MOREGANIC®

RUBBER FARM MANAGEMENT STANDARD

RFMS
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Applicable to:	Farmers, Growers, Plantation Operations, Processors, Traders, and Value-Added Product Producers
Region:	Global
Crops:	Rubber (encompassing latex and related products)

STRUCTURE & CERTIFICATION FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT ALIGNMENT WITH GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

This certification document is structured to align with ISO and similar global frameworks, including standardized sections for Introduction, Aim, Objectives, Scope, Terms & Definitions, Certification Criteria, Chain of Custody, Audit Requirements, and Governance.

1. **Introduction** – Provides background, purpose, scope, and relation to the Moreganic® Universal Framework.
2. **Certification Criteria & Requirements** – Outlines measurable criteria for ecological integrity, ethical responsibility, and economic viability.
3. **Verification & Control** – Defines chain-of-custody (CoC), audit procedures, non-conformance management, and continuous improvement.
4. **Terms & Definitions** – Dedicated section ensuring consistent interpretation of key terminology.
5. **Appendices & References** – Templates, annexes, additional guidance, and references.
6. **Governance & Oversight** – Roles of certification bodies, appeals processes, and overall structure for impartial oversight.

SCOPE BOUNDARIES

The scope defines processes, stakeholders, and products covered under the Moreganic® certification. Throughout this standard, the term "rubber" refers to latex and its derivatives, including all intermediary and finished forms. The primary species addressed is Hevea brasiliensis, unless otherwise specified. This standard applies to farmers, plantation operators, processors, traders, and producers of value-added rubber products (see *Annex F – Approved Value-Added Rubber Products*).

Where specific formats or documents (e.g., Biodiversity Action Plan, Risk Assessments, Compliance Declarations) are required, they are included in annexes or referenced templates to ensure consistency.

National or regional regulations may introduce more stringent or specific requirements (e.g., input restrictions, buffer widths, documentation needs). Where such requirements apply, farms shall follow local laws, and MFCS may support integration of additional practices. These adaptations do not override the Moreganic® Standard but may be used to enhance compliance and dual certification readiness.

Living Document Notice — The Moreganic® Rubber Farm Management Standard is a continuously evolving framework designed to drive positive impact. Revisions and public consultations will be issued regularly, and the latest published version always prevails. Crop-specific annexes for secondary crops are slated for public consultation in H2 2025.

TABLE OF CONTENT

1 INTRODUCTION

The Moreganic® Framework

Moreganic® represents a comprehensive approach to sustainability, emphasizing Ecological Integrity, Ethical Responsibility, and Economic Viability – the "Three Es." Designed to support sustainable agricultural practices globally, the framework serves as a foundation for developing specific guidelines tailored to individual products and supply chains. This document is part of a broader initiative to transform agroforestry systems by focusing on biodiversity and embedding sustainability into multiple production and supply chain aspects.

The Moreganic® Rubber Farm Management Standard (MR-R-FMS)

The Moreganic® Rubber Farm Management Standard (MR-R-FMS) is a specialized extension of the Moreganic® Universal Framework, offering tailored guidance for latex farmers, collection points, processors, and Certified Material Organizations (CMOs). It provides a clear certification pathway to align stakeholders with the sustainability principles outlined in the Moreganic® framework.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This document defines step-by-step certification criteria for sustainable latex farming and processing. It provides a structured approach to improving ecological, ethical, and economic sustainability across the latex supply chain.

THE SCOPE INCLUDES:

- **Rubber Farming**: Certification criteria for cultivating latex-yielding trees (Hevea brasiliensis) using agroforestry principles to enhance biodiversity, improve soil health, and promote fair labor conditions.
- **Farm-Level Practices:** All activities directly managed by the farmer beyond rubber cultivation, including agroforestry design, soil management, labor practices, and biodiversity conservation.
- **Processing**: Post-harvest handling of raw latex, including coagulation, drying, and stabilization prior to transformation.
- **Production**: Transformation of latex into intermediate or finished goods (e.g., foam blocks, adhesives), requiring traceability and sustainability compliance across value-added operations.
- **Traceability & Compliance**: Establishing a transparent chain-of-custody (CoC) system from latex sourcing to certified product delivery.
- **Verification and Auditing**: Conformity assessment framework including audit methodology, internal control systems (ICS), documentation requirements, non-conformance management, and certification renewal processes.

In addition to certification requirements, this document also includes:

- **Guidance and Good Practices**: Non-mandatory recommendations, case studies, and research-based insights to support implementation, strengthen sustainability outcomes, and encourage continuous improvement.

Examples include guidance on tapping techniques, agroforestry design, biodiversity strategies, and social responsibility measures.

BOUNDARY DEFINITIONS

- **Production**: Activities directly related to cultivating rubber trees (e.g., planting, tapping, agroforestry).
- **Collection Points**: Certified aggregation sites for latex from multiple farms must comply with traceability, segregation, and Transaction Certificate (TC) issuance requirements (see *Section 3.1 – Chain-of-Custody*).
- **Processing**: Activities converting raw latex into intermediate/finished products (e.g., coagulation, drying, quality testing).

> **Note**:Additional support, training, and technical assistance are provided through the Moreganic® Field & Certification Support (MFCS) team, helping producers implement the standard and scale good practices in diverse contexts.

APPLICABILITY

The Moreganic® Rubber Farm Management Standard applies to stakeholders seeking Moreganic® certification, including:

Farmers: Smallholders, cooperatives, and plantations transitioning to or maintaining sustainable practices.

Processors: Entities converting natural raw rubber latex into:

- **Intermediary products**, such as field latex, sheets, block rubber, or latex concentrates.
- **Finished products**, such as natural rubber mattresses, gloves, adhesives, or footwear, as listed in *Annex F – Approved Value-Added Rubber Products*.

Certified Material Organizations (CMOs): Stakeholders responsible for supply chain oversight, ensuring rubber remains compliant with Moreganic® standards.

Associated secondary crops cultivated within MoreganicMR-R-FMS-1: Rubber remains the primary crop covered in this document; however intercrops may bear the Moreganic® label once they comply with a crop-specific annex or MFCS interim protocol.

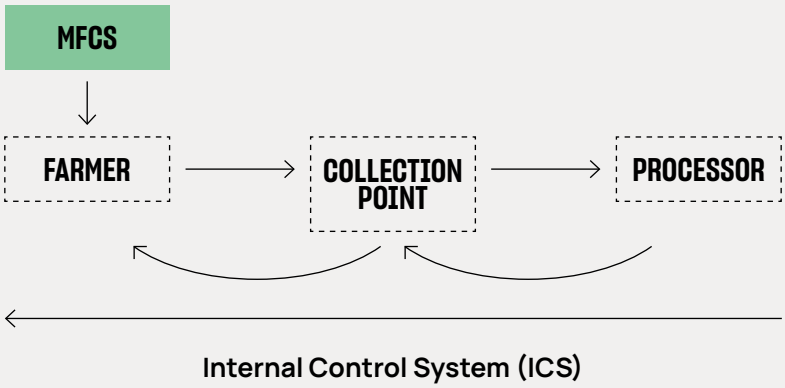
These guidelines cover all stages of latex production, supporting both new applicants (In-Conversion Status) and certified operators maintaining compliance. For the purposes of Moreganic® certification, "sustainable practices" are those aligned with *Section 2.1 – Ecological Integrity*, *Section 2.2 – Ethical Responsibility*, and *Section 2.3 – Economic Viability*, as verified through documented implementation and audit processes. Crop-specific annexes are under development and can be requested from the Moreganic® Field & Certification Support (MFCS) team.

RELATION TO UNIVERSAL FRAMEWORK

The Moreganic® Rubber Farm Management Standard complements the Moreganic® Universal Framework, translating its principles into practical, verifiable requirements specific to rubber farming. It ensures alignment with broader sustainability objectives, reinforcing traceability, transparency, and continuous improvement.

By adopting this standard, rubber stakeholders contribute to a sustainable and ethical latex supply chain, demonstrating compliance with global sustainability goals and the Three E's of the Moreganic® Framework.

