

HANDBOOK OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES FOR SOYBEAN PRODUCERS

SUSTAINABILITY



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INTRODUCTION

Brazilian grain originators have received special attention in relation to environmental issues.

The agendas in question refer to important issues such as the preservation of natural resources, deforestation, the use of non-renewable energies and the production of greenhouse gases (GHG).

In order to meet these requirements without reducing production capacity, CJ Selecta has sustainability policies, global standards and the following of several important materials that address environmental sustainability.



OBJECTIVE

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THIS HANDBOOK IS TO INFORM THE CONVENTIONAL (NON-GMO) SOYBEAN PRODUCER ABOUT THE BEST AVAILABLE SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES, SO THAT THEIR PROPERTY BECOMES SUSTAINABLE FROM A SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW, ALWAYS RESPECTING LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROTERRA STANDARD.



A. RELATIONSHIP POLICY WITH SUPPLIERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS

CJ Selecta has a relationship policy with its suppliers with guidelines to achieve continuous improvements in the efficiency and sustainability of its operations, reducing their environmental impact.

A CJ Selecta expects its entire supply chain (which includes its suppliers' employees, agents, outsourcers and/or subcontractors) to do business in a manner consistent with CJ Selecta commitment with the environment, and must comply with all relevant legislation, especially with regard to the protection of the environmental integrity of the environment (air, water, soil, fauna and flora). Suppliers may also be required to submit certain documents related to food safety and product traceability (origin mapping).



Suppliers must be responsible for complying with all environmental laws in force in the country, regulations and normative acts pertaining to environmental, health and biosafety protection, including maintaining the areas designated for the Legal and Permanent Preservation Reserve (PP's), and the necessary licenses for the development plan of their activities. It is also obliged to take all appropriate measures to produce the goods sold in accordance with the best agricultural practices, without any aggression, danger or risk to the environment, expressly assuming all the burdens or penalties arising from any infringements of this nature, whether of an administrative, civil or criminal nature. Suppliers also declare that they make rational use of pesticides during all stages of the process (planting, development and harvesting), following agronomic prescriptions and respecting grace periods, ensuring compliance with current legislation.

Soybean suppliers and others

Inputs declare that the area indicated for crop formation is not within a high-value resource area (Indigenous Reserve, National Park, Conservation Unit), and cultural practices appropriate to environmental obligations are used, with the use of phytosexual products – legalized and registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply. The suppliers also undertake not to carry out sweeping within the registration of the crop formation area and also to initiate measures to solve any environmental liabilities corresponding to the areas of legal reserve and permanent preservation .

Suppliers of soybeans and other inputs declare that they do not use embargoed areas for the production and/or commercialization of soybeans with CJ Selecta S.A., acknowledging their obligations and penalties, as provided for in Decree No. 514, of July 22, 2008, and other environmental regulations in force. Suppliers of

soybeans from the Amazon Biome declare that they are in compliance with the terms of the Amazon Soy Moratorium agreement to prevent deforestation in the Amazon.

Suppliers are committed to promoting waste management in order to avoid contamination of the product to which they are obliged to deliver, as well as to mitigate the attractiveness of pests and possible environmental impacts.

The soybean suppliers who carry out the drying activity declare that Use only firewood legalized for the grain drying process, the use of such waste is prohibited. such as plastic, rubber, oil, waste, household duos among others. Case suppliers do not have crops — of the grain, but they make the commercialization — through agricultural, cereal, retailer, and trade cooperatives, they take on the responsibility of Responsibility for the origin of the product — to ensure that it is in line with the in accordance with social legislation and

and the good sustainability practices of CJ Selecta.

Suppliers must ensure that they comply with all legal obligations and respect the applicable laws and regulations that govern their business activities, producing and supplying products in full compliance with Brazilian law, maintaining at their own expense and responsibilities, within the legal deadlines, all registrations, licenses, authorizations, approvals, permits, inspections and other requirements of the competent authorities.



