pastus⊕

REQUIREMENTS FOR FEED CONTAINING OR CONSISTING OF SOY



ANNEX 4

to the pastus⊕ Guidelines

ADDITIONAL MODULE SOJA-PLUS

Version 3 (2026)

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1. Foreword

The purpose of the Additional Module "Soja-PLUS" to the pastus⊕ Feed Guidelines is to give pastus⊕ licensees the option of voluntarily participating in it and the opportunity to continue delivering to other programmes, if these place further requirements on feed.

The following programmes will impose extra requirements on soy used in animal feed from 1 January 2024:

- **AMA Quality Seal:** From 1 January 2024, all AMA Quality Seal Guidelines on animal production (all categories of animal) will specify mandatory use of deforestation-free soy in feed. In practical terms, this means that the existing pastus⊕ Additional Module AMA Quality Seal will be based on this Additional Module "Soja-PLUS".
- **QS (Quality Scheme):** From 1 January 2024, soy used in the QS system (feed for cattle, pigs, and poultry) must be deforestation-free. This requirement applies to all pastus⊕ feed companies and their upstream suppliers that ship feed containing soy to customers in the QS system.

2. Updates

This Additional Module "Soja-PLUS" already establishes key parameters so that feed companies are informed and assisted in the decision-making process. New information and results will be incorporated periodically and published in a new version.

In particular, changes can be made to guarantee delivery authorisations from the programmes concerned.

3. Scope

This Additional Module outlines requirements for traders and manufacturers of feed materials and compound feed. It includes trading with and processing of soybeans and soybean products, as well as feed containing soybean products and labelled "Soja-PLUS". A list of the products that are covered by the scope are shown in Chapter 17 "List of the soybeans and soybean products in the pastus⊕ Additional Module "Soja-PLUS"".

Certification in compliance with this additional module, or a recognised standard as specified in the List of recognised standards for the pastus⊕ Additional Module "Soja-PLUS" in chapter 19 "List of recognised standards for the pastus⊕ Additional Module "Soja-PLUS"", is the condition for taking part in the scheme. Certification based on this Additional Module is reserved for pastus⊕-certified businesses.

If operations that fall within the scope of these requirements are outsourced to other businesses, these businesses themselves must also successfully participate in this Additional Module or in a recognised standard.

Primary agricultural production is not covered by the scope of this Additional Module. The requirements of primary agricultural production are specified in chapter 18 "List of recognised standards for primary agricultural production of soybeans".

4. Definitions

Supply chain model	A supply chain model is defined as the way the flow of goods is handled and controlled in a business.
Identity Preserved (IP)	… outlines a supply chain model where deforestation-free soy is traceable to the exact batch and stored so that it is physically segregated.
Segregation (SEG)	... outlines a supply chain model where deforestation-free soy is physically segregated from NON-deforestation-free soy throughout the supply chain.
Mass balancing (MB)	... outlines a supply chain model that guarantees that the quantity of deforestation-free soy sold does not exceed the quantity of deforestation-free soy physically purchased at any time.
Book & Claim (B&C)	… outlines a supply chain model where non-deforestation-free soy is traded. The requirements for deforestation-free soy can be offset by the purchase of certificates.
Balancing system	A balancing system compares incoming and outgoing quantities of goods separately according to defined qualities. In this case, it concerns deforestation-free soy.

5. General requirements

5.1. Participation in the Module:

The AMA-Marketing is to be informed if businesses take part in this pastus⊕ Additional Module “Soja-PLUS”.

5.2. Quality management:

The requirements of the Additional Module “Soja-PLUS” are to be integrated as part of the pastus⊕ system into the existing quality management framework. Particular attention must be paid to defining responsibilities, clearly wording and monitoring the necessary tasks, and training of everyone involved.

The requirements this Additional Module places on suppliers must be reflected in the supplier assessment. Clear guidelines and actions are to be defined should contractual agreements on deforestation-free soy not be complied with.

A documented procedure must regulate how complaints about deforestation-free soy are dealt with. Any action taken is to help make improvements on a consistent basis.

To verify that all the requirements in this Additional Module are implemented, audits (internal) are to be conducted frequently. Corrective action is to be taken.

The results of internal audits, the supplier assessment and complaint management are to be evaluated by the company management (management evaluation).