Moreganic® Latex Farm Management Standard (MR-L-FMS)



COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL LAWS

The Moreganic® certification does not supersede national or regional regulations. Farms must comply with all applicable laws. Regional adaptations, such as agroforestry species, buffer zone widths, may be proposed in MBAPs with MFCS approval.

2 LATEX (RUBBER) FARM MANAGEMENT STANDARD

Certification criteria are presented as a separate, structured section with clear numbering to facilitate easy reference and auditability. The requirements herein are measurable and auditable.

KNOWLEDGE BOX

THE MOREGANIC® APPROACH: WHY BIODIVERSITY MATTERS

Why Biodiversity Matters in Latex Agroforestry

Rubber agroforestry systems are emerging as a key model for ecological sustainability, integrating latex production with biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. Unlike monoculture plantations, these systems incorporate native species, companion crops, and mixed vegetation, which significantly enhance soil health, water cycles, pest control, and carbon sequestration (Jose, 2009; Hua et al., 2021).

Soil Health & Water Regulation

Biodiverse agroforestry enriches soil organic matter, improving its structure, aeration, and water-holding capacity. This reduces runoff, erosion, and nutrient depletion, ensuring long-term productivity without excessive reliance on synthetic inputs (Garrity, 2004). Mixed-species plantations also regulate water cycles, reducing flood risks while enhancing groundwater recharge - a critical function in tropical latex-growing regions, where seasonal droughts can impact yields (Somboonsuke et al., 2018).

Microclimate Regulation & Increased Latex Yields

Maintaining diverse vegetation creates a buffered microclimate, reducing temperature fluctuations, extreme heat, and humidity loss - factors that directly impact latex production. Studies show that intercropping rubber trees with shade-tolerant plants, fruit trees, or timber species creates cooler, more stable growing conditions, leading to higher and more consistent latex yields (Ziegler et al., 2009). Additionally, the presence of native vegetation attracts pollinators and predatory species, naturally controlling pest populations and reducing the need for chemical interventions (Hua et al., 2021).

Wildlife Corridors & Ecosystem Balance

Biodiversity in agroforestry extends beyond soil and climate benefits, offering natural habitat corridors for wildlife. Many rubber-growing regions are biodiversity hotspots, and integrating agroforestry principles helps restore degraded land, enabling pollinators, birds, and beneficial insects to thrive. Research suggests that maintaining at least 10-15% of plantation areas as biodiversity reserves supports higher ecosystem resilience while improving crop stability through natural pest control (Jose, 2009).

Carbon Sequestration & Climate Resilience

Agroforestry plays a crucial role in carbon storage and climate mitigation. Studies estimate that well-managed latex agroforestry systems can sequester between 50 to 150 tons of carbon per hectare over their lifecycle, significantly outperforming monoculture plantations in long-term carbon retention (Ziegler et al., 2009; Hua et al., 2021). Additionally, practices such as cover cropping, nitrogen-fixing intercropping, and conservation tillage further enhance soil carbon levels, contributing to climate resilience and sustainable latex production.

By prioritizing biodiversity and agroforestry principles, latex farmers can increase yields, enhance soil fertility, stabilize ICSclimates, and improve ecosystem resilience – all while sequestering carbon and reducing chemical dependency. These benefits position Moreganic®-certified latex as a sustainable, climate-smart alternative to conventional rubber farming, aligning with global environmental commitments, including the Paris Agreement and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2.1 ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY

The criteria and guidance in this document ensure sustainable rubber production balances ecological integrity, ethical responsibility, and economic viability. They align farmers, processors, and producers with the Moreganic® certification.

2.1.1 BIODIVERSITY

Enhancing Ecosystem Resilience

Rubber agroforestry systems provide a structured approach to sustainable latex production by integrating diverse plant species to improve ecosystem stability, soil health, and microclimate regulation. These systems contribute to long-term farm productivity and environmental balance by:

+ **Tailoring agroforestry models** according to plantation age, tree canopy coverage, and site-specific conditions, ensuring that species selection aligns with shade levels, maintenance capacity, and economic goals
+ **Establishing buffer zones** with native species to protect water sources and strengthen biodiversity corridors.
+ **Promoting companion planting** with crops that enhance biodiversity while remaining compatible with rubber trees in terms of canopy structure, root competition, and ecological benefits.
+ **Maintaining designated natural vegetation areas** to serve as habitat refuges for pollinators and beneficial species.
+ **Expanding agroforestry practices** by integrating multi-purpose species such as fruit trees, timber species, or nitrogen-fixing plants, based on farm-specific needs and available labor resources.

Certification criteria [Mandatory]

To obtain and maintain Moreganic® certification, certificate holders shall comply with the following:

FMS 1-1.1 The farm **shall** develop and implement a Moreganic® Biodiversity Action Plan (MBAP), supported by the Moreganic® Field & Certification Support (MFCS) team.

+ The MBAP shall outline clear, measurable objectives over a five-year period, progressively increasing biodiversity and agroforestry coverage based on farm-specific conditions such as soil type, canopy cover, and farm size. The MBAP shall be developed using the template provided in *Annex G.1* – Biodiversity Action Plan Template or by the MFCS team and tailored to the farm's specific context.

FMS 1-1.2 The farm shall dedicate at least 10 % of the total cultivated area (adjusted for farm size, regional ecology, and pre-existing conservation areas) to agro-forestry or natural vegetation. Farms that allocate 15 % or more may be listed as *Enhanced Biodiversity* in Moreganic® marketplace communications. Exemptions may apply for farms in arid zones or with pre-existing conservation areas, provided equivalent biodiversity outcomes are demonstrated via the MBAP:

+ Integration of multi-purpose trees, native species, or biodiversity-enhancing plants within production areas.
+ Establishment of at least 3-meter buffer zones or natural vegetation strips around water bodies, slopes, and sensitive habitats or monoculture areas.
+ Buffer Zone Conditions:
    - If latex rubber is the primary crop, no additional buffer zone is required.
    - If edible crops are present, buffer zones may be required depending on farm layout and potential contamination risks.
+ Preservation of existing biodiversity corridors, such as hedgerows, riparian zones, or tree lines, to maintain ecosystem connectivity.
+ Farms in biodiversity hotspots or with existing conservation corridors (e.g., riparian buffers) may count these toward the target. MFCS will assess equivalency.
+ Alternative Pathway (Subject to MFCS Approval)
    - Where land-use allocation is constrained, farms may propose a performance-based alternative within their MBAP, such as:
        - A 5% annual increase in soil organic matter, or
        - A 5% annual increase in pollinator diversity measured through verifiable field data or MFCS-approved proxy indicators.
        - This option requires a documented baseline and a multi-year monitoring plan. MFCS must verify progress over at least three years for ongoing compliance.

> **Note:** In cases where certified rubber areas are adjacent to non-certified plots (e.g., palm, durian), farms shall identify and document any chemical drift risks. MFCS may recommend vegetation barriers, separation zones, or monitoring practices to maintain integrity of Moreganic® areas.

FMS 1-1.3 The farm **shall** implement at least two additional biodiversity enhancement measures, such as:

+ Mixed-species hedgerows or perennial cover crops.
+ Pollinator-friendly plantings (e.g., native flowering species).
+ Designated refuge areas for wildlife, including shaded understory zones or nesting sites for beneficial species.

FMS 1-1.4 The farm **shall** maintain documentation on biodiversity measures, including:

+ Species selection and agroforestry integration records.
+ Mapping of conservation areas and biodiversity features.
+ Ongoing monitoring and reporting on habitat development.
+ Farms must submit annual visual documentation (e.g., geotagged photos, habitat maps) to demonstrate biodiversity progress.
+ All biodiversity documentation shall be retained and organized in accordance with Section *3.5 – Farm Management Records*.

Minimum Documentation Frequency

+ Documentation **shall** be updated at least annually, even if not scheduled for audit that year.
+ Major changes to biodiversity areas (e.g., new plantings, removal, natural losses) shall be recorded within 30 days of the event and submitted to the Internal Control System (ICS) or MFCS, if applicable. For single-site certifications, the ICS role may be fulfilled directly by MFCS or the site's designated compliance officer (see Section 3 – Verification and Control).

