

Report title Indicator	Sectoral/fishery Assessment or Ingredient Manufacturer Assessment Summary Report, v1.0 2.2.11
Instructions	This template is intended for reporting a summary of Due Diligence pathways 2“sectoral/fishery assessment” or 3 “ingredient manufacturer assessment” under Principle 2. Reporting is at a UoC level and on an annual basis. The UoC should select the pathway used and the type of assessment (whether ingredient manufacturer or plant/marine primary raw material). The UoC enters the date the assessment was conducted. The UoC selects the primary raw material assessed (if applicable). If primary raw material is not listed, the UoC enters the common name and latin name. The UoC selects the risk factor assessed. The UoC selects the country of location (ingredient manufacturer) or production (plant primary raw material). For marine primary raw material, 'Fishery' is selected as the Country of location. The UoC selects the FAO fishing area for the marine primary raw material. The UoC enters a summary description of the risk assessment (max 1500 characters). The UoC enters links to any publicly available resources used. The UoC enters a summary description of any measures taken to ensure low risk (for ingredient manufacturer assessment only) (max 1500 characters). The UoC enters a summary description of implemented monitoring program to a) measure the effectiveness of any measure taken to ensure low risk (if applicable) and b) monitor the risk factors, or indicators for the risk factors, to ensure the risk level determined remains valid (max 1500 characters) A new row should be added for each assessment and for each risk factor assessed (if more than one).



Pathway used	Type of Assessment	Date of Due Diligence Assessment (yyyy-mm-dd)	Primary Raw Material "common name (latin name)"	Risk Factor Assessed	Country of location/production (select 'Fishery' if Marine primary raw material)	FAO Fishing area (if Marine primary raw material)	Summary description of risk assessment (max 1500 characters)	Links to any publicly available resources used	Summary description of any measures taken and their effectiveness (max 1500 characters)	Summary description of implemented monitoring program (max 1500 characters)
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Marine Primary Raw Material	2025-01-01		Social	ECUADOR	FAO 87	The social risk assessment identified potential risks related to labour and human rights conditions in the marine ingredient supply chain, particularly forced labour, child labour, employment conditions, crew documentation, employment contracts, working conditions, occupational safety and the protection of workers' rights. The assessment also considered the risk of wage deductions being used as a disciplinary measure. The assessment found that the evaluated operations had controls and practices in place to address the main social risks; however, some areas require continued monitoring and strengthening of documented evidence and internal controls.	1 WWF: https://www.wwf.org.uk/what-we-do/aquaculture 2 UNICEF https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/child-labour-rises-160-million-first-increase-two-decades 3 Constitución de la República del Ecuador, artículo 66, numeral 17 4 Código del Trabajo, artículo 138, numeral 1 5 Código Orgánico Integral Penal COIP, art. 105 6 Constitución de Ecuador del año 2008, artículo 46, numeral 2 7 El trabajo Infantil, Marco Institucional, Evolución histórica y Análisis costo beneficio de su erradicación. 8 Norma técnica del servicio de erradicación del trabajo infantil, MIES-GIS-SPE-DPV-NT-001 9 Convenio 138 de la OIT - Edad mínima para el trabajo	Measures implemented include verification of employment and crew documentation, review of employment conditions and contracts, assessment of working conditions, verification of occupational safety requirements, interviews and on-site verification when applicable, and review of company policies and procedures addressing labour and human rights risks. The assessment confirmed that the evaluated operation has controls addressing forced labour and child labour risks. To strengthen effectiveness, the assessment recommends formally documenting the prohibition of wage deductions as a disciplinary measure, maintaining corrective-action procedures for forced labour and child labour cases, strengthening records and supporting evidence, and	HAID implements ongoing monitoring of social risks associated with marine raw material suppliers and fisheries. Monitoring includes periodic review of labour and human rights indicators, verification of crew and employment documentation, review of working conditions and safety requirements, follow-up of non-compliances and corrective actions, and verification of supplier and vessel information. Monitoring is maintained throughout the due diligence process and is reassessed during each certification cycle or when significant changes occur in the supply chain, suppliers, legislation or operating conditions. Particular attention is given to forced labour, child labour, suppliers, legislation or workers' rights, employment
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Marine Primary Raw Material	2025-01-01		Legal	ECUADOR	FAO 87	The legal risk assessment identified potential risks related to compliance with applicable Ecuadorian laws and regulations governing marine ingredient production and fishing operations. The assessment considered legal requirements related to fishing activities, labour conditions, employment documentation, vessel and crew records, occupational safety, permits and regulatory authorizations. The assessment also considered compliance with applicable national legislation and relevant international requirements referenced by the ASC framework.	1 WWF: https://www.wwf.org.uk/what-we-do/aquaculture 2 UNICEF https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/child-labour-rises-160-million-first-increase-two-decades 3 Constitución de la República del Ecuador, artículo 66, numeral 17 4 Código del Trabajo, artículo 138, numeral 1 5 Código Orgánico Integral Penal COIP, art. 105 6 Constitución de Ecuador del año 2008, artículo 46, numeral 2 7 El trabajo Infantil, Marco Institucional, Evolución histórica y Análisis costo beneficio de su erradicación. 8 Norma técnica del servicio de erradicación del trabajo infantil, MIES-GIS-SPE-DPV-NT-001 9 Convenio 138 de la OIT - Edad mínima para el trabajo	Legal compliance is verified through the review of applicable legislation, permits and regulatory authorizations, vessel and crew documentation, employment records, safety certifications and other relevant legal records. The assessment also considers evidence obtained through document review, interviews and on-site verification when applicable. The assessment found that the evaluated operation has controls and documentation supporting compliance with the applicable legal requirements. To maintain effectiveness, HAID should continue monitoring regulatory changes, maintaining updated legal documentation and addressing any identified legal non-compliances through documented corrective actions.	HAID maintains ongoing monitoring of legal compliance applicable to marine raw material suppliers and fisheries. Monitoring includes periodic review of applicable Ecuadorian legislation and regulatory requirements, verification of permits and authorizations, review of vessel and crew documentation, and follow-up of legal or regulatory non-compliances. The legal due diligence is reassessed during each certification cycle and whenever significant changes occur in legislation, suppliers, fisheries or the supply chain. Relevant records and supporting evidence are maintained to demonstrate continued compliance with applicable legal requirements.

Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Marine Primary Raw Material	2025-01-01		Environmental	ECUADOR	FAQ 87	The environmental risk assessment considered potential environmental impacts associated with fishing activities and the production of marine raw materials. The assessment focused on risks related to fishing practices, responsible use of marine resources, impacts on the marine environment and compliance with applicable environmental requirements. Environmental risk factors were assessed as part of the due diligence process for marine ingredients.	1 WWF: https://www.wwf.org.uk/what-we-do/aquaculture 2 UNICEF https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/child-labour-rises-160-million-first-increase-two-decades 3 Constitución de la República del Ecuador, artículo 66, numeral 17 4 Código del Trabajo, artículo 138, numeral 1 5 Código Orgánico Integral Penal COIP, art. 105 6 Constitución de Ecuador del año 2008, artículo 46, numeral 2 7 El trabajo Infantil, Marco Institucional, Evolución histórica y Análisis costo beneficio de su erradicación. 8 Norma técnica del servicio de erradicación del trabajo infantil, MIES-GIS-SPE-DPV-NT-001 9 Convenio 138 de la OIT - Edad mínima para el trabajo	Environmental risks are addressed through the assessment of fishing activities and verification of applicable requirements, supported by document review, available regulatory records and on-site verification when applicable. The assessment also considers the responsible management of marine resources and relevant environmental risk factors identified under the ASC due diligence framework. The assessment found that the evaluated operation has controls and practices supporting the management of the identified environmental risks. Continued monitoring of environmental indicators and applicable requirements is recommended to maintain the effectiveness of these controls and identify any changes requiring additional action.	HAID maintains monitoring of environmental risks associated with marine raw materials through the due diligence process. Monitoring includes review of environmental and fisheries requirements, relevant supplier and fishery information, regulatory documentation and identified environmental risk indicators. The assessment is reviewed during each certification cycle and whenever significant changes occur in the fisheries, suppliers, applicable legislation or supply chain. Supporting records are maintained to demonstrate the continued assessment and management of environmental risks.
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2025-01-01	Soy bean (Glycine max)	Environmental	United States		The ASC Country Risk Scorecard classifies the United States as medium risk for legal deforestation. A granular assessment was therefore conducted to evaluate the risk of legal deforestation associated with soybean production in the United States. The assessment reviewed forest cover and land-use trends using multiple sources, including USDA National Resources Inventory (NRI), Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA), Resource Planning Act (RPA), ESA WorldCover and Global Forest Watch data. The assessment concluded that U.S. soy presents a low risk of deforestation.	ASC Feed Standard and ASC Country Risk Scorecard. USDA National Resources Inventory (NRI) USDA Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) USDA Forest Service Resource Planning Act (RPA) ESA WorldCover Global Forest Watch	A granular deforestation risk assessment was conducted to complement the ASC country-level risk classification for U.S. soy. The assessment compared forest and land-use data from multiple recognized sources to evaluate whether soybean production is associated with forest loss or conversion. The assessment found that forested land in the 29 U.S. soy-producing states increased from 116.2 million hectares in 1982 to 119.7 million hectares in 2017, while cropland decreased during the same period. Based on this evidence, the assessment concluded that U.S. soybean production presents a low risk of forest loss and deforestation.	HAID will monitor the deforestation
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2025-01-01	Soy bean (Glycine max)	Legal	Bolivia		The assessment considers the risk of	Cargill South American Soy Sustainability Reports and Impact Reports; Cargill Sustainable Soy Policy and Action Plan; Cargill Supplier Code of Conduct; Cargill traceability and due diligence information; Cargill Smart Solution; and publicly available information from relevant Bolivian authorities and sector organizations.	Cargill has established traceability and due diligence controls for its South American soy supply chain. In Bolivia, Cargill has mapped the farm boundaries of its direct suppliers and engages with indirect suppliers to establish traceability and compliance protocols. Cargill also works with sector partners to promote responsible soy production and regulatory compliance. These measures improve the ability to identify the origin of soy and investigate potential compliance risks, although Cargill recognizes that additional sectoral traceability mechanisms are still being developed for Bolivia.	Cargill maintains a continuous due