5.3. Duty to report incidents

If unexpected or critical incidents occur in conjunction with deforestation-free soy, the AMA-Marketing must be informed immediately (see amainfo.at pastus⊕ emergency contact).

Critical incidents are defined as irregularities, misleading or suspected fraud in connection with deforestation-free soy (e.g. sustainable fraud), or incidents that have a detrimental impact on the company, the product, or the AMA-Marketing (e.g. due to negative reports in the media).

5.4. Documentation

Compliance with the requirements also includes maintaining appropriate documentation of all necessary information so that it is transparent to third parties, including but not limited to detailed records of incoming and outgoing goods to furnish proof of the lawful declaration of deforestation-free soy.

6. Purchasing deforestation-free soy

To take part in this Module and gain certification, you must purchase deforestation-free soy. Purchasing requirements differ depending on the degree of processing and are outlined below.

NON-deforestation-free soy can also be purchased, provided that corresponding certificates (Book & Claim) are purchased for this quantity (see chapter 7 “Purchasing non-deforestation-free soy”).

The requirements of the certification status of soybeans or soybean products, or compound feed containing soybean products, must be contractually agreed with the supplier.

6.1. Purchasing unprocessed soybeans

Unprocessed soybeans may only be purchased in the following cases:

- If the soybeans are certified based on a standard listed in chapter 18 “List of recognised standards for primary agricultural production of soybeans”, or
- If the soybeans have “Soja-PLUS” certification, or certification to a recognised standard outlined in chapter 19 “List of recognised standards for the pastus⊕ Additional Module “Soja-PLUS””.

6.2. Purchasing soybean products

Processed soybeans may only be purchased in the following cases:

- If the processed soybean product has “Soja-PLUS” certification, or certification to a recognised standard as stated in chapter 19 “List of recognised standards for the pastus⊕ Additional Module “Soja-PLUS””.

6.3. Purchasing compound feed

Compound feed may only be purchased in the following cases:

- If the compound feed or soybean products in the feed have “Soja-PLUS” certification, or have been certified to a recognised standard as stated in chapter 19 “List of recognised standards for the pastus⊕ Additional Module “Soja-PLUS””.

7. Purchasing non-deforestation-free soy

To prevent bottlenecks in the supply of deforestation-free soy, non-deforestation-free soy can also be purchased. For this quantity of non-deforestation-free soy, certificates on a Book & Claim basis must be acquired to meet the requirements in the Additional Module “Soja-PLUS”.

Offsetting non-deforestation-free soy by purchasing certificates is still possible at least until 31 December 2026.

8. Overview of delivery authorisations

The pastus⊕ Guidelines apply in general to all suppliers and all goods purchased.

- Delivery authorisation in the pastus system⊕ (https://acm.services.ama.at/zertifikatssuche)

- Labelling the goods with pastus⊕ or a recognised system

Furthermore, suppliers of deforestation-free soy who comply with this Additional Module must be certified according to this Additional Module or certified in accordance with a recognised standard (see chapter 19 “List of recognised standards for the pastus⊕ Additional Module “Soja-PLUS””).

- Delivery authorisation in the pastus⊕ system for “Soja-PLUS” (https://acm.services.ama.at/zertifikatssuche)
- The goods must be labelled with “Soja-PLUS” or a logo from a recognised standard.

Only this Additional Module’s requirements apply to purchases from primary agricultural production.

9. Traceable flows of goods

9.1. Details on the accompanying purchasing documents

This Additional Module specifies that only deforestation-free soy may be taken into account that is clearly marked on the accompanying document as “Soja-PLUS”, or is certified to a recognised standard listed in chapter 19 “List of recognised standards for the pastus⊕ Additional Module “Soja-PLUS”” Furthermore, the supplier’s supply chain model must be indicated on the document accompanying the soy or soy products.

9.2. Quantity balancing

The company must draw up an annual quantity balance for all feed labelled deforestation-free.

This involves systematically and consistently recording all quantities of incoming and outgoing deforestation-free soy, as well as soy that is to be offset by certificates, so that the information is transparent for third parties. The supply chain model specified on the accompanying document must also be noted. Goods received must be recorded in the balancing system when they reach the company.