Record Retention Requirement

+ All biodiversity-related records **shall** be retained for a minimum of five (5) years or since initial certification, whichever is shorter, to allow traceability across audit cycles and support sampling-based verification.

Complementary Guidelines [Non-Mandatory]

The following criteria are recommended practices that support biodiversity, ecosystem resilience, and income diversification. While not required for certification, they may be referenced in MBAPs or considered during audits for continuous improvement.

FMS 1-1.6 The farm should encourage the use of mixed species and native vegetation to strengthen biodiversity corridors and improve ecosystem health.

FMS 1-1.7 The farm may promote pollinator habitats such as stingless beekeeping, native flowering strips, or nesting areas to enhance biodiversity and create alternative income opportunities.

Guidance

Agroforestry design & companion crops + Farmers should choose species that are compatible with rubber trees in terms of canopy, root competition, and ecological benefits. + Farms may integrate cacao, coffee, fruit trees (mango, durian, citrus), or nitrogen-fixing plants to support soil fertility and diversification.	**Pollination & biodiversity support** + Introducing stingless bee colonies may boost yields of companion crops and generate additional revenue from honey and wax. + Native flowering species and vegetation strips may be planted to attract pollinators and beneficial insects.
Soil & water conservation + Cover crops, mulching, and organic residues should be used to reduce erosion and retain soil moisture. + Terracing and buffer zones may protect waterways.	**Long-term diversification** + Timber species, essential oil crops, or medicinal plants may be introduced to add long-term economic value and improve farm resilience.

> **Important note**: The presence of non-certified or conventional crops (e.g., palm, durian) on the same or adjacent plots does not disqualify a farm from Moreganic® certification. Certification is based on ecological progress and documented biodiversity actions within the certified rubber area. MFCS will assess field layout, risk zones, and buffer strategies during MBAP review.

Certification Monitoring and Compliance

Certificate holders **shall** document agroforestry practices, including species selection, biodiversity measures, and ecosystem benefits, as part of their farm records.

The Moreganic® Field & Certification Support (MFCS) team **shall** provide technical guidance on:

+ Species selection suited to ecological conditions
+ Agroforestry design based on canopy, soil, and water needs
+ Preparation, implementation, and review of the Biodiversity Action Plan (MBAP)

Verification audits **shall** assess compliance based on:

+ The proportion of cultivated land dedicated to agroforestry or natural vegetation
+ Evidence of biodiversity enhancement activities
+ Accuracy and completeness of documentation related to ecosystem protection and habitat development
+ Progress toward MBAP goals and alignment with certification criteria

Verification audits shall follow the current Moreganic® Audit Checklist and Certification Criteria, available at **moreganic.com**

KNOWLEDGE BOX

INCORPORATING STINGLESS BEES AND OTHER AGROFORESTRY

The integration of stingless beekeeping can be a viable, high-value addition to rubber agroforestry systems. This aligns directly with Moreganic® principles, which encourage multifunctional agroforestry approaches that enhance biodiversity, farmer resilience, and ecosystem services.

The introduction of stingless bee colonies (Meliponini species) within rubber agroforestry systems offers multiple environmental and economic benefits:

+ Pollination Services – Enhances productivity of companion crops such as cacao, coffee, and fruit trees, contributing to higher farm yields.
+ Additional Farmer Income – Production of high-value honey, propolis, and wax provides an alternative revenue stream, reducing financial dependence on latex.
+ Low Maintenance & High Adaptability – Unlike livestock, stingless bees require minimal land, water, and feeding inputs, making them a cost-effective biodiversity strategy.
+ Biodiversity Support – The presence of stingless bees increases ecosystem stability by enhancing the diversity of flowering plants and native species.

2.1.2 SOIL, FERTILIZER & NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

Ensuring long-term soil health & productivity

Healthy soil is essential for sustainable latex production, directly influencing tree vigor, latex yield, and long-term farm resilience. Moreganic® certification requires farms to prioritize organic nutrient management, prevent soil degradation, and implement erosion control measures to maintain productivity.

Certification criteria [Mandatory]

To obtain and maintain Moreganic® certification, certificate holders **shall** comply with the following:

FMS 1-2.1 The farm **shall** apply fertilizer based on tree age:

- Young trees (0–5 years, replantation phase): Synthetic inputs are permitted only during the establishment phase (i.e., up to 5 years after planting or until tapping begins, whichever comes first).
- Mature trees (5+ years, tapping phase): Only organic fertilizers (e.g., compost, manure, green manure) shall be used.
- In pest and / or disease emergencies, the use of synthetic fertilizers for mature trees shall be pre-approved by MFCS. Refer to *Annex D – Emergency Chemical Use Approval Process* for the full approval and reporting process.
- In edible crop systems, synthetic fertilizers shall be prohibited from the beginning.

FMS 1-2.2 The farm **shall** document the last use of synthetic fertilizer, confirming a minimum three (3) month transition period prior to initial certification. For farms transitioning from other standards (e.g., GOLS), MFCS will conduct a gap analysis and develop a tailored transition plan (see *Annex G.2 – Transition Plan Template*).

In cases where certification lapses, the farm must provide a continuous fertilizer record covering the previous twelve (12) months before reapplication. If synthetic fertilizers were used during this period, a new minimum transition period of six (6) months shall be required before re-certification.

Intentional cycling in and out of certification to bypass fertilizer restrictions shall be treated as a major non-conformance.

FMS 1-2.3 The farm **shall** use only approved fertilizers as listed in *Annex C – Permitted and Restricted Plant Protection Products*. Application of non-listed substances shall result in non-conformance.

FMS 1-2.4 Claim Restrictions for Parallel Production

Land parcels that are still within a replantation or establishment phase and receive synthetic fertilizer for any crop (edible or non-edible) may not bear the Moreganic® designation for those crops or derivative products. Traceability records shall clearly segregate such volumes from certified output.

FMS 1-3.1 The farm **shall** implement soil conservation practices, including:

- Establishing compatible cover crops to improve fertility, suppress weeds, and reduce erosion.
- Planting on contour lines in sloped areas to reduce runoff and enhance water infiltration.
- Constructing erosion control structures (e.g., terraces, bunds, check dams) where needed.

FMS 1-3.2 Drainage systems **shall** be maintained, especially on sloped or erosion-prone plots.

FMS 1-3.3 The farm **shall** use mulching or organic residues to help retain soil moisture and reduce degradation.

Complementary Guidelines [Non-Mandatory]

- Cover crops should be compatible with rubber trees and ideally include legumes for nitrogen fixation.
- Fertilizer applications should be guided by soil testing, where available, and follow recommended timing to ensure efficient uptake.
- In sloped areas, contour planting slows water flow and reduces erosion risk.
- Physical barriers such as terraces and check dams may be constructed as needed.

The following practices are not required for certification but are strongly encouraged to improve long-term soil health, climate resilience, and farm productivity.

Soil boosters Soil amendments such as biochar (from untreated biomass) or compost teas may be incorporated to enhance microbial activity, increase organic matter, and support long-term soil fertility.	**Nitrogen fixing** Rotational intercropping with leguminous cover species (e.g., Mucuna, Stylosanthes) may be used to improve nitrogen levels and suppress soil-borne pests.
Water management Raised beds or swales may be considered in flood-prone zones to improve root health and drainage.	**Groundcover protection** Shade-tolerant groundcover species should be selected to protect bare soil under the rubber canopy.
Knowledge sharing Farmers are encouraged to participate in local or regional soil health workshops and share regenerative practices through Moreganic® knowledge exchanges.	

FMS 1-3.4 **Tree Maturity & Tapping Start**

Tapping shall begin only when at least 50 % of trees in the block have a stem circumference of ≥ 50 cm (≈ 16 cm diameter) measured 50 cm above the bud (graft) union.

+ **Derogation**: An MFCS agronomist may approve earlier tapping for proven fast-maturing clones provided the farm supplies yield-monitoring data showing equal or better lifetime productivity.
+ **Audit**: Diameter-tape or girth-band records and sample-plot data must be available for verification.

The following guidance is provided to support yield optimization and long-term tree health. While not part of the formal certification checklist, these best practices are highly recommended for all Moreganic® farms and tappers.