B. PROTERRA STANDARD

A CJ Selecta, by adopting the Pro-Terra standard, undertakes:

- A. Support the credibility of the Pro-Terra Certification Standard and its adaptability to the reality in which they operate;
- B. Raise awareness of the impact on biodiversity and climate change;
- C. Empowering farms and businesses throughout the food supply chain, making them drivers of environmentally and socially responsible business practices.

Therefore, it is the duty of CJ Selecta them on the best possible social and environmental practices. Both for activities that are directly related to the production of non-transgenic soybeans, as well as for other activities that take place on a farm's day-to-day basis.



B1. GOALS

- ✓ Promote good agricultural practices;
- ✓ Ensure the supply of fully traceable and sustainably produced non-GMO ingredients for use in the fields and processes;
- ✓ Protecting the environment: and,
- ✓ Promote dignified and respectful treatment of workers and communities.

B2. PRINCIPLES PROTERRA

In order to obtain Pro-Terra certification, you must demonstrate adherence to each principle and the criteria and indications of the Standard relevant to your business.

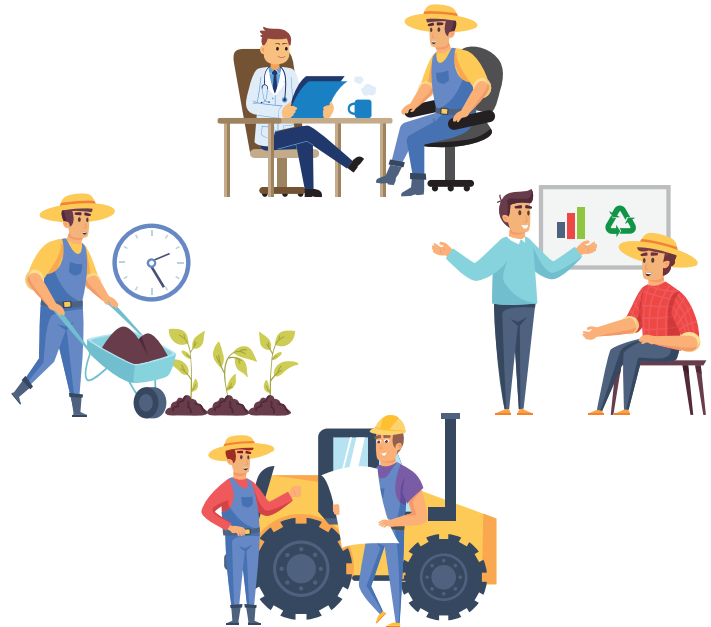
- ✓ **PRINCIPLE 1:** Compliance with the law, international conventions and the ProTerra Standard
- ✓ **PRINCIPLE 2:** Human Rights

and responsible work policies and practices

- ✓ **PRINCIPLE 3:** Responsible relationship with workers and the community
- ✓ **PRINCIPLE 4:** Biodiversity conservation, effective environmental management and environmental services
- ✓ **PRINCIPLE 5:** No use of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)
- ✓ **PRINCIPLE 6:** Pollution and waste management
- ✓ **PRINCIPLE 7:** Water management
- ✓ **PRINCIPLE 8:** Greenhouse gases and energy management
- ✓ **PRINCIPLE 9:** Adopting good Agricultural Practices
- ✓ **PRINCIPLE 10:** Traceability and Chain of Custody

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAW, CONVENTIONS INTERNATIONAL & AND STANDARD PROTERRA

International, national and local laws are in place to protect human rights, ecosystems and promote sustainable business practices. This principle extends to all other principles, for it states that organizations should follow the most stringent requirements and that they should offer the greatest benefit to the whether it's the ProTerra Standard or local laws and regulations.



