

Group Standard

T/CMATB 9001-2021

Specification for Meat Industry Green Trade

Released by 05/12/2021

Implemented by 08/12/2021

Released by China Meat Association

Preface

This Specification is drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1.—2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents".

This Specification is proposed by China Meat Association and World Wild Fund Nature.

This Specification is under the centralized management of the Specialized Committee on Technology Standardization of China Meat Association.

This Specification is drafted by: China Meat Association, World Wide Fund for Nature, Institute of Animal Sciences of CAAS, Beijing Zhuochen Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd.

Main drafters of this Specification: Wei Chen, Guan Gao, Xumao Wang, Ying Hu, Lei Liu, Xin Yu, Jia Lin, Shaowen Wei, Ziping Zhang, Baozhong Sun, Jinghua Du, Ying Wang, Yuhong Lin, Hongyue Wang, Wenjie Zeng, Jingyao Lan.

Specification for Meat Industry Green Trade

1. Scope

This document specifies the terms and definitions, basic requirements, supplier accountability, buyer accountability, green trade practice, information publicity, management and punishment requirements associated with the meat industry green trade.

This document applies to the green trade of products and related raw materials needed for the production and operation of various aspect throughout the meat industry chain, including but not limited to the aspects involved in forage, livestock and poultry breeding, and production, processing and trade of meat and meat products.

2. Normative References

There are no normative references in this document .

3. Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Green Trade

Green trade is a form of trade that seeks sustainable development by preventing and restraining the threats to people's living environment and damages to people's health caused by trade activities. By region, it can be divided into domestic green trade and international green trade.

3.2 Green Trade in the Meat Industry

Green trade in the meat industry is a form of trade that seeks sustainable development by preventing and restraining the threats to people's living environment and damages to people's health caused by trade activities during the whole meat industry chain. It includes but is not limited to ensure that the production of meat and feed will not cause the destruction of natural vegetation such as forests and grasslands.

3.3 Forest

A forest is a tract of land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees over 5 meters and canopy cover over

10%. Woods that reach these thresholds include natural forests and tree plantations, excluding the land used primarily for agriculture or other purposes.

3.4 Natural Ecosystem

Natural ecosystem refers to a relatively stable ecosystem that is maintained by natural adjustment capabilities within a certain time and space.

3.5 Landscape

Landscape refers to geographic images that reflect the landform of inland, such as grasslands, forests, mountains, lakes, etc.

3.6 Zero Deforestation

Zero deforestation means that commodity production, procurement, supply or investment will not destroy forests, the converted forest area is less than 0.5 hectares.

3.7 Zero Conversion

Zero conversion means that commodity production, sourcing or investment will not cause or lead to the conversion of natural ecosystems, the conversion of natural vegetation is less than 0.5 hectares.

3.8 Cutoff Date for Deforestation

The cutoff date for deforestation is the date by which a given company (or other commitment- or policy-setting entity) shoulders the responsibility to make no-deforestation commitments, no later than the date of the zero deforestation commitment is announced.

3.9 Target date for zero deforestation/conversion

The target date is the date by which a given company (or other commitment- or policy-setting entity) intends to fully fulfill its zero deforestation commitments or policies.

3.10 Buyer

The buyer refers to the company that purchases raw materials, processing materials or finished products from the supplier. Buyers include traders, manufacturers and retailers. A company can be either a buyer or a supplier. A buyer can be either a direct buyer or an indirect buyer.

3.11 Supplier

The supplier refers to the company that provides raw materials, processing materials or finished products to the buyer. Suppliers include feed processors, live livestock and poultry slaughtering plants, meat products processors, packaging materials manufacturers. A company can be either a supplier or a buyer. A supplier can be

either a direct supplier or an indirect supplier.

4. Basic Requirements

4.1 Company shall continuously move to conserve nature and resources by avoiding land degradation, deforestation and conversion of natural vegetation in the meat trade.

4.2 Company shall continuously avoid and eliminate illegal raw materials of livestock and poultry and meat sources in the meat trade

4.3 Company shall continuously increase resources efficiency including water, energy and land, increase product value and utilization, and reduce negative impacts such as GHG emission and pollution in the meat trade.

4.4 Company shall respect human rights to survival and development, and continuously improve the assurance of rights and benefits for small & medium companies and smallholders in the meat trade.

4.5 Company shall continuously improve animal welfare throughout livestock production, transportation and slaughtering in the meat trade.

4.6 Company shall continuously improve transparency and traceability in supply chain management of meat industry.

4.7 Company shall strengthen multi-stakeholder dialogue, cooperation and build consensus, for continuous dissemination, sharing and extension of sustainability concepts, best practices and lessons learnt in meat production, and jointly respond to challenge of important social and environmental changes.