KNOWLEDGE BOX

WHY SUSTAINABLE TAPPING MATTERS

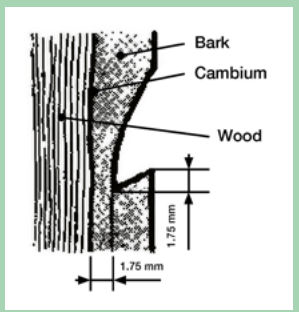
Sustainable tapping is vital to farm productivity, tree health, and long-term latex yields. Inappropriate tapping practices, such as like cutting too deep or too frequently, can severely damage trees and reduce overall output.

Studies show that poor tapping or overly frequent tapping can lead to:

+ **Tapping Panel Dryness (TPD)** – Overextraction causes physiological stress, stopping latex flow.
+ **Tree Damage** – Excessive bark removal shortens productive lifespan.
+ **Yield Instability** – Irregular or improper technique reduces both quantity and quality of latex.

By following a balanced tapping schedule and using correct techniques, tappers can maintain higher yields over time while extending the productive life of rubber trees.

How the tapping incision angle should look



+ **Angle**: The tapping incision should be made at a 30°-45° angle downward.
+ **Depth**: Avoid cutting too deep; the incision should only remove a thin layer of bark to allow latex to flow without damaging the cambium.
+ **Direction**: The cut should be made in a smooth, consistent motion. ⟶

Best practice guidelines for tapping

1 Tree readiness

- Begin tapping only after at least half the block has stems ≥ 50 cm in circumference (≈ 16 cm diameter) to safeguard bark and maximize lifetime yield.

2 Follow a consistent tapping schedule

- Low-frequency tapping (e.g., S/2 d2) to allow tree recovery.

3 Use precise incision techniques

- 30°–45° angle downward, shallow cuts just enough to access latex without harming cambium.
- Rotate panels periodically to prevent bark exhaustion.

4 Allow recovery time

- Plan rest periods during droughts or leaf fall.
- Monitor trees for signs of stress (e.g., bark hardening, flow reduction).

5 Invest in training

- Tappers should receive regular training on bark care, latex optimization, and sustainable harvesting techniques.

Most important

+ Consistent, controlled tapping prevents long-term tree damage and ensures stable latex yields.
+ Precision techniques reduce bark waste and extend tapping panel life.
+ Periodic rest periods improve tree recovery and maximize overall productivity.

By adopting sustainable tapping practices, tappers help increase farm profitability while preserving tree health for future harvests.

Reference: Chambon, B., Angthong, S., Kongmanee, C., Somboonsuke, B., Mazon, S., Puengcharoen, A., Martin, C., & Lacote, R. (2014). A Comparative Analysis of Smallholders' Tapping Practices in Four Rubber Producing Regions of Thailand. *Advanced Materials Research*, 844, 34-37. DOI: 10.4028/www.scientific.net/AMR.844.34

End-of-life tree management: sustainable use of rubber trees

Rubber trees that have reached the end of their productive lifecycle, have fallen due to natural causes, or have been removed for replanting should not be burned. Burning releases stored carbon into the atmosphere, contributing to unnecessary emissions and reducing the long-term sustainability of latex farming.

Instead, trees should be repurposed into durable wood products, ensuring that their carbon remains stored for as long as possible, in support of circular economy principles.

Recommended uses for retired rubber trees include:

- **Timber Utilization**: Converting wood into furniture, construction materials, or biomass products to extend carbon storage.
- **Agroforestry Integration**: Using decomposed rubberwood as mulch or habitat material to enrich soil and promote biodiversity.
- **Controlled Energy Recovery**: Using wood as firewood only in high-efficiency systems that replace non-renewable fuels and meet sustainability criteria.

Certified farms are encouraged to adopt environmentally responsible disposal practices that prioritize carbon retention over burning or unmanaged decomposition.

Certification Monitoring and Compliance

- Visual soil assessments should be performed regularly to identify compaction, erosion, or degradation.
- Fertilizer use must be recorded, including type, rate, date of application, and field location.
- Soil test results and corrective soil improvement actions, if any, should be kept on file.

All soil and fertilizer-related records shall be retained for at least five (5) years or since initial certification, whichever is shorter. Records must be accessible to auditors, MFCS, or the Internal Control System (ICS) for sampling-based verification. These records shall be organized as part of the broader documentation system outlined in *Section 3.5 - Farm Management Records*.

Failure to implement or document these practices shall result in minor or major non-conformance depending on severity and context. The MFCS team may provide training and support to ensure appropriate nutrient management and soil protection strategies are applied.

Ensuring Responsible Use of Chemicals and Integrated Pest Strategies

Certified farms and entities **shall** prioritize non-chemical pest and weed management methods. When chemical control is necessary, use must be justified, limited, and properly documented to minimize environmental impact and protect human health.

Certification criteria [Mandatory]

To obtain and maintain Moreganic® certification, farms **shall** comply with the following:

FMS 1-4.1 The farm **shall** prioritize Integrated Pest Management (IPM), using biological, cultural, and mechanical methods as the first line of control. Chemical applications may only be used as a last resort and must follow *Annex C – Permitted and Restricted Plant Protection Products*.

FMS 1-4.2 The farm **shall** maintain complete and accurate records of all chemical use, including type, quantity, field location, application method, date, and operator.

FMS 1-4.3 The farm **shall** use only permitted or conditionally restricted substances listed in *Annex C - Permitted and Restricted Plant Protection Products.* Unauthorized use constitutes major non-conformance.

FMS 1-4.4 Approved weed control methods **shall** be manual or mechanical. The use of herbicides is subject to the following conditions:

+ **Transitioning Farms**: No herbicide use permitted during the 3-month transition period prior to certification.
+ **Juvenile Trees** (0–5 years): Herbicides may be used in controlled and documented quantities to support establishment.
+ **Mature Trees** (5+ years): Herbicides are prohibited. Weed control shall be fully non-chemical.

FMS 1-4.5 Fungicides are permitted only if included in *Annex C* and must be used in accordance with IPM principles and recorded in the Internal Control System (ICS) or MFCS logbook.

FMS 1-4.6 Pesticides may only be used under exceptional circumstances and with prior consultation with MFCS or the designated farm compliance officer. If used, they must be recorded and aligned with risk mitigation practices.

FMS 1-4.7 Latex stimulants (e.g. ethephon) are not encouraged but may be used only during the final pre-felling year of tapping, or under conditions of prolonged drought, and must be pre-approved by the MFCS or ICS.

Complementary Guidelines [Non-Mandatory]

To support the transition to resilient and low-chemical farming systems, farms can:

Enhancing Biodiversity Mixed cropping and increased plant diversity enhance natural pest control and reduce reliance on chemicals.	**Cultural Control Practices** Rotate crops, remove infected plant material, and manage canopy density to reduce disease pressure.
Education and Training Train all field personnel on IPM techniques, early pest and disease identification, and safe handling protocols.	**Emergency Action Plans** Develop a documented action plan for pest or disease outbreaks, ensuring compliance with Moreganic® chemical restrictions.

The following strategies are recommended for farms seeking to further minimize chemical inputs:

- Trichoderma spp. or beneficial microbes for fungal control.
- Neem oil and fermented plant extracts for pest deterrence.
- Biological weed suppression using intercropping with cover crops or shade-adapted legumes.
- Habitat support for predatory insects (e.g. ladybugs, lacewings) to regulate pest populations.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

- All chemical inputs shall be recorded in a central logbook (ICS or MFCS-maintained).
- Records shall be retained for five (5) years or since initial certification, whichever is shorter.
- Audits will assess compliance based on substance usage, application frequency, justification, and alignment with IPM goals.

Substance Reference List

For all chemical, biological, or botanical inputs, farms must refer to *Annex C – Permitted and Restricted Plant Protection Products*.

2.2 ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITY

Upholding Social Equity & Human Rights

The Moreganic® Ethical Responsibility Standard ensures that all certified farms and entities uphold fundamental human rights, promote gender equity, and support safe, fair, and dignified working conditions. These commitments align with ILO conventions, national labour laws, and internationally recognized sustainability frameworks.

