

# RDS International Working Group Call

Feb 8, 2017

## Agenda

1. Social
2. Environmental
3. Parallel Production

### **Social** – *See slide deck for context*

- Should we include social criteria at the farm or slaughterhouse level?
- The GRS modules could be used to address social issues at any facility in the supply chain.
- There are some options in how we address this issue:
  - Require full social audit, or add as an optional module.
  - Require compliance with basic social criteria associated with high risk issues. *(some variation of this will be explored)*
  - Collect information on the risks or potential audit areas for a future version of the standard.
- Child labor – is this a risk?
  - If so, this should be highest priority.
- Include portions for the farm, build it out over time.
- Risk-based approach is the most important thing

### **Next Steps:**

- *Identify the risk indicators, and include some criteria that addresses the highest risk areas.*

### **Environmental** – *See slide deck for context*

- Wastewater – should be there because of the affect on animals.
- The energy of the standard should be on animal welfare.

### **Next Steps:**

- *Identify risk indicators, as they affect the health of the birds*

### **Parallel Production** – *See slide deck for context*

- **We do not allow Parallel Production where animals are present.**
- The Content Claim Standard allows processors, or handlers of certified material, to trade both certified and non-certified material.
- There are two risks from this:
  - Suppliers may knowingly trade live-plucked or force-fed material, which violates the spirit and goals of the standard.

- Suppliers may gain the scope certificate, and then never trade any certified material. This could be used to mislead brands that do not know to ask for transaction certificates.
- One option: Get rid of parallel production. Do not allow companies to source non-certified material.
  - This could be very difficult for suppliers to achieve, would limit the application of the standard overnight.
  - Require companies to use some other form of certification or audits of the non-RDS-Certified material.
    - This would be very difficult for some suppliers to achieve.
- Another option: Risk assessment of the "other" material-given.
  - Introduce a declaration of the non-certified material
    - Need to back up the declaration with audits to an equivalent standard – Concern: a declaration is not strong.
  - Disclose all sources and volumes from all material.
  - Audit at the slaughter house for any presence of LP or FF.
  - Require some audits of non-certified farms or sources.
- Present in some European standards.
- Slaughterhouses in Europe are usually segregated by species.
- Look at FSC example – "controlled" material.
- Differentiate between 100% facilities or not.

#### **Next Steps:**

- *Require that slaughterhouses and down suppliers have traded certified material upon renewal of their certification.*
- *Work with Certification Bodies to identify the risk factors of non-certified material.*
- *Develop some criteria that allows us to check on non-certified material.*
- *A tool to use to separate ourselves from companies that knowingly trade live-plucked or force-fed material.*