The following quantities (weight or volume) are required for feed manufacturers:

- Quantities of incoming raw materials
- Quantities of processed raw materials (in stock)
- Quantities of unprocessed raw materials (in stock)
- Quantities of finished goods delivered
- Quantities of finished goods (in stock)

The following quantities (weight or volume) are required for feed traders:

- Quantities of incoming goods
- Quantities of outgoing goods
- Quantities in stock

If the Identity Preserved (IP) or Segregation (SEG) supply chain models are applied, the physical numbers of goods delivered must be subtracted from the quantities of IP or segregated certified goods in the balancing system.

The balancing system must clearly indicate the quantities of non-deforestation-free soy purchased that are offset by certificates. The certificates must refer to the quantity offset. Therefore, consistent records of certificates, which are transparent to third parties, must be kept.

9.3. Conversion factors

Steps in soy processing (e.g. drying, toasting) that alter the volume or weight must be identified and documented. Changes in volume or weight must be reflected by taking consistent measurements, or establishing a conversion factor in the quantity balance. The conversion factor and the way it was established must be documented so that the information is transparent for third parties. This also includes providing information about the underlying measurements, the percentage distributions and empirical values. Several processing steps can be reflected by one common factor.

The conversion factor must be evaluated annually, as well as any changes that affect the processing steps.

9.4. Traceability

Deforestation-free soy in the scope of this Additional Module must be traceable from the moment goods arrive until the moment they leave and include the supply chain.

10. Businesses with several sites

Businesses with several sites can show centralised purchasing by their headquarters. However, it must be possible to trace the incoming and outgoing goods at each site. Certification is conducted on a site-specific basis and is required for the headquarters, as well as trading and production sites. Sites not involved with soybeans are not taken into account.

When applying the mass balancing (MB) and Book & Claim (B&C) supply chain models and centralised purchasing, a joint mass balancing and quantity reconciliation can be carried out across all sites.

10.1. Indicating responsibilities

Where centralised purchasing is concerned, the responsibilities for purchasing and the flow of goods (for all process steps) between headquarters and the trading or production site must be clearly regulated and documented.

Supply chain models

The supply chain models each outline a process for handling deforestation-free soy. Characteristics that set them apart are the distinction between deforestation-free soy and non-deforestation-free soy and the separation of deforestation-free soy into batches.

The supply chain models are hierarchical. This means that a supply chain model higher up in the hierarchy can be integrated into a supply chain model that is lower down. Details are listed under the soy procurement points in the relevant supply chain model.

11. Identity Preserved (IP)

The Identity Preserved supply chain model requires the physical segregation of deforestation-free soy and other soy into specific batches. This batch-specific segregation of goods is conducted along the whole supply chain and reflects the physical presence of deforestation-free soy in the company. Single deforestation-free batches must be segregated from others to enable traceability to the producer(s).

11.1. Purchasing soy for IP

The company must purchase IP-certified soy from a “Soja-PLUS” certified supplier, or a supplier certified according to chapter 18 or chapter 19.

Please note: All businesses authorised to supply “Soja-PLUS” in the pastus⊕ system are published in the pastus⊕ database at https://acm.services.ama.at/zertifikatssuche.

11.2. Segregation of goods, identity preservation

The business must ensure the physical segregation of IP-certified soy and non-IP-certified soy. Each batch of IP-certified soy must be accompanied by information about the producer concerned. This is mandatory for all processes the business is responsible for. The same applies when third parties are contracted.

11.3. Stock management

IP-certified soy must be stored in clearly defined storage silos, or storage rooms so that it can never be mistaken for non-IP-certified soy. To avoid any mixing in silos and storage rooms, an approval procedure (notification that the storage space is empty) must be established before a product change.

11.4. Issuing IP "Soja-PLUS" certification

Soy meeting this guide's Identity Preserved requirements and which is to be labelled as such must be clearly marked on the accompanying documents, as specified in chapter 15.

12. Segregation (SEG)

The Segregation supply chain model requires physical segregation of IP- and SEG-certified soy from non-deforestation-free soy. This segregation of goods takes place along the whole supply chain and reflects the physical presence of the goods concerned in the company. Batches of certified segregated goods can be mixed with one another. IP-certified goods can be mixed with segregated goods without batch traceability and are then considered segregated.

12.1. Purchasing soy for SEG

The company must source IP- or segregated soy from a "Soja-PLUS" certified supplier, or a supplier certified according to a chapter 18 or chapter 19.