KNOWLEDGE BOX

ETHICS IN LATEX FARMING

Ethical practices are central to the Moreganic® framework, ensuring that all certified entities:

- Respect human rights and provide fair wages.
- Eliminate forced labour and discrimination.
- Promote gender inclusion and community well-being.
- Uphold safe and dignified working conditions.
- Rubber agroforestry opens space for inclusive participation, such as women-led intercropping or community cooperatives. Engagement through education, healthcare, and infrastructure builds trust and shared value.

Ethical labour practices not only enhance productivity and product quality – they foster long-term sustainability and dignity for workers and communities alike.

Certification criteria [Mandatory]

To obtain and maintain Moreganic® certification, certificate holders shall comply with the following:

FMS 2-1.1 Compliance with Labor Law and ILO Standards

The farm shall adhere to national labor laws (e.g., wages, hours, benefits) and align with relevant ILO conventions, including:

- Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining
- Elimination of forced or compulsory labor
- Prohibition of discrimination in employment

FMS 2-1.2 Fair Labor Practices

- Farms shall ensure non-discrimination in hiring, promotion, pay, and training based on race, gender, religion, age, or ability.
- All employees shall be treated with dignity and respect.

FMS 2-1.3 Child Labor and Family Participation

+ Children under 15 (or the national minimum, if higher) shall not be employed.
+ Family participation by minors is only allowed if:
  - It is voluntary and non-hazardous
  - It does not interfere with school
  - It does not involve exposure to chemicals or dangerous equipment
+ Workers under 18 shall not perform hazardous work.

FMS 2-1.4 Elimination of Forced and Involuntary Labor

+ Workers shall be employed freely with the right to leave without penalty.
+ Use of bonded, coerced, or forced labor is prohibited.
+ Employers may not retain personal documents, impose recruitment fees, or retaliate against worker complaints.

FMS 2-2.1 Occupational Safety and Training

If chemicals (e.g., ammonia, stimulants, pest control) are used, farms shall provide appropriate PPE and safety training.

FMS 2-2.2 Fair Workload and Documentation for Temporary Labor

+ Work targets shall be realistic.
+ Hours and payments for temporary labour shall be transparently documented.

FMS 2-2.3 Safe and Respectful Workplace

Harassment, intimidation, or discriminatory behaviour in the workplace shall be prohibited.

Monitoring & Implementation

Worker Engagement and Grievance Mechanisms

Certified farms shall maintain a confidential grievance mechanism that allows workers to raise concerns safely and ensures timely, fair responses. Employers shall encourage open communication and worker representation.

Community Inclusion

Farms are encouraged to support surrounding communities through:

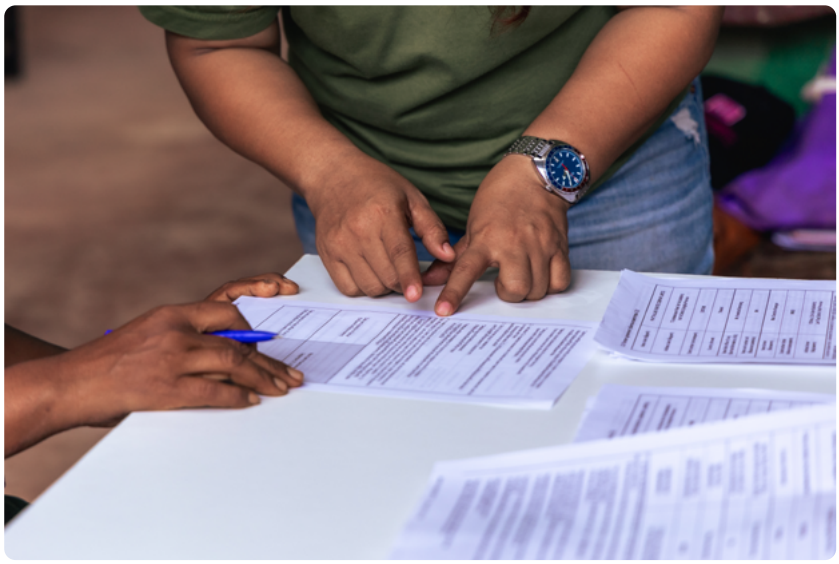
- Education and training initiatives
- Access to healthcare and child services
- Infrastructure development
- Support for women-led or cooperative enterprises

Data & Records

Farms shall maintain transparent employment records, including worker contracts, hours worked, payments, training logs, and grievance documentation.

All employment-related records shall be retained for a minimum of five (5) years or since initial certification, whichever is shorter, to support traceability and audit sampling.

Records must be made available to auditors, MFCS, or the Internal Control System (ICS) upon request.



Complementary Guidelines [Non-Mandatory]

The following measures are not required for certification, but are encouraged to support implementation and continuous improvement in worker well-being, gender inclusion, and ethical governance. These actions complement the FMS 2-x requirements.

Inclusive opportunities

Certified farms should foster inclusive participation by encouraging women and marginalized groups to engage in latex production, intercropping, or cooperative initiatives. Access to leadership roles or income-generating activities (e.g., medicinal crops or seed nurseries) strengthens gender equity.

Supporting youth and families

Farms may promote education initiatives, tutoring support, or school attendance campaigns in surrounding communities. Seasonal farm work by family members should be limited to non-hazardous tasks that do not interfere with education.

Fair recruitment & transparency

To strengthen freedom of employment:

- Contracts should be clearly explained in workers' native language.
- All deductions or benefits should be outlined before hiring.
- Farms may use visual guides or onboarding orientation sessions to build trust.

Worker feedback and representation

Farms are encouraged to:

- Hold regular worker dialogue sessions to raise concerns or suggest improvements.
- Designate peer-elected grievance officers or committees.
- Record concerns anonymously where needed and track follow-up actions.

Health & safety culture

In addition to PPE and chemical handling protocols:

- Farms may maintain updated safety posters and emergency response procedures.
- First-aid kits should be stocked and accessible.
- Farms are encouraged to conduct annual health & safety refresher training.

KNOWLEDGE BOX

FAIR LABOR PRACTICES IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), fair labour practices, including better wages and safer working conditions, correlate with increased productivity and lower turnover rates.

Specifically, rubber plantations in Southeast Asia implementing worker safety training and grievance mechanisms reported a 20% increase in worker satisfaction and efficiency (ILO, 2020).

Ethical enhance workforce stability and performance, which help ensure long-term sustainability.

See more research and facts on **moreganic.com**

2.3 ECONOMIC VIABILITY

The Moreganic® approach ensures that latex farming and production are financially sustainable while promoting fair compensation, premium market access, and economic resilience. These principles support the long-term economic health of farmers, processors, and communities while incentivizing sustainable and responsible production practices.

Fair pricing mechanisms, timely payments, and diversified income opportunities strengthen the economic security of latex producers. Through transparent market structures and certification benefits, Moreganic® enables farmers to receive price premiums for sustainable latex, while also fostering market stability and equitable trade.

Certification criteria [Mandatory]

To obtain and maintain Moreganic® certification, certificate holders shall comply with the following:

FMS 3-1.1 **Certified Latex Premium**

Certified latex rubber must receive a sustainability premium that rewards responsible production and guarantees farmers a tangible incentive to meet Moreganic® standards.

1. **Premium level**
   Certified farms shall receive at least + 7 % above the prevailing official farm-gate price published for their country or region (see the local Moreganic® LOP).
2. **Recognized price source**
   The applicable Moreganic® Local Operating Procedure (LOP) names the competent authority (e.g., RAOT in Thailand, APROMAC in Côte d'Ivoire) whose daily or weekly farm-gate price is used.

3. **Fallback method**
   If no official farm-gate price exists, the LOP shall define an equivalent farm-gate value derived from the nearest recognized exchange quotation minus average local transport costs.
4. **Premium split**
   At least 75% of the premium must be paid to the farmer or cooperative; up to 25% may be retained by the registered collection point to cover certified handling costs. Any higher farmer share is encouraged.
5. **Documentation & transparency**
   Processors must show two separate line items on both the farmer receipt and every Transaction Certificate: (a) total premium amount and (b) the split between farmer and collection point.
6. **Audit verification**
   Auditors confirm that (i) the price source matches the current LOP, (ii) the ≥ 7 % uplift is correctly applied, and (iii) the farmer's share is ≥ 75 % of the premium.

