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.
• The are some options in how we address this issue:
  o Require full social audit, or add as an optional module.
  o Require compliance with basic social criteria associated with high risk issues. (some variation of this will be explored)
  o Collect information on the risks or potential audit areas for a future version of the standard.
• Child labor – is this a risk?
  o 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-certifed material.
• There are two risks from this:
  o Suppliers may knowingly trade live-plucked or force-fed material, which violates the spirit and goals of the standard.
o 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.
  o This could be very difficult for suppliers to achieve, would limit the application of the standard overnight.
  o 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.
  o 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.
  o Disclose all sources and volumes from all material.
  o Audit at the slaughter house for any presence of LP or FF.
  o 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.