Please note: All businesses authorised to supply "Soja-PLUS" in the pastus⊕ system are published in the pastus⊕ database at https://acm.services.ama.at/zertifikatssuche.

12.2. Segregation of goods

The business must ensure the physical segregation of segregated certified soy and non-segregated certified soy. This is mandatory for all processes the business is responsible for. The same applies when third parties are contracted.

12.3. Stock management

Segregated certified soy must be stored in clearly defined storage silos, or storage rooms so that it can never be mistaken for non-segregated certified soy. To avoid any mixing in silos and storage rooms, an approval procedure (notification that the storage space is empty) must be established before a product change.

12.4. Issuing segregated "Soja-PLUS" certification

Soy meeting this guide's segregation requirements and which is to be labelled as such must be clearly marked on the accompanying documents, as specified in chapter 15.

13. Mass balancing (MB)

The mass balancing supply chain model is an administrative quantity control system of the trade in deforestation-free soy. This control takes place along the whole supply chain. It can only be used within one site or, where businesses have centralised purchasing, for several sites. In mass balancing, deforestation-free and non-deforestation-free soy can be mixed. There are no requirements for the physical segregation of the goods. In the balancing system, the quantity of deforestation-free soy purchased and sold must be offset. IP-certified and segregated certified goods can be mixed with mass-balanced goods without maintaining physical separation and are then considered mass-balanced.

Please note: Mass balancing can be used at least until 31 December 2026.

13.1. Purchasing soy for MB

The business must source IP-, segregated or mass-balanced soy from a "Soja-PLUS" certified supplier, or a supplier certified according to chapter 18 or chapter 19.

Please note: All businesses authorised to supply "Soja-PLUS" in the pastus⊕ system are published in the pastus⊕ database at https://acm.services.ama.at/zertifikatssuche.

13.2. Recording quantities

Mass-balanced quantities of soy in the balancing system are to be recorded via a continuous balancing method or for a fixed inventory period.

- In the case of a continuous balancing system, the following applies:
  - The business must record the mass-balanced soy (volume or weight) it physically received or, in the case of drop shipments, the mass-balanced soy (volume or weight) delivered in real time.
  - The physical quantity of mass-balanced soy (volume or weight) at the site must be at least equal to the quantity recorded in the balancing system as mass-balanced soy (not applicable for drop-shippers).
  - The balancing system may not show a negative balance. Only mass-balanced soy included in the balancing system may be allocated to the company's mass-balanced "Soja-PLUS" finished goods.
  - The mass-balanced soy in the balancing system is available as mass-balanced soy for a maximum of 24 months retrospectively from when it was registered in the system. If the company cannot convert this registered mass-balanced soy to outgoing goods, it expires as a certified quantity and must be deleted from the balancing system.
- In the case of a fixed inventory period:
  - A fixed inventory period is a maximum of 12 months. Mass-balanced incoming and outgoing soy can be offset during this period.
  - You can only exceed the quantities of mass-balanced soy in the balancing system if you can prove that incoming mass-balanced soy will be contractually secured in the inventory period to compensate for the outgoing excess soy labelled as mass-balanced "Soja-PLUS".
  - Mass-balanced soy that has not been sold in the inventory period can be carried forward to the next period. These quantities must be used for mass-balanced outgoing "Soja-PLUS" within 24 months. If not, they will expire and must be deleted from the balancing system.
  - The balancing account must not be negative at the end of the inventory period. Only mass-balanced soy that was recorded in the inventory period or was transferred from the previous period may be allocated to the outgoing soy delivered in this inventory period.

In the case of a business with centralised purchasing for several sites, quantity balancing can be carried out for all the sites by headquarters. Quantities must be offset across all locations (see chapter 10).

13.3. Issuing mass-balanced "Soja-PLUS" certification

Soy that meets this guide's requirements for mass balancing and which is to be labelled as such must be clearly marked on the accompanying documents, as specified in chapter 15.

14. Book & Claim (B&C)

The Book & Claim supply chain model is an admin volume control system of trade in non-deforestation-free soy that has been offset with certificates or is offset by the company. This control takes place along the whole supply chain. In the case of Book & Claim, it is not critical that deforestation-free soy is procured. The total quantity of soy that has already been offset by certificates must be recorded and

balanced. The same applies to the non-deforestation-free soy and the certificates that the business acquires to offset this. In the balancing system certificates must offset the quantity of deforestation-free soy purchased and sold. There are no requirements for the physical segregation of the goods. If certificates have been allocated to physical goods (e.g. by the supplier), this allocation cannot be reversed.