FMS 3-1.2 Transparent and Timely Pricing

+ All payments shall be made within agreed timelines to support producer cash flow.
+ Any deductions must be clearly itemized, justified, and pre-agreed with the farmer or cooperative.
+ Contracts shall outline pricing formulas and quality-based adjustments.

FMS 3-1.3 Financial Record-Keeping

+ Certified entities shall maintain complete and auditable payment records, including:
  - Transaction details
  - Payment schedules
  - Price calculations
+ Records shall be retained for at least five (5) years and made available for audit and review by MFCS or the certification body.

To ensure that latex farming and production are financially sustainable while promoting equitable benefits across the entire value chain, Moreganic®© emphasizes fair pricing, access to premium markets, and resilience to market fluctuations. Together, these contribute to the long-term economic health and prosperity of farmers, processors, producers, and communities involved in latex production.

Complementary Guidelines [Non-Mandatory]

To strengthen financial resilience, Moreganic® encourages certified farms and cooperatives to adopt the following good practices:

Farmer Education Offer financial literacy sessions to help producers understand pricing structures, contract terms, and budgeting.	**Open Communication:** Maintain open communication channels with farmers, buyers and producers to address questions and concerns about pricing or contract fulfilment.
Accessible & Convenient Payment Methods Use transparent and traceable payment platforms that are accessible and reliable for smallholders.	**Market Information Sharing** Provide updated information on latex market trends and pricing to support informed decision-making and investment planning.

KNOWLEDGE BOX

FAIR PRICING SUPPORTS SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

A 2020 study by the ILO found that farms implementing transparent pricing systems and timely payments reported:

- A 25% increase in farmer retention
- Greater reinvestment in farm improvements
- Higher adoption rates of sustainable practices

These findings confirm that economic viability not only improves financial outcomes but also drives environmental and social sustainability.

More data and insights are available at **moreganic.com**

Economic viability is a cornerstone of the Moreganic® Standard. By ensuring fair compensation, transparent pricing, and stable market access, Moreganic® helps producers adopt sustainable practices without financial disadvantage. Certified entities must embed these principles into their business models and demonstrate them through clear documentation and periodic audits.

3 VERIFICATION & CONTROL

The Moreganic® verification system ensures that all certified farms, collection points, processors, and supply chain participants meet the requirements of the Moreganic® Rubber Farm Management Standard. The verification framework is designed to be transparent, practical, and adaptable, ensuring that compliance is measurable and auditable while remaining efficient and cost-effective for certified entities.

Moreganic® Field & Certification Support (MFCS)

The Moreganic® standard is underpinned by ambitious biodiversity goals. To ensure a seamless transition to Moreganic® certification and long-term compliance, rubber farmers, processors, and supply chain stakeholders receive specialized guidance, training, and verification support through the Moreganic® Field & Certification Support (MFCS) team

As the technical and administrative support unit, MFCS plays a critical role in bridging Moreganic® standards, agronomic best practices, and third-party certification audits. This team, comprised of agronomists, sustainability experts, and certification specialists, works closely with producers to:

Facilitate onboarding into the Moreganic® Rubber Farm Management Standard, ensuring a clear understanding of certification requirements.

Develop and oversee farm-specific action plans, aligning agroforestry, soil health, and biodiversity targets with local conditions.

Conduct pre-audits and compliance readiness assessments, helping farmers identify gaps before third-party certification audits.

Work alongside independent auditors, assisting with administrative processes, documentation, and continuous improvement efforts.

Provide agronomic recommendations on topics such as companion cropping, pest management, and sustainable tapping techniques.

Offer capacity-building programs, including training on traceability, compliance record-keeping, and farm-level sustainability strategies.

By acting as the primary support network for Moreganic® stakeholders, the MFCS team ensures that farms and processing units successfully integrate sustainability practices, maintain compliance, and benefit from Moreganic® certification.

Where feasible and reliable, digital verification tools (e.g., mobile logs, geospatial monitoring, blockchain) may be integrated into the Moreganic® verification approach, provided they maintain auditability, data integrity, and transparency.

A detailed Compliance Checklist and Audit Criteria outlines all verification points, including environmental, labor, and economic requirements, and is used by auditors to assess certification compliance. This checklist provides clear expectations for all certified entities and ensures consistency in the auditing process.

To promote transparency and accessibility, the full list of verification requirements, audit questions, and compliance metrics is publicly available at **moreganic.com**.

Certified farms, processors, and other stakeholders can review these criteria to prepare for audits and track ongoing compliance.

3.1 CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY

> For mixed-use holdings, transaction certificates shall exclude any volume derived from parcels under *FMS 1-2.4 restrictions*.

The Moreganic® Chain-of-Custody (CoC) system ensures that certified rubber is traceable and its integrity is maintained from farm to finished product.

At the farm level, all certified rubber volumes must be accompanied by a Transaction Certificate (TC) issued at the point of sale. The TC serves as verified proof of origin, confirming that the material meets Moreganic® requirements under the Rubber Farm Management Standard. TCs form the foundational traceability mechanism from latex collection through to downstream processors. Smallholders may use mobile apps or simplified one-page logs (see *Annex G.3 - Transaction Log Template*) for real-time data entry.

At the manufacturing level, Moreganic® permits the use of a Mass Balance model, enabling certified and non-certified rubber to be processed together while tracking certified content proportionally. This model supports traceability without requiring full physical segregation.

All certified entities handling latex rubber under Mass Balance must:

- Maintain volume reconciliation records showing input/output balances.
- Use supplier declarations and sales records to demonstrate traceability.
- Segregate batches where possible and document blending ratios.
- Ensure that final claims reflect the actual certified volume in accordance with Mass Balance accounting.

STORAGE & DRIFT RISK IN MIXED-USE FARMS

Moreganic® permits mixed land use, including on-farm storage of conventional inputs for non-certified crops (e.g., durian, palm, rice), provided that the following risk mitigation measures are implemented to protect certified rubber volumes:

- Certified latex is stored separately from any inputs or treated products.
- No chemical substances are applied, prepared, or handled within rubber production or collection zones.
- Storage of inputs (e.g., fertilizers, pest control products, stimulants) must be clearly marked, physically separated, and documented.
- Farms must maintain field layout maps or risk zoning diagrams identifying certified and non-certified areas.
- Application overlaps onto certified Moreganic® areas are not permitted unless pre-approved under *Annex D - Emergency Chemical Use Approval Process*.
- Records of substance usage, storage locations, and purposes must be retained and available for audit.

These provisions ensure that Moreganic® farms remain workable for smallholders, while safeguarding the integrity of certified latex volumes.

NOTE FOR GOLS/NOP-ALIGNED STAKEHOLDERS

Some producers may choose to maintain organic equivalency to meet requirements under USDA NOP, GOLS, or other organic schemes. While not required under Moreganic®, the following measures may support dual certification:

- Maintaining a synthetic-free farm boundary
- Implementing 3 - 5 meter buffer zones around certified rubber areas
- Avoiding all chemical storage on the premises
- Performing residue testing or drift monitoring as needed
- Submitting a site-specific plan to MFCS for recognition of additional controls

These steps are optional and may be submitted as part of a dual-compliance strategy for stakeholders operating across certification systems.

Chain-of-Custody compliance is verified during audits. All certified entities must retain traceability documents, including volume reconciliations, transaction certificates, and farm records, for a minimum of five (5) years or since initial certification, whichever is shorter. These documents, along with TCs, volume logs, and segregation records, must be retained in accordance with *Section 3.5 – Farm Management Records*.

The full Moreganic® Chain-of-Custody Standard is available as a separate document at **moreganic.com**

EUDR

Farms and processors targeting EU markets may opt into enhanced documentation and traceability measures aligned with the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). These include geolocation verification, land-use history, and risk-based monitoring tools. See *Annex E – EUDR & Optional Organic Alignment*.

3.2 CERTIFICATION CRITERIA & NON-CONFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

To uphold the integrity of the Moreganic® certification, all certified entities must comply with the established Ecological Integrity, Ethical Responsibility, and Economic Viability standards. Compliance is assessed through regular audits and verification processes, with any non-conformities identified requiring corrective action.