PRINCIPLE 2: RIGHTS HUMAN POLICIES AND PRACTICES RESPONSIBLE WORK

All workers should be treated with dignity and respect. Responsible business practices help ensure the rights and overall well-being of workers. This principle refers to the ILO (International Labour Organisation) and

other international standards to ensure that certified organisations provide safe working environments and do not engage in practices similar to forced labour, irresponsible recruitment practices and discriminatory behaviour.

Among the duties of the producer who wishes to obtain ProTerra certification, some items must be followed. Such as:

- ✓ Adjustment of the weekly working day to 48 hours (not including overtime);
- ✓ Risk assessment of the operation to reduce the risks inherent to the activities;
- ✓ Promotion of adequate training for hazardous activities and restricted use of trained professionals for these actions.
- ✓ Provision of health and safety training by qualified professionals;
- ✓ Maintenance of training records for at least 5 years or more (if required by law enforcement).

PRINCIPLE 3: RELATIONSHIP RESPONSIBLE TO WORKERS AND THE COMMUNITY

Respect for workers and communities

It means listening to what they have to say. Workers often feel that talking about an issue can cost them their jobs or jeopardize their well-being. Certified organizations should have mechanisms in place to receive complaints that protect the complainant and ensure that their claims are fairly assessed. This principle also aims to extend this mechanism to the local community.

PRINCIPLE 4: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES ENVIRONMENTAL

Deforestation is one of the main causes of climate change. This principle aims to eradicate the removal of native vegetation for land use in agriculture. Certified organizations carry out comprehensive environmental and social impact assessments to identify risks related to any major expansion of their activities. By implementing this principle,

SAS must protect natural ecosystems and adhere to government and international regulations.



PRINCIPLE 5: DON'T USE GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS (GMOs)

There is still a scientific debate about whether genetic engineering is really harmless to animal and human health, as GMO advocates claim. However, the use of GMOs has led to changes in agricultural practices have caused a decrease in crop diversity and led to an increase in resistant unwanted plants herbicides and, therefore, to an increased use of pesticides, with all their side effects (pollution of aquifers, harmful effect on workers' health, loss of biodiversity). They have also increased costs for producers. Many consumers and producers are preoccupied with GMO ingredients and want to make informed decisions about the origin of their food. This includes understanding the social and environmental impact of your choices.

The aim of this principle is to ensure that GMOs are not present in certified organisations .



The applicability of this principle is determined by the risk assessment of the presence, contamination with, or use of GMOs. If the risk is non-existent, this principle does not apply.

PRINCIPLE 6: POLLUTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Minimizing pollution of the environment should be the primary focus of sustainable agricultural practices. This principle aims to support certified organizations in the use of methods of storing, handling and disposing of waste that do not harm the natural environment or local communities.

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The correct management of agro-chemical /pesticide waste, biological or not, should be a priority for producers, since failure to comply with the actions provided for in this principle can lead to contamination of groundwater, soil, and other waste, and may endanger the lives of workers.

Thus, such waste must be: handled with due care, training and protective equipment appropriate for each class, and also disposed of

Accordingly, in accordance with the National Policy on Waste Solid (federal law No 6.938/81).

PRINCIPLE 7: WATER MANAGEMENT

Water is a scarce resource in many parts of the world. It is also a resource under constant threat of contamination and misuse. This principle aims to ensure the responsible use of water, preserving the quality and quantity of local water reserves and protecting them from contamination.

The maintenance of the quality of water resources is fundamental to the environmental health of the properties and the community and, therefore, any activities that may directly or indirectly affect the watercourses must be minimized or eliminated.



PRINCIPLE 8: EFFECT GASES GREENHOUSE AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Global warming poses a major threat to the environment and people's lives, but also a threat to the way the world runs the economy. The management of greenhouse gas emissions and their reduction are key to reducing global warming. This principle encourages organizations to gradually minimize the use of non-renewable energy in favor of renewable sources.