4.8 Company shall participate in industry initiatives, create implementation processes and monitoring measures that are consistent with the industry's overall goals, commitments, and standards, develop time-bound plans, and progress the global sustainable meat projects.

4.9 Company shall avoid supplying/purchasing products from areas with high risk of deforestation, such as the Amazon rainforest and the Cerrado savanna, the Congo Basin in Africa, and the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. For areas with high risk of deforestation, please refer to "DEFORESTATION FRONTS: DRIVERS AND RESPONSES IN A CHANGING IN A CHANGING WORLD".

4.10 Company shall confirm the effectiveness of each link through the target assessment tools, establish the regular reporting, overall assessment and continuous improvement mechanism to improve the technical level of the implementation of this specification. For Assessment tools, please refer to " Target Assessment Tools for Company Goals".

5. Planning

5.1 Supplier Responsibility

5.1.1 Zero Deforestation Commitments in the Process of Production and Operation

5.1.1.1 Suppliers shall commit not to convert natural forests into agricultural land, plantation land, land for animal husbandry production or other land uses in the process of production and management, and to avoid activities that may cause serious or sustained degradation of such natural forests.

5.1.1.2 Suppliers shall commit to take appropriate measures to support the long-term protection of the natural forests associated with companies' production and operation and their ecological values, and provide restoration and/or remedy measures when companies violate their commitments and cause or lead to deforestation.

5.1.1.3 Suppliers shall set a cutoff date for each commitment. After this date, land units associated with deforestation will be considered as non-compliant units. The cutoff date for deforestation should be no later than the date of the commitment.

5.1.1.4 Suppliers shall commit to set a target date for zero deforestation. Before this date, suppliers should fully fulfill their responsibility for zero deforestation and achieve the goal of zero deforestation.

5.1.2 Zero Conversion Commitments in the Process of Production and Operation

5.1.2.1 Suppliers shall commit not to convert the natural ecosystem into agricultural land, plantation land, land for animal husbandry production or other land uses in the process of production and operation and to avoid activities that may cause serious or sustained degradation of such natural ecosystem.

5.1.2.2 Suppliers shall commit to take appropriate measures to support the long-term protection of natural forests and their ecological values within the scope of companies' production and operation, and providing restoration and/or remedy measures when companies violate their commitments and cause or lead to natural ecosystem conversion.

5.1.2.3 Suppliers shall set a cutoff date for each commitment. After this date, land units associated with deforestation will be considered as non-compliant units. The cutoff date for deforestation should be no later than the date of the commitment.

5.1.2.4 Suppliers shall set a target date for zero conversion. Before this date, the company should fully fulfill the responsibility of zero conversion and achieve the goal of zero conversion.

5.1.3 Commitments to Respecting Human Rights to Subsistence and Development

5.1.3.1 Suppliers shall respect the rights and interests of indigenous people in the area where the companies

operate and make production, and ensure that the local community people, industrial workers and related groups will immune from being affected by the economic activities of companies.

5.1.3.2 Suppliers shall establish complete ethical norms, perform social responsibilities, refuse to employ child labor, and eliminate racial discrimination. The employees shall enjoy the labor benefits and legal leave as set out in the laws and regulations of the country where it locates. There shall be no bribery among the company personnel.

5.1.4 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Prior to any activity that may affect indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights, land, resources, livelihoods, and food security, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) must be secured.

5.1.5 Product Traceability

5.1.5.1 The source information of various raw and auxiliary materials and products in the supply chain shall be clear and unambiguous, based on which it shall be able to determine that the manufacturers and processors of origin comply with the commitments.

5.1.5.2 Suppliers shall know the origin of raw and auxiliary materials to the level of farm, plantation, ranch, place of production or forest management unit.

5.1.5.3 To meet the above-stated requirement that origins of materials in supply chains are precisely traced, buyers at any stage of the supply chain must institute adequate traceability conditions through one or more of the following methods:

a) tracing raw and auxiliary materials back to the production or processing units of origin (Certificate of Origin);

b) tracing raw and auxiliary materials back to an intermediate supplier that itself has effective control mechanisms in place to ensure that its supplies are traced to the production or processing units of origin, and can provide sufficient evidence of this to the buyer;

c) utilising credible assurance systems (e.g., credible certification systems) capable of linking raw and auxiliary material supplies with production units having specific compliance or performance attributes;

d) tracing raw and auxiliary materials to administrative jurisdictions or landscapes where it has been demonstrated that performance with regard to specific social or environmental issue(s) is adequate to fulfil the buyer's commitments on the corresponding issue(s).

5.1.5.4 Suppliers shall provide documentary evidence of zero deforestation/zero conversion.

5.2 Buyer responsibility

5.2.1 Buyers shall refuse to purchase products with deforestation impact and conversion factors and non-conforming deforestation-related products listed in this *Specification*.