AUDIT METHODOLOGIES

Audits shall include document review, field inspections, worker interviews, and sampling of records and farm areas to ensure uniformity and robustness of assessments. These audits may be conducted annually or at intervals depending on certification type, risk level, or sample-based approaches for group certifications.

TYPES OF NON-CONFORMANCE

Non-conformance is classified into three levels based on severity and impact on sustainability commitments:

1. **Minor Non-Conformance**
   A deviation from certification criteria that does not pose an immediate risk to environmental integrity, labor rights, or fair pricing principles.
   Examples include:

   + Inconsistent record-keeping for training logs.
   + Delayed submission of required reports without evidence of intentional misrepresentation.
   + Failure to update biodiversity observations as required.

2. **Major Non-Conformance**
   A significant breach that affects compliance with one or more certification principles but can be rectified within a defined timeframe. Examples include:

   + Failure to ensure proper protective equipment or worker training on occupational health and safety.
   + Use of non-approved agrochemicals without authorization or transition plans.
   + Non-compliance with agreed pricing structures, leading to potential unfair compensation to farmers.

3. **Critical Non-Conformance**
   A severe violation that compromises the credibility of Moreganic® certification, requiring immediate corrective action or suspension. Examples include:

   + Confirmed cases of forced labor or unsafe working conditions.
   + Intentional falsification of records related to fair pricing, payment, or environmental compliance.
   + Failure to maintain chain-of-custody controls, leading to mixing of non-certified latex with certified material.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS & SUSPENSION PROCESS

Certified entities found to be in non-conformance must take corrective action within a specified timeframe:

+ **Minor Non-Conformance** – Must be resolved within 30 to 60 days, with documented corrective measures.
+ **Major Non-Conformance** – Requires a structured Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to be implemented within 90 days, with documented measures.
+ **Critical Non-Conformance** – May result in immediate suspension or decertification unless corrective measures are taken within 30 days, subject to Moreganic®'s Certification Review Board.

Deadlines for minor/major non-conformances may be extended with documented justification (e.g., monsoon delays). Simplified templates for minor issues (e.g., training logs) are provided in *Annex G.3 – Training Attendance Log Template*.

Entities that disagree with a non-conformance decision have the right to appeal within 14 days of notification. Appeals will be reviewed by the Moreganic® Certification Review Panel, which may conduct further assessments before making a final determination.

3.3 ROLES OF ICS AND MFCS IN THE VERIFICATION SYSTEM

The Moreganic® certification distinguishes between two primary oversight structures depending on the scale and structure of the certified operations:

- **Internal Control System (ICS)** – Typically used by cooperatives, group certifications, or multi-site operators. The ICS manages internal monitoring, documentation collection, corrective action tracking, and support for group members. It acts as the first layer of compliance assurance prior to third-party audits.
- **Moreganic® Field & Certification Support (MFCS)** – Designed to support smallholder farmers, pilot projects, or early-phase transitions where a formal ICS is not yet in place. MFCS may act as the de facto ICS, especially in single-site certifications or where regional support hubs are established (e.g., in Thailand). It assists with training, BAPs, documentation, pre-audit readiness, and coordination with certification bodies.

> **Note**: In smallholder-dominated contexts, MFCS and ICS functions may overlap, with MFCS fulfilling ICS responsibilities until the local entity is equipped to take over. In all cases, only one responsible system should be in place and documented in the certification agreement. Where an Internal Control System (ICS) is not in place, the Moreganic® Field & Certification Support (MFCS) team may issue Transaction Certificates directly.

Maintaining Certification Integrity

All certified entities are expected to continuously improve their sustainability performance and maintain compliance with Moreganic® standards. Regular monitoring, training, and internal audits should be conducted to prevent non-conformance issues before they arise.

For a full list of compliance requirements and audit criteria, visit: **moreganic.com**

3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY SAFEGUARDS

As part of the Moreganic® certification requirements, all farms and operations must submit a Carbon Assurance Declaration confirming that:

1. No carbon credits or similar instruments generated from their Moreganic®-certified operations have been sold, traded, or used as insets or offsets by themselves or third parties.
2. Carbon benefits derived from Moreganic®-certified farms remain directly tied to the certified operation, ensuring that the sustainability impact is retained in Moreganic® products.
3. The monetization of carbon credits from Moreganic®-certified operations is not permitted, unless explicitly required by governmental authorities under a legally binding framework.

The Carbon Assurance Declaration is subject to review during certification audits, and non-compliance may result in corrective actions or certification revocation. This requirement safeguards the credibility and environmental integrity of the Moreganic® Standard, preventing sustainability benefits from being externally commercialized or used for unintended financial gain.

Complementary Guidelines [Non-Mandatory]

End-of-Life Tree Stewardship & Circularity

In alignment with its long-term sustainability goals, Moreganic® encourages certified farms and stakeholders to avoid the burning of rubber trees at the end of their productive lifecycle. Burning releases stored carbon and reduces the long-term environmental benefits of agroforestry systems.

Instead, Moreganic® promotes the use of retired trees in durable wood applications such as furniture, construction materials, or biomass products that retain carbon and create added economic value. Where possible, farms are encouraged to explore aggregation and market partnerships that support circularity, carbon retention, and income diversification through wood recovery and reuse.

While this practice is not currently required under the Moreganic® certification, it reflects the initiative's broader commitment to climate-smart production and a circular bioeconomy. Future program developments may include technical support or collective initiatives to valorise end-of-life rubberwood from certified operations.

3.5 FARM MANAGEMENT RECORDS

All certified farms, collection points, and processors shall maintain up-to-date farm management records that support traceability, transparency, and compliance with the Moreganic® Standard.

Required documentation includes:

- Land use layout showing certified and non-certified zones, chemical storage areas, and buffer zones.
- Input use logs for fertilizers and chemicals, recorded by field and date.
- Labor records, including worker contracts, training attendance, hours worked, and grievance logs (if applicable).
- Biodiversity and agroforestry documentation, including MBAPs, species lists, buffer zone maps, and monitoring updates.
- Traceability documentation, such as Transaction Certificates (TCs), ICS inspection records, volume reconciliation logs, and sales records.

Records must be retained for five (5) years or since initial certification, whichever is shorter, and made available during audits.

Templates and guidance are provided by the Moreganic® Field & Certification Support (MFCS) or Internal Control System (ICS), as applicable.

4 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Agroforestry	A land-use system that integrates the cultivation of trees with agricultural crops or livestock on the same land management unit. This practice enhances biodiversity, improves soil health, and can increase overall productivity.
Audit	A formal evaluation process to assess compliance with the Moreganic® standard, including documentation reviews, site visits, worker interviews, and field inspections.
Biodiversity	The variety and variability of living organisms within a particular habitat or ecosystem, encompassing diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.
Buffer Zone	An area of natural or planted vegetation established to minimize the risk of chemical drift, erosion, or habitat disruption between certified and non-certified zones.
Carbon Assurance Declaration	A formal commitment required from certified entities confirming that carbon benefits derived from Moreganic®-certified operations are not sold or monetized externally (See *Section 3.4 – Environmental Integrity Safeguards*).
Chain of Custody (CoC)	A system of procedures and documentation that ensures the integrity, traceability, and proper handling of certified materials throughout the supply chain, including segregation, mass balance, and volume reconciliation mechanisms.
Certified Material Organization (CMO)	An entity responsible for ensuring that certified materials maintain their status throughout the supply chain, including overseeing documentation, volume reconciliation, and third-party verification.
Collection Point	A certified location where latex from one or more producers is aggregated prior to processing. Collection points must ensure volume documentation, material segregation (if required), and transaction certificate issuance.
Complementary Guidelines (Non-Mandatory)	Recommended practices within the Moreganic® standard that are not required for certification but support continuous improvement and may be referenced during audits.