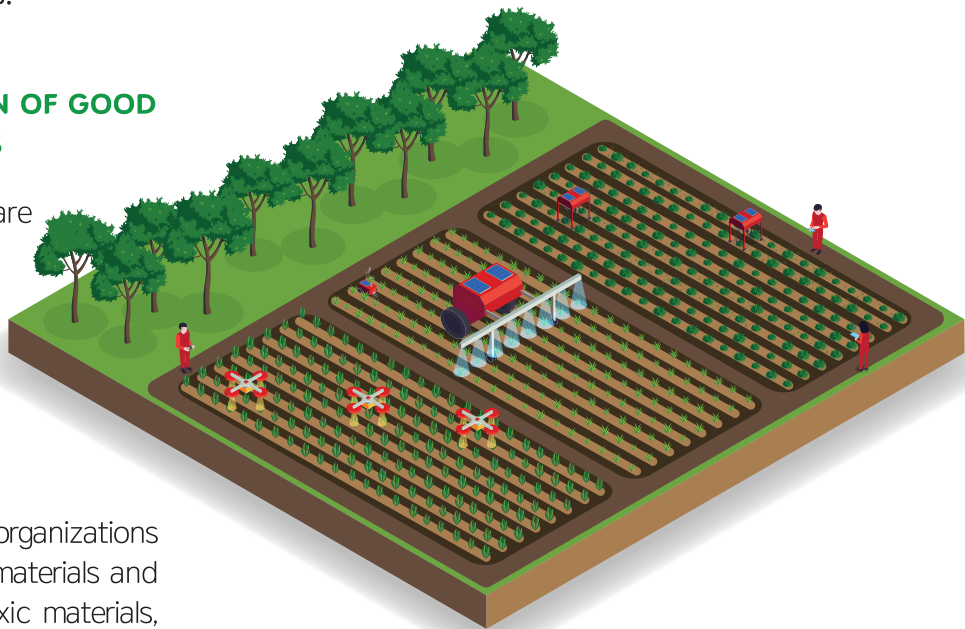
PRINCIPLE 9: ADOPTION OF GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

Good agricultural practices are essential to minimize the impact of agricultural activity on the health of the environment, workers and neighbouring communities.

This principle aims to support organizations in reducing the use of toxic materials and pollutants, especially agro-toxic materials, and to manage the potential impact of their agricultural activity.

The management of any products used in production activities must follow the most restrictive regulations, either in accordance with the recommendations of this Booklet (see paragraph 9.o.2) or with federal, state or local legislation.

In addition, it is imperative that these products are handled, stored, transported and disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and legal requirements.



PRINCIPLE 10: TRACEABILITY AND THE COST CHAIN

Traceability allows the market to have a complete view of a product's journey, making it possible to identify if GMOs have been used and where they have been used. Chain of custody refers to a documentary trail that records the sequence of custody, control, and transfer of materials. It is evidence of the custody of the materials and allows the tracking of their physical movement. This principle aims to ensure that certified organizations maintain detailed documentation of the product journey.

The chain of custody requirements apply to the different levels of operation considered in the ProTerra Standard, i.e. Levels I, II and III. This is because organizations transfer their products to another certified operator or receive material for their processing. Traceability indicators are part of the chain of custody.

Compliance with the indicators described in this principle qualifies an economic operator to make a sustainability declaration on the final products offered to consumers, as well as on any intermediate product.



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Relationship Policy with Suppliers and Service Providers. <https://www.cjselecta.com.br/documentos/gestaodefornecedores.pdf>

ProTerra Standard: Social Responsibility and Environmental Sustainability (Version 4.1). <https://www.proterrafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/ProTerra-Standard-V4.1-APT.pdf>

Booklet on Environmental Regularization of Rural Properties in MATOPIBA. <http://www.sojaplus.com.br/materiais/>

The Soybean Plus Program is a world reference in rural property management. <https://www.sna.agr.br/programa-soybean-plus-and-reference-worldwide-in-management-of-property-rural/>



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