5.2.2 Buyers shall strictly abide by the principle of respecting human rights to subsistence and development and refuse to accept products produced and provided without respect for human rights.

5.2.3 Buyers shall set a clear cutoff date for deforestation and a target date for zero deforestation.

5.2.4 To ensure that the goods are sourced from non-deforested areas and free from conversion circumstances, buyers have the responsibility and right to trace and monitor the purchased goods according to the committed cutoff date for deforestation.

5.2.5 Before purchase, buyers shall assess suppliers effectively; after purchase, buyers shall evaluate each link of the purchase and make an effective evaluation.(For the evaluation method, please refer to “Target Assessment Tools”)

6. Operation

6.1 Risk Assessment and Management

6.1.1 Risk assessment and management should generally be conducted across a company's entire supply-base and be integrated with the management systems related to company commitments.

6.1.2 Risk assessment and management should also be conducted when new operations are being established or new sourcing origins or suppliers are being considered.

6.1.3 The results of risk assessments should be updated periodically to ensure that risk management approaches are kept up-to-date.

6.1.4 The scope of risk assessment should consider all relevant risk attributes related to the commodity/ies, location(s) of production and processing, and supplier(s) being assessed.

6.1.5 The disaggregation of risk assessment must be specific to each commitment (i.e., social or environmental risk area), each commodity, and each geography.

6.1.6 The level of risk shall be classified with the adoption of the risk assessment method and according to the metrics and occurrence probability.(For the risk evaluation method, please refer to “Target Assessment Tools”)

6.2 Operational Control

6.2.1 Procurement Planning

6.2.1.1 To avoid natural risks, regulatory and legal risks, market risks, reputation risks and financial risks, and reduce the negative impact of enterprise production and operation activities on natural resources or ecosystems, enterprises should formulate a green procurement plan before purchase.

6.2.1.2 The senior management of companies should take the lead in formulating green procurement plans and set up a specialized decision-maker panel to ensure the smooth implementation of such plans.

6.2.1.3 The implementation of procurement plans should be secured by the coordination between internal and external stakeholders. Commitments shall be incorporated into the decision-making process, systems and performance metrics of all applicable core business units (e.g., procurement), agents, subsidiaries and subsidiaries of the enterprise, including the dedication of relevant personnel to the enterprise, as well as the efforts to enhance awareness and capacity through corporate policies, incentives, manuals and training programs.

6.2.2 Suppliers Management System Establishment

6.2.2.1 All buyers should establish a supplier management system in the supply chain. Supplier management includes all buyers in the supply chain, including processors and traders who purchase directly from producers, traders and downstream companies who purchase raw materials, processed products or finished products at different stages.

6.2.2.2 In order to implement the procurement plan stipulated by the company's supply chain commitments, the buyers should formulate supplier requirements, including when the company can or must add, suspend, exclude or adjust the purchase terms with the suppliers.

6.2.2.3 According to the tracing results, the raw materials provided by the supplier can be certified for compliance:

a) tracing materials back to the production or processing units of origin; The production and processing unit in the place of origin certifies that the meat raw materials come from low-risk areas of deforestation and conversion;

b) tracing materials back to an intermediate supplier that itself has effective control mechanisms in place to ensure that its supplies are traced to the production or processing units of origin, and can provide sufficient evidence of this to the buyer;

c) utilising credible assurance systems (e.g., credible certification systems) capable of linking raw and material supplies with production units having specific compliance or performance attributes; or tracing raw and auxiliary materials to jurisdictions or landscapes where it has been demonstrated that performance with regard

to specific social or environmental issue(s) is adequate to fulfil the buyer's commitments on the corresponding issue(s).

6.2.3 Requirements for the organization, management, supervision and evaluation

6.2.3.1 The buyer shall evaluate the supplier's progress and degree of compliance by regular information collection or review.

6.2.3.2 Measures shall be taken to operate supplier management systems that define policies, procedures, supplier expectations, and supplier engagement strategies at the level of the commodity-buying company or its supply chains.

6.2.3.3 Measures shall be adopted to regularly evaluate the satisfaction and pass rate of the supplier's products.

6.2.3.4 Measures shall be taken to ensure the engagement of non-compliant suppliers when environmental and social risks, negative impacts and/or non-compliance with company commitments are detected; this includes the development of supplier implementation plans to address these issues

6.2.3.5 Establishing a supplier elimination mechanism. The suppliers who are evaluated as unqualified or rank at the bottom shall be eliminated.

6.2.4 Communication and Contract

6.2.4.1 Supplier and buyer shall establish an effective communication mechanism through the issuance of manuals, guides, training, and seminars.

6.2.4.2 Buyer shall clearly state the purchase requirements of zero deforestation and zero conversion in the purchase contract.