Deforestation-Free	A status indicating that a production area has not been deforested since the relevant legal cut-off date (e.g., Dec 31, 2020 for EUDR), based on land-use history, geolocation, and verification.
Drift Risk	The potential for chemical substances (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides) applied on adjacent or non-certified areas to move into certified areas through wind, runoff, or leaching.
EUDR (EU Deforestation Regulation)	A European Union regulation requiring proof that certain commodities (e.g., rubber) are sourced from deforestation-free land and legally produced, with verified geolocation and supply chain documentation.
Farm Management Records	Required documentation that certified farms must maintain to demonstrate compliance, including land-use maps, input logs, training records, biodiversity plans, and traceability documentation (See *Section 3.5*).
Farmer	An individual or entity engaged in the cultivation of rubber trees and related agroforestry activities, either independently or as part of a cooperative or group.
Field Layout / Risk Map	A visual representation showing the arrangement of certified and non-certified plots, chemical storage areas, buffer zones, and biodiversity features on a farm.
Geolocation	The use of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) to identify the physical location of farm plots, used in traceability systems and to support EUDR compliance.
Internal Control System (ICS)	A structured monitoring and support system used by cooperatives or group certifications to ensure that all group members comply with the Moreganic® certification criteria. The ICS conducts internal inspections, gathers documentation, and prepares farms for audits.
In-Conversion Status	A transitional phase in which a farm is shifting from non-certified to Moreganic®-certified operations. During this phase, certain criteria apply to demonstrate readiness prior to full certification.
ISO	International Organization for Standardization.
Latex Yield	The volume of natural latex obtained from rubber trees, typically measured per tapping cycle or per hectare per year. It serves as an indicator of plantation productivity and tapping effectiveness.

Mass Balance	A Chain of Custody model that allows certified and non-certified rubber to be mixed during processing, provided that inputs and outputs are tracked proportionally and certification claims do not exceed the certified volume available.
Mixed-Use Farm	A farm that cultivates both certified rubber and non-certified crops (e.g., durian, palm, rice) within the same landholding. Certification is granted for the rubber area only, provided risk mitigation is in place.
Moreganic® Field & Certification Support (MFCS)	The technical assistance and oversight team providing support to smallholders and transitioning farms. MFCS may perform ICS-like functions where formal systems are not yet in place.
Non-Conformance	A failure to meet one or more requirements of the Moreganic® standard. Non-conformances are classified as Minor, Major, or Critical depending on their severity (See *Section 3.2*).
Processor	A certified entity responsible for receiving, storing, and transforming raw latex or rubber into intermediate or finished products. Processors must comply with the Moreganic® Chain of Custody and traceability requirements.
Producer	Any entity directly engaged in cultivating rubber trees or processing raw latex.
Risk Mitigation Measures	Actions taken to reduce or eliminate the risk of contamination, deforestation, or non-compliance, including buffer zones, designated storage areas, and chemical zoning.
Sustainability Metrics	Quantitative or qualitative indicators used to assess performance in environmental, social, and economic areas. These may include biodiversity indicators, yield benchmarks, fair compensation ratios, and audit compliance scores.
Tapping Panel Dryness (TPD)	A physiological disorder in rubber trees characterized by the reduction or cessation of latex flow, often resulting from over-tapping, tree stress, or poor tapping techniques.
Traceability	The ability to track the origin, processing, and movement of certified rubber through every stage of the supply chain, from farm to final product, ensuring transparency and compliance with Moreganic® standards.

Transaction Certificate (TC)	A formal document that verifies the certified status and quantity of Moreganic® rubber sold or transferred between supply chain entities. TCs form the basis of traceability.

5 ANNEXES

This section contains supporting annexes that form part of the Moreganic® Rubber Farm Management Standard.

Normative annexes are enforceable; informative annexes provide guidance or templates.

ANNEX OVERVIEW

Annex	Title	Type
A	**Onboarding Requirements for Farms**	Normative
B	**Approved Fertilizers, Soil Conditioners, and Nutrients**	Normative
C	**Permitted and Restricted Plant Protection Products**	Normative
D	**Emergency Chemical Use Approval Process**	Normative
E	**EUDR Alignment Through Moreganic® Certification**	Informative
F	**Approved Value-Added Rubber Products**	Normative
G	**Templates and Forms**	Informative

A ONBOARDING REQUIREMENTS

[Normative]

This section defines the process for farms seeking Moreganic® certification, whether new to sustainability standards or transitioning from another recognized certification. The requirements ensure alignment with Moreganic®'s Three Pillars: Ecological Integrity, Ethical Responsibility, and Economic Viability, while maintaining simplicity, flexibility, and global applicability.

A.1 ONBOARDING FOR FARMS WITH NO PRIOR CERTIFICATION

A.1.1 – STEP 1: APPLICATION AND INITIAL REGISTRATION

Farms shall submit basic details (e.g., size, location, crops) through the Moreganic® application form.

The MFCS team shall conduct a preliminary desk review to identify any potential risks, such as evidence of deforestation.

A.1.2 – STEP 2: MANDATORY 3-MONTH SYNTHETIC FERTILIZER PHASE-OUT

Farms shall cease the use of synthetic fertilizers at least three months prior to the final onboarding audit.

During this phase, farms shall transition to approved organic inputs (see *Annex B - Approved Fertilizers, Soil Conditioners, and Nutrients and Annex C - Permitted and Restricted Plant Protection Products*) and implement soil health practices in accordance with *Section 2.1.2 - Soil, fertilizer & nutrient management*.

A.1.3 – STEP 3: CORE TRAINING

Farms shall complete mandatory training sessions covering:

- Moreganic® Principles (See *Sections 2.1 to 2.3 – Ecological Integrity, Ethical Responsibility, and Economic Viability*)
- Record-keeping and chain-of-custody (see *Section 3.1 – Chain-of-Custody*)
- Biodiversity basics (*Section 2.1.1 - Biodiversity*)
- Worker safety and fair labour requirements (*Section 2.2 - Ethical Responsibility*)

Attendance shall be documented via logs or certificates.

As part of the onboarding process, farms shall also be introduced to documentation and recordkeeping expectations described in *Section 3.5 – Farm Management Records*. The MFCS team shall provide standardized templates for land use maps, fertilizer and chemical input logs, training records, and biodiversity action plans (MBAPs), aligned with *Section 3.5 requirements*.

A.1.4 STEP 4: BASIC TRANSITION PLAN

Farms shall develop a Transition Plan covering a recommended duration of nine to twelve (9–12) months, unless otherwise approved by the MFCS team.

The plan shall address:

- Chemical reduction measures (*Annex B*, *Annex C*)
- Establishment of buffer zones
- Labor practice alignment (*Section 2.2 - Ethical Responsibility*)

Farms should use the Simplified Transition Plan Template (*Annex G.2*) or equivalent documentation.

A.1.5 – STEP 5: PROGRESS MONITORING

The MFCS team shall conduct one or two interim check-ins (onsite or remote) to verify:

- Compliance with the fertilizer phase-out
- Biodiversity progress (e.g., geotagged buffer zones)
- Accuracy of record-keeping

Farms shall rectify any minor non-conformities within thirty (30) days of identification.

A.2 ONBOARDING FOR FARMS TRANSITIONING FROM ANOTHER CERTIFICATION

A.2.1 – STEP 1: EQUIVALENCY ASSESSMENT

Farms shall submit valid prior certification documents (e.g., audit reports, certificates).

MFCS shall review and document areas of overlap (e.g., existing biodiversity measures) and any gaps (e.g., stricter / weaker chemical restrictions in Moreganic®).

A.2.2 – STEP 2: ADAPTED FERTILIZER PHASE-OUT

A farm may be exempt from the three-month fertilizer phase-out if its prior certification already prohibits synthetic fertilizers and the farm can demonstrate continuous compliance.

If equivalency cannot be established, the farm shall follow the standard three-month phase-out (See *Annex A – Onboarding Requirements for Farms*).

A.2.3 – STEP 3: TARGETED TRAINING

Farms may waive training modules proven equivalent to prior learning.

The following sessions shall remain mandatory unless covered fully by prior certification:

- Moreganic®-specific chain-of-custody (See *Section 3.1 – Chain-of-Custody*).
- Local biodiversity regulations (*Section 2.1.1 - Biodiversity*)

A.2.4 STEP 4: TAILORED TRANSITION PLAN

The farm shall develop or adapt an existing plan focusing