the community, re-entry time after the use of pesticides will be differentiated for smallholder and large farms due to their varying scales of operation and resource availability: **Smallholder** 1. Re-entry time must follow the recommendation on the product label, If no specific recommendation is given, a minimum of 48 hours should be observed. 2. Clear warning signs must be put up in fields where pesticides have been used. The signs should be easy to see — use bright colors like red or yellow and include pictures to help people understand. The message should be in the local language, with big, bold letters saying, "No Entry" and showing when it's safe to enter the field again. Place the signs at all entry points to the field, at eye level, and make sure they are not blocked by plants. Use materials that can withstand sun and rain. Information about pesticide use and re-entry times must also be shared on community boards, so that neighbors and the wider community are aware. 3. Conduct regular training sessions to	**Smallholder:** a) There is no use of pesticides. If pesticide(s) is (are) used: b) Producer meets all criteria. c) Producer meets criteria 1 and criteria 2. d) Producer meets only one or does not meet any criteria.  **Large Farm** a) There is no use of pesticides b) Producer meets all criteria c) Producer meets criteria 4 and criteria 5 or criteria 6.	n/a 2 1* 0 n/a 2* 1

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	explain the rationale behind re-entry times, how to interpret pesticide label information, and how to design, use, and format text on announcement boards and field signage to ensure clarity and effectiveness. **Large Farm** 4. The recommendation on the product label, or after 48 hours if the label does not give a recommendation. 5. Conducting regular training sessions on the importance of adhering to re-entry times and recognizing the signs. Community boards or local radio announcements should be used to inform the wider community about pesticide application schedules and re-entry times. Regular inspection and maintenance of the signage are necessary to ensure effectiveness, and compliance with re-entry intervals should be documented and reported as part of farm management practices. Use bright colors such as red or yellow and pictograms for visibility. Signs should include large, bold text in the local language(s) stating "No Entry" and the re-entry time. If the farm employs workers from different linguistic backgrounds, translations in the relevant languages must be provided. These signs must be placed at all entry points, at eye level, and should not be obstructed by vegetation. Weather-resistant materials should be used to ensure the signs remain legible in various weather condition.	d) Producer meets only one or does not meet any criteria. 	0

0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Food safety Worker health and safety	**35. STORAGE OF AGRICULTURAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND CHEMICALS** Pesticides and inorganic fertilizers (including partly-empty containers) are:	a) There is no use of pesticides. If pesticide(s) is (are) used: b) All criteria are met. c) Producer meets criteria 2 only.	n/a 2 1*

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	1. Labeled. 2. Stored in a locked place that is separated from fuel, feed, food, and rice and which is out of reach of children. 3. Segregated according to compatibility.	d) None of the above. 	0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Worker health and safety	**36. AGRICULTURAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DISPOSAL** Empty pesticide containers, surplus pesticides, and obsolete pesticides (e.g., past shelf life or banned) are disposed of properly, through a collection, return, or disposal service, or through good practices in pesticide disposal. Good practices in pesticide disposal include: 1. Incentive or reward-based programs in place for the collection and disposal of waste. 2. Empty containers are rinsed 3 times with water. surplus spray and wash water is applied over an unmanaged part of the farm, away from water bodies or disposed of in environmentally sound manner. 3. Following triple rinsing, containers are made unusable by crushing or puncturing before disposal or recovery in an environmentally sound manner which may include burying them on-farm. 4. If buried, the containers should be buried in a designated area at least 50 meters away from a water body. However, if space is limited, they may be buried as close as 20 meters, provided the area is not in a water flow line. For producer with small land plots, it's important to ensure the burial site does not risk contaminating water sources and is not accessible to children or unauthorized persons. 5. Obsolete pesticides are returned to the dealers or, if not possible, disposed of in a manner that	**Smallholder** a) There is no use of pesticides. If pesticide(s) is (are) used: b) Where incentive or reward-based programs/schemes exist for collection/ disposal, producer participates in a collection, return or disposal service, especially if there is a large volume of waste. c) In the absence of such a service, producer follow 2 to 5 for good practices in pesticide disposal. d) In the absence of such a service, producer does not meet all four criteria for good practices in pesticide disposal. e) There is a collection, return, or disposal service, but it is not used.  **Large Farm** a) There is no use of pesticides. If pesticide(s) is (are) used: b) Where incentive or reward-based programs/schemes exist for collection/ disposal, producer participates in a collection, return or disposal	n/a 2 1* 0 0 n/a 2*