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2025-01-01	Soy bean (Glycine max)	Social	Bolivia		The assessment considers the risk of	Cargill Sustainable Soy Policy and Action Plan; Cargill Supplier Code of Conduct; Cargill South American Soy Sustainability Reports and Impact Reports; Cargill community and farmer engagement programs; Cargill Sustainable Soy Pathways program in Bolivia; and relevant International Labour Organization (ILO) principles.	Cargill's sustainable soy approach includes commitments to respect workers, indigenous peoples and communities and to promote responsible production. In Bolivia, Cargill has worked with Solidaridad and AMAPO through the Sustainable Soy Pathways program to provide farmers with tools, knowledge and resources to improve sustainability and address identified gaps. Cargill has also engaged with direct and indirect suppliers to establish expectations aligned with its Sustainable Soy Policy and Supplier Code of Conduct. These measures provide a framework for identifying and addressing social risks at supplier level.	Social risks are monitored through

Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2025-01-01	Soy bean (Glycine max)	Environmental	Bolivia		The assessment considers the risk that soy may originate from areas affected by deforestation or conversion of natural ecosystems, including potentially illegal land-use change. Bolivia presents a relevant traceability and land-use risk because soy is sourced through both direct and indirect suppliers and not all supply-chain transactions have historically provided the same level of farm-level origin information. The assessment therefore considers the production area, traceability information and evidence of deforestation or conversion after the applicable 2020 reference date.	Cargill Smart Solution; Cargill South American Soy Sustainability Reports and Impact Reports; Cargill Sustainable Soy Policy and Action Plan; Cargill soy transparency and traceability information; Cargill SoyaWise; publicly available satellite and geospatial information; and relevant Bolivian land-use and environmental information.	Cargill applies farm-level polygon mapping and geospatial monitoring to improve traceability and identify potential deforestation and conversion risks. Cargill Smart Solution uses satellite monitoring and a 2020 cut-off date, with traceability through a mass-balance approach and independent third-party verification. For calendar year 2024, Cargill reported that 99.84% of directly sourced Bolivian soy volumes came from suppliers whose farms had been polygon mapped and estimated that 96.78% of soy volumes were DCF based on the 2020 reference date. These controls significantly improve risk identification, while the remaining percentage demonstrates that continued monitoring and improvement are required.	Cargill maintains an ongoing trace
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Marine Primary Raw Material									
Pathway 3 Ingredient Manufacturer assessment	Ingredient Manufacturer	2025-01-01	Soy bean (Glycine max)	Legal	Argentina		The assessment evaluates the risk of suppliers failing to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements, including labour and employment conditions, workers' rights, occupational health and safety, child and forced labour, environmental requirements, and applicable community rights. The assessment uses supplier questionnaires and supporting documentation to identify potential legal non-compliance, missing or invalid permits, registrations, policies and other required evidence.	Applicable national legislation and regulatory requirements; International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions and principles; requirements issued by competent labour, environmental and occupational health and safety authorities; and applicable ASC requirements.	HAIID evaluates suppliers through a documented questionnaire covering legal and regulatory compliance indicators. Suppliers are required to provide supporting evidence, such as permits, registrations, policies, labour documentation and environmental authorizations, where applicable. Identified gaps or non-compliances are recorded and followed up with the supplier. The evaluation provides a documented basis for identifying and addressing potential legal compliance risks.	HAIID monitors social risks through
Pathway 3 Ingredient Manufacturer assessment	Ingredient Manufacturer	2025-01-01	Soy bean (Glycine max)	Social	Argentina		The assessment evaluates the risk of adverse social impacts associated with suppliers, including violations of workers' rights, child or forced labour, discrimination, freedom of association, excessive working hours, inadequate wages or employment conditions, occupational health and safety, harassment or abuse, and potential impacts on the rights of local or indigenous communities. The assessment uses supplier questionnaires and supporting evidence to identify potential social risks and gaps in compliance.	Applicable national labour and social legislation; International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions and principles; applicable occupational health and safety requirements; and relevant ASC social and human rights requirements.	HAIID evaluates suppliers through a documented social due diligence questionnaire covering labour conditions, workers' rights, child and forced labour, non-discrimination, freedom of association, working hours, wages, occupational health and safety, and community rights. Suppliers are required to provide supporting evidence, such as policies, employment records, registrations, procedures and other relevant documentation. Identified gaps are recorded and followed up with the supplier. The process provides a documented basis for identifying and addressing potential social risks.	HAIID monitors social risks through
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