Please note: For now, you can offset non-deforestation-free goods by purchasing certificates at least until 31 December 2026.

14.1. Purchasing Book & Claim soy

The business must purchase soy from a "Soja-PLUS" certified supplier, or a supplier certified according to chapter 18 or chapter 19 that has already been offset by certificates (Book & Claim soy).

Please note: The requirements listed in chapter 7 apply if non-deforestation-free soya is purchased, which the business itself wishes to offset by purchasing certificates.

Please note: All businesses authorised to supply "Soja-PLUS" in the pastus⊕ system are published in the pastus⊕ database at https://acm.services.ama.at/zertifikatssuche.

14.2. Recording quantities

In the balancing system, quantities of Book & Claim soy and certificates purchased by the business must either be recorded via continuous balancing, or for a fixed inventory period.

- In the case of a continuous balancing system, the following applies:
  - The business must record the Book & Claim soy (volume or weight) it physically receives, or, in the case of drop shipments, in the accounts and delivered in real time.
  - The quantity of Book & Claim soy recorded in the balancing system must also be physically present in the company (not applicable for drop-shippers). The business can also process and sell non-deforestation-free soy.
  - The business must record the number of certificates purchased to offset non-deforestation-free soy in real time.
  - Certificates purchased are registered in the balancing system and allocated to non-deforestation-free soy based on the requirements of the standards for Book & Claim recognised by pastus⊕ (as stated in chapter 18). In the system, a certificate must be assigned in the outgoing goods section to the relevant quantity equivalent as Book & Claim soy.
  - The balancing system must not be exceeded. Only Book & Claim soy in the balancing system and certificates purchased by the business for non-deforestation-free soy may be allocated to the company's outgoing goods section.
  - If by-products are created, these must also be applied proportionately to Book & Claim soy in accordance with the physical goods' conversion factors.
  - The mass-balanced Book & Claim soy, offset with certificates and registered in the balancing system, will be available as mass-balanced soy and can be assigned as physical goods for a maximum of 24 months retrospectively from when it was registered in the system. If the business cannot convert this registered Book & Claim soy to outgoing goods, these expire as certified quantities and must be deleted from the balancing system.
- In the case of a fixed inventory period:
  - A fixed inventory period is a maximum of 12 months. During this period, Book & Claim quantities of soy can be offset in the incoming and outgoing goods sections. By acquiring certificates, the business can offset incoming non-deforestation-free soy within these 12 months and allocate "Soja-PLUS" Book & Claim quantities to outgoing goods.
  - You can only exceed Book & Claim quantities of soy in the balancing system if you can demonstrate that certified incoming Book & Claim soy will be contractually secured in the

inventory period to offset the excess outgoing “Soja-PLUS” Book & Claim goods or that offsetting certificates for the appropriate quantity are purchased at the end of the inventory period.

- Book & Claim soy that has not been sold in the inventory period can be carried forward to the next period. These quantities transferred must be used for outgoing mass-balanced Book & Claim “Soja-PLUS” goods within 24 months. If not, they will expire and must be deleted from the balancing system.
- Certificates acquired by the business can also be carried forward to the next period. However, they are valid from the time they are entered into the system and can be assigned to outgoing “Soja-PLUS” Book & Claim goods for the period the pastus⊕-recognised standard stipulated for Book & Claim (as stated in chapter 18). If the business is unable to allocate these registered certificates to actual outgoing goods, these expire and must be deleted from the balancing system.
- The balancing account must not be negative at the end of the inventory period. Only mass-balanced soy that was recorded in the inventory period or was transferred from the previous period may be allocated to the outgoing “Soja-PLUS” Book & Claim soy delivered in this inventory period. Otherwise, at the end of the inventory period, the business must compensate for the excess quantity by purchasing the relevant number of certificates.
- In the case of a business with centralised purchasing for several sites, quantity balancing can be carried out for all the sites by headquarters. Quantities must be offset across all locations (see chapter 2.7.1).