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	minimizes exposure to humans and the environment.	service. c) In the absence of such a service, producer contact local chemical industry for appropriate, effective and safe disposal alternatives and applies the alternative recommended practice. d) Disposal service or alternative way suggested by the chemical industry is not used.	 2* 0

LABOR RIGHTS

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Child labor and youth engagement	**37. CHILD LABOR** Children up to 15 years are not engaged as workers. Family members under 15 years of age living on family farms may participate in farming activities that consist of light, age-appropriate duties that give them an opportunity to develop skills, only if activities are: 1. Activities that are not harmful to health and development 2. Activities that do not disturb study time and leisure time 3. Activities under adult supervision 4. Not in excess of 12 hours a week. 5. Children aged of 15 to 18 years are not engaged in hazardous work. Age of workers is always verified and documented through the National Identity Card.	a) Producer does not engage children below 15 years of age as workers. b) Family members age of 15 to 18 years are living and working on the farm, and producer complies with all criteria. c) Family members age of 15 to 18 years of age are living and working on the farm, and producer does not comply with one or more criteria. d) Producer engages children under 15 years of age (who are not family members living on the farm) as workers. 	n/a 3* 0 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
	38. HAZARDOUS WORK All workers shall follow applicable safety	a) Producer does not engage children below 18 years of age as workers.	n/a

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Child labor and youth engagement	rules at work (for example going indoors in case of risk of lightning) Children age of 15 to 18 years are not assigned to work which is harmful to their safety and health[24], including their physical, mental, or moral wellbeing[25]. Tasks that shall not be assigned include: 1. Work in dangerous locations. 2. Work with dangerous machinery, equipment, and tools (as defined by national laws and regulations). 3. Work that involves carrying heavy loads. 4. Work that involves hazardous substances 5. Work that must be done during the night. The name, age, national identity card of workers must always be verified and recorded. The self-reported gender (recorded but not verified) and contact details of workers must also be recorded. Note: Hazardous work is defined as any work that poses a danger to the health, safety, or freedom of abuse of children, including but not limited to the tasks listed above.	b) There are children age of 15 to 18 years working on the farm, and producer complies with all criteria. c) There are children below 18 years of age working on the farm, and producer does not comply with one or more criteria. 	3* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points
Child labor and youth engagement	**39. EDUCATION** Children within the age of compulsory education who live on the farm or whose parents are seasonally employed, attend school throughout the school year and do not terminate their education prematurely. If they are removed from their local school systems there are documented efforts to provide education as defined by national legislations so they can keep up with their age-related level of education	a) There are no children living on the farm within the age of compulsory schooling. b) Children within the age of compulsory education who live on the farm or whose parents are seasonally employed, attend school throughout the school year and do not terminate their education prematurely c) Children within the age of compulsory education who live on the farm or whose parents are seasonally employed, do not attend school throughout the school year but there are documented efforts to provide education as defined by national legislation so children	n/a 3 1*

		can keep up with their age-related level of education. d) Children within the age of compulsory education who live on the farm or whose parents are seasonally employed, do not attend school throughout the school year and there are no documented efforts to provide education as defined by national legislation or to ensure they remain current with their age-related level of education. 	0

Impact	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points
Not linked to a specific SRP performance indicator	**40. FORCED LABOR** There is no forced, compulsory, or slave labor used, including trafficked and bonded labor, labor by prisoners, or the use of extortion, debt, threats, fines or penalties[26]. The following criteria are met: 1. 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. 2. Workers are not charged recruiting or hiring fees that require them to be indebted to the farm (or recruiting agency). 3. Workers are allowed to leave the farm's premises at the end of their shifts. 4. Spouses and children of contracted workers are not forced to work on the farm. 5. Not participate or consent to human trafficking.	a) Producer does not engage any workers b) Producer demonstrates full compliance with all criteria. (Smallholders may demonstrate compliance without documentation.) c) Producer does not comply with one or more of the criteria. 	n/a 3* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level(s) of compliance	Points
Worker health and	**41. WORKING CONDITION**	a) Producer does not engage any workers	n/a