6.2.5 Developing an Implementation Plan

6.2.5.1 Buyers and suppliers shall have active communications on the formulation of an implementation plan.

6.2.5.2 Buyers shall consult the industry about the regulations and policies of the area of source, keep abreast of the changes in the ecological environments of the forest lands and other sources of supplies, quantify procurement indicators and procurement progress, follow up the procurement results at each stage, and make regular summary and review by stages, thus to further formulate the objectives of the next stage.

6.2.5.3 The implementation plan shall be aligned with the internal organizational structure of the supplier to ensure that the responsibility of each activity is assigned to each person.

7. Inspection and Improvement

7.1 Monitoring and Verification

7.1.1 The monitoring and verification process is conducted to check the compliance of a company's production and operation activities with its commitments and obligations. When full compliance is not achieved, compliance should be assessed, for example, by quantifying the level of performance and/or the implementation of improvement plans.

7.1.2 Product purchasers shall assess the performance of the buyer's supplier portfolio, as well as the effectiveness of the buyer's supplier management system and other mechanisms to identify and address non-compliance or adverse effects.

7.1.3 The monitoring and verification method shall adopt recognized and technically sound methods (e.g. satellite imagery-based analysis of the changes in and cover, field observation, document review, stakeholder participation, interviews with affected persons or groups, community-based monitoring and other effective technologies) to ensure the credibility and comparability of observations and research results under different contexts.

7.1.4 The monitoring and verification process includes the assessment of risk and performance levels with the relevant information and views from local stakeholders. Effective mechanisms have been established to protect the confidentiality and security of information providers to facilitate the sharing of such information.

7.1.6 Verification should follow the good practices for sampling and auditing; methods for detecting risks, hazards and non-compliance with commitments; capability and independence of the assessment team; participation of stakeholders; and transparency of verification scope, metrics, process and results.

7.1.7 An independent third-party verification shall be conducted as necessary to verify compliance and performance levels and provide the necessary level of independent assurance to confirm communication and claims.

7.1.8 Third-party certification reports (or its summaries) should be publicly disclosed.

7.1.9 Companies shall use the monitoring and verification results to promote learning, decision-making and continuous improvement.

7.2 Evaluation and Improvement

7.2.1 Establishing a Process Evaluation System

To achieve the desired objectives, the purchasing organization should formulate a series of progressive

plans to determine the objectives to be achieved each year. This will be helpful to define the steps of activities, measure the work progress according to the evaluation system table and make reports as required.

7.2.2 Establishing a Traceability System

7.2.2.1 Companies should establish a traceability system to secure the accurate traceability of raw and auxiliary materials and products.

7.2.2.2 When necessary, the accuracy of the collected and controlled traceability data can be verified through third-party verification.

7.2.2.3 Data analysis can be adopted to determine the traceability ratio, gradually improve the effective traceability range, and finally achieve the full traceability of purchased products, and thus to achieve the overall goal of zero deforestation.

8. Information Disclosure

8.1 Report

Companies should regularly public the progress and results of zero deforestation/zero conversion between the trading parties in the production and operation process.

8.2 Disclosure

8.2.1 In addition to regularly reporting the progress of commitment fulfillment, companies are encouraged to disclose information relative to the participation in the green procurement plan, and actively respond to inquiries from external parties on information and events.

8.2.2 Companies should follow good and standard practices in data management, data formats, accessibility, and presentation to disclose their information. Information should be made available online in a manner that allows interested stakeholders to easily access, search, aggregate, and download information.

9 Supplier Violation Management

9.1 Companies are expected to have clear policies and procedures for how supplier non-compliance is addressed, including criteria and thresholds for making determinations about the severity of non-compliances and the corresponding course of action. This information should be documented in companies' supplier management system and made known to all suppliers. (Appropriate action plans to assess the severity of non-compliance)

9.2 If a buyer identifies non-compliance(s) associated with a given business unit of a processor, trader, or multi-

national supplier and determines that the situation warrants suspension or exclusion, the buyer must determine whether this suspension or exclusion extends to all or only a subset of the entities and operations associated with that supplier.

10. Managing Review and Claims

10.1 The statement should follow the principles of clarity, truth, evidence-based, verifiable, and not misleading or omissions.

10.2 The statement should include sufficient information to enable stakeholders to understand the content of the statement, and to prove the source and attributes of reasonable evidence for the statement.

11 Management system and personnel

The decision makers of suppliers and buyers incorporate green procurement into the company's environmental, social, governance (ESG) or sustainable development strategy, and specify corresponding departments and personnel responsible for promoting and implementing related plans and management systems. Green procurement should be incorporated into the decision-making process, system, and performance metrics of all applicable levels of the company's core business units (such as procurement), agencies, affiliates, and subsidiaries.

References

[1] "DEFORESTATION FRONTS: DRIVERS AND RESPONSES IN A CHANGING IN A CHANGING WORLD"

[2] Target Assessment Tools

[3] Accountability Framework Initiative (2019)