14.3. Issuing Book & Claim “Soja-PLUS” certification

Soy meeting this guide’s Book & Claim requirements and which is to be labelled as such must be clearly marked on the accompanying documents, as specified in chapter 15.

15. Labelling

Feed materials and compound feed containing or consisting of soy and placed on the market in compliance with the requirements of this Additional Module may carry the following label in combination with pastus⊕:

Soja-PLUS

The product may only be labelled if all the soy it contains meets the requirements of this Additional Module.

In addition to labelling with “Soja-PLUS”, for shipments of feed materials between feed companies, the supply chain model concerned must be indicated on the accompanying document.

The supply chain model does not have to be specified for compound feed in general and deliveries of feed materials directly to the farmer.

General information on labelling feed can be found in the pastus⊕ Directives for the use of Signs and Communications Guideline.

16. Auditing of compliance

Compliance with this Additional Module’s requirements is monitored during the annual pastus⊕ audit by the pastus⊕ certification body.

17. List of the soybeans and soybean products in the pastus⊕ Additional Module "Soja-PLUS"

The feed materials on this list fall within the scope of the pastus⊕ Additional Module "Soja-PLUS". If feed is labelled with "Soja-PLUS", the feed materials on this list must be produced from deforestation-free soy.

The grouping and numbering of feed materials is based on the (EU) 2022/1104 regulation which amends the (EU) 68/2013 regulation on the catalogue of feed materials.

Group 2: Oil seeds, oil fruits, and products derived thereof

➢ 2.18.1	Toasted soya (beans)
➢ 2.18.2	Soya (bean) expeller
➢ 2.18.3	Soya (bean) meal
➢ 2.18.4	Soya (bean) meal, dehulled
➢ 2.18.5	Soya (bean) hulls
➢ 2.18.6	Soya beans, extruded
➢ 2.18.7	Soya (bean) protein concentrate
➢ 2.18.8	Soya bean pulp [Soya bean paste]
➢ 2.18.9	Soya bean molasses
➢ 2.18.10	Co-product from soybean preparation
➢ 2.18.11	Soya (beans)
➢ 2.18.12	Soybean flakes
➢ 2.18.13	Soya (bean) meal feed
➢ 2.18.14	Soya (bean) meal feed, dehulled
➢ 2.18.15	Fermented soya (bean) protein (concentrate)
➢ 2.18.16	Soy flour toasted or steamed
➢ 2.20.1	Vegetable oil and fat*
➢ 2.21.1	Crude lecithins**

*if it consists of pure soy oil

** if it consists of pure crude lecithins

18. List of recognised standards for primary agricultural production of soybeans

The list of recognised standards is based on Annex 4.2 published by the QS for Recognised Standards for Soybean Cultivation. This is based on the Soy Sourcing Guideline 2021, published by the FEFAC, and the requirements outlined therein.

Standard	Supply chain model(s)	Status recognition	Version
AACSplus	MB	temporarily recognised*	Version 04 (criteria catalogue, certification)
CSQA Sustainable Cereal and Oilseed	SEG	recognised	Rev. 07 – 18 March 2024 (criteria catalogue) Rev. 3 – 09 July 2010 (Certification)
Donau Soja	IP, SEG	recognised	Guidelines Status January 2024 (valid until 31 January 2026) Guidelines Status February 2025
	B&C (Protein Partnership)	temporarily recognised*	
Europe Soya	IP, SEG	recognised	Guidelines Status January 2024 (valid until 31 January 2026) Guidelines Status February 2025
	MB („Quantity Equivalence“) B&C (Protein Partnership)	temporarily recognised*	
ISCC EU	SEG	recognised	V4.0 (criteria catalogue) V4.0 (certification)
	MB	temporarily recognised*	
ISCC Plus	SEG	recognised	V3.3 (criteria catalogue) V4.0 (certification)
	MB	temporarily recognised*	
ProTerra	IP, SEG	recognised	V5.0 as of 14 September 2023 (criteria catalogue) V3.0 (certification)
	MB	temporarily recognised*	
ProTerra MRV	IP, SEG	temporarily** recognised	V1.0 (criteria catalogue, certification)
	MB	temporarily recognised*	
RTRS	SEG	recognised	V4.0 (criteria catalogue) V4.3 (certification)
	MB, B&C	temporarily recognised*	