safety Labor productivity	Workers are provided with safe, healthy, and fair working conditions. At a minimum, the following criteria are met: 1. Follow applicable national laws and regulations on work hours OR, if not specified, workers do not work more than 8 regular working hours per day and do not exceed 48 hours per week, with at least one full day of rest for every six consecutive days worked. 2. Workers have 15-minute break every 2 hours of working for water, shade, rest, and hygiene. After 4 hours of work, they are entitled to a 45-minute – 1 hour lunch break OR following applicable national law and regulation if more beneficial to the workers. 3. Overtime work is voluntary, and it is paid according to national law or collective bargaining agreement 4. Workers have access to sufficient and safe drinking water at all times. 5. Safe spaces are created in particular for women (washing, rest, health & hygiene etc.) and workers are treated with dignity. **Note:** *During extraordinary circumstances, workers may work more than the regular working hours stated in the criteria above if not in violation of any national laws or regulations. These extraordinary circumstances include:* • *Possible loss of harvest; or* • *Imminent risk of loss or damage to infrastructure or crop plants. In such cases, there must be a recorded justification.*	b) Producer demonstrates full compliance with all criteria. (Smallholders may demonstrate compliance without documentation.) c) Producer does not comply with one or more of the criteria. 	3* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Worker health and safety Child labor and youth engagement	**42. DISCRIMINATION** There is no discrimination or disrespectful treatment of workers, including working household members[27]. The following criteria are met:	a) Producer does not engage any workers. b) Producer demonstrates full compliance with all five criteria. (Smallholders may demonstrate compliance without documentation.)	n/a 3*

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Women's empower-ment	1. No discrimination on the basis of gender, ethnic background, national origin, religion, disability, sexual orientation, pregnancy, worker organization membership, or political affiliation. 2. No distinction, exclusion, or preference to harm equality of opportunity with regard to hiring, training, task assignment, benefits, remuneration, advancement, termination, retirement, or other employment-related decision. 3. No job-related medical testing as a condition of employment (except lawful drug testing). 4. No behavior, gesture, language, or physical contact that is sexually abusive, coercive, or threatening. 5. No bullying or physical punishment.	c) Producer does not comply with one or more of the criteria. 	0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Worker health and Safety Child labor and youth engagement Women's empower-ment	**43. FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION** **This requirement applies to large farms only** Workers have the right to establish and/or join an association of their choice without interference and take part in collective bargaining on working conditions[28]. The following criteria are met: 1. Workers can freely establish and join workers' organizations, both internal (e.g., workers' representations) and external (e.g., trade unions), and take part in collective bargaining on working conditions. 2. Labor organizations are allowed to conduct activities on-farm. 3. Effective functioning of labor organizations Is not blocked, and representatives of such organizations are not discriminated against. 4. Farmer complies with collective bargaining agreements.	a) Producer does not engage any workers. b) Producer demonstrates full compliance with all four criteria. c) Producer does not comply with one or more of the criteria. 	n/a 3* 0

Impact	Requirement	Level of compliance	Points
Worker health and Safety Child labor and youth engagement Women's empower-ment	**44. WAGES** The following criteria are met: 1. Wages of workers meet or exceed the legal minimum wage required under local or national laws and regulations. If wages are negotiated voluntarily between employers and workers' associations, the negotiated wage amount(s) apply to all workers covered under the negotiated agreement. This includes providing equal pay to men and women for work of equal value. 2. Wages are paid in a timely manner and on a regular basis. 3. Wages are paid in a legal currency, or in another form acceptable to workers without creating any form of dependency. 4. Overtime is voluntary and is paid at the rate required by local or national laws and regulations, or as collectively negotiated	a) Producer does not engage any workers. b) Producer demonstrates full complies with all four criteria. c) Producer does not comply with one or more of the criteria. 	n/a 3* 0

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Farmer Groups: Koperasi Tani Pangan Lestari (KTPL) in Klaten, Central Java, Indonesia	

End notes

[1] AboutBiochar_Intro-to-Biochar_IBI.pdf

[2] Biostimulants Explained: Your 2020 Guide

[3] keybiodiversityareas.org

[4] FAO recommendation, introduce Farming as a Business concept to improve levels of compliance related to profitability and the claim on economic sustainability. Some concepts available in https://www.fao.org/4/i3230e/i3230e.pdf

[5] Methods to analyze risk of soil contamination by heavy metals include:

(1) A group soil analysis, conducted by qualified laboratories, shows no risks from heavy metal contamination.
(2) A group risk assessment shows no risks from heavy metal contamination (see Annex A: Risk Assessment Checklist).
(3) Reliable external proof shows no risks from heavy metal contamination

[6] General soil remediation techniques (not site-specific) include:

(1) Immobilization by solidification/stabilization and vitrification;
(2) Reduction toxicity and/or mobility by chemical treatment, permeable treatment walls, biological treatment, bioaccumulation, phytoremediation, phytoextraction, phytostabilization, rhizofil¬tration, bioleaching, and biochemical processes;
(3) Physical separation and extraction by soil washing, pyrometallurgical extraction, in situ soil flushing, and electrokinetic treatment;
(4) Complexation processes using applied amendments, including clay, cement, zeolites, minerals, phosphates, organic composts, and microbes;
(5) Isolation by physical capping and subsurface barriers.

[7] Available international and national standards on food safety include:

(1) Codex Alimentarius Commission: www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/livestockgov/documents/1_CXS_193e.pdf
(2) US Food and Drug Administration: www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcfr/CFRSearch.cfm?fr=165.110
(3) European Commission: eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:1998:330:0032:0054:EN:PDF
(4) Australia: www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2011C00542

[8] Methods to analyze risk of soil salinity include:

(1) A group soil or field water analysis, conducted by qualified laboratories, shows a maximum salinity level of 3 dS/m for soil or 5 g/L for water.
(2) A group risk assessment shows no risks soil salinity (see Annex A: Risk Assessment Checklist).
(3) Records of public authorities that show a maximum salinity level of 3 dS/m for soil or 5 g/L for water.

[9] 2009 marks the Copenhagen Climate Conference (COP15), which emphasized reducing deforestation as a key strategy for global climate change mitigation.

[10] See Annex B: Stakeholder Consultation & Risk Assessment for Land Conversion and Biodiversity.

[11] Due to variation depending on local conditions, SRP recommends that criteria for certified seeds, seed with quality control, and self-saved seeds with quality control is further specified in SRP National Interpretation Guidelines.

[12] Methods to analyze inbound water quality include:

(1) A group water sample analysis, conducted by qualified laboratories, shows no contamination beyond official national or regional levels.
(2) A group water quality risk assessment shows no risks of water contamination (see Annex A: Risk Assessment Checklist).

[13] Point of measurement of inbound water quality:
- If no drained water merges with the irrigation canal, water quality should be tested at the main irrigation canal.
- If drained water merges with the irrigation canal

[14] Water test parameters should follow country-specific regulations where available. In the absence of national standards, the FAO document on water quality for irrigation will serve as the reference 33-Handbook_2007_eng

[15] Due to variation depending on local conditions, SRP recommends that measures for site-specific nutrient management are further specified in SRP National Interpretation Guidelines.

[16] Examples of fertilizer application according to plant needs include: applying N up to 30% of the total amount when plants have 3-5 leaves, and using leaf color charts or SPAD meters to identify timing of the next application; or splitting N application between basal, active tillering, and panicle initiation after sowing, and applying P and K during basal stage; or using controlled-release fertilizers.

[17] Target A7, agreed in 2023 at the 5th session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5), by 2035, stakeholders have taken measures to phase out highly hazardous pesticides.

[18] The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard refers to formulated products, not to the active ingredient alone.

[19] Products on this list may be safe to use under controlled circumstances and justification must be provided for use.

[20] The IRRI Insect Action Threshold available at 9789712200625_content.pdf

[21] Due to variation depending on local conditions, SRP recommends that criteria for appropriate timing of harvest are further specified in SRP National Interpretation Guidelines.

[22] Grains need to be dried to below 14%, and seeds should be dried to below 12%. Rice seed moisture content

[23] Research has identified the minimum-tillage system with stubble left on the field after grazing by livestock as a sustainable practice of treating rice stubble. SRP National Interpretation Guidelines may identify methods that are at an equivalent level of sustainability even if grazing by livestock or minimum-tillage is not practiced.

[24] If national law has set the minimum age at 16 (on condition that appropriate prior training is given and the safety and health of young workers are fully protected), this age applies (ILOSafety and Health in Agriculture Convention, 2001 [No.184])

[25] ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) and Recommendation, 1999 (No.190)

[26] ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)

[27] ILO Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) and ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

[28] ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) and ILO Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)