Standard	Supply chain model(s)	Status recognition	Version
ADM Responsible Soybean Standard	SEG	recognised	V4.0 (criteria catalogue, certification)
	MB, B&C	temporarily recognised*	
Amaggi FIELD ORIGINS	SEG	recognised	V0.3 - December 2023 (criteria catalogue, certification)
	MB, B&C [1]	temporarily recognised*	
Bunge Pro-S Certification Program for Sustainable Agricultural Sourcing	MB	temporarily recognised*	V2023.1 (criteria catalogue, certification)
Cefetra Certified Responsible Soy Standard	MB, B&C [1]	temporarily recognised*	V5.0 (criteria catalogue) V1.0 (certification)
SFAP - Sustainable Farming Assurance Programme - Non Conversion	B&C [1]	temporarily recognised*	V7.0 (criteria catalogue, certification)
US SOY Sustainability Assurance Protocol	MB	temporarily recognised*	V4.1 (criteria catalogue, certification)
Cargill Tripple S	MB	temporarily recognised*	V 8.0 (criteria catalogue, certification) V8.1 (criteria catalogue, certification)
REDcert[2] Responsible farming	IP, SEG	recognised	V RC² 04 (criteria catalogue) (valid until 31 December 2025) V RC² 4 1 (criteria catalogue) V EU 07 (certification)
	MB	temporarily recognised*	
COFCO International Responsible Agriculture Standard (Module 2)	MB	temporarily recognised*	V01 (criteria catalogue, certification)

Key to the table:
[1] Area Mass Balance products must be handled like B&C products
* initially recognised until 31 December 2026
** initially recognised until 30 June 2026
IP = Identity Preserved
SEG = Segregation
MB = Mass balancing
B&C = Book&Claim

19. List of recognised standards for the pastus⊕ Additional Module "Soja-PLUS"

This list includes standards that are recognised for the pastus⊕ Additional Module "Soja-PLUS". This list of recognised standards is based on Annex 4.3 published by the QS for "Recognised Systems for the Guideline QS-Soja^{PLUS} for Feed Trading and Manufacturing".

Standard	Recognised goods	Version
AACSplus	Recognised for AACSplus goods*	Version 01 Status 25 June 2024
Donau Soja	Recognised for Donau Soja goods	Guidelines Status January 2024 (valid until 31 January 2026) Guidelines Status February 2025
EFISC-GTP Purchase of certified sustainable feed material	Recognised for EFISC-GTP Purchase of certified sustainable feed material goods	Version 3.0 of 07 September 2024 (valid until 13 July 2026) Version 3.0 as of 14 July 2025
Europe Soya	Recognised for Europe Soya goods	Guidelines Status January 2024 (valid until 31 January 2026) Guidelines Status February 2025
GMP+ Int. FRA MI5.1 RTRS	Recognised for GMP+ Int. FRA MI5.1 goods	Version 03 March 2025
GMP+ Int. FRA MI5.2 Sustainable pig & poultry feed	Recognised for GMP+ Int. FRA MI5.2 goods	Version 03 March 2025
GMP+ Int. FRA MI5.3 Sustainable dairy cattle feed	Recognised for GMP+ Int. FRA MI5.3 goods	Version 03 March 2025
GMP+ Int. FRA MI5.6 Sustainable feed	Recognised for GMP+ Int. FRA MI5.6 goods	Version 03 March 2025
ISCC EU	Recognised for ISCC goods (ISCC-compliant)	Version 4.0
ISCC Plus	Recognised for ISCC goods (ISCC-compliant)	Version 3.3
ProTerra	Recognised for ProTerra goods	Version 5.0 as of 14 September 2023
Additional Module QS-Soja^{PLUS}	Recognised for QS-Soja^{PLUS} goods stated in chapter 18	Version 01 January 2026
BFA collective sustainable soy purchasing programme	temporarily recognised (for feed materials for B&C goods)*	-
RTRS	Recognised for RTRS goods	Version 2.3

Standard	Recognised goods	Version
SDNA from OQUALIM	Recognised for SDNA goods*	Version 1 Status February 2024 (valid until 31 January 2027) Version 3 Status 15 October 2025
DC-02 Sustainable soy in animal feed from Ovocom (FCA)	accepted for DC-02 goods*	Version 0.0

Key to the table:
[1] Area Mass Balance-must be handled as B&C products
* recognised at least until 31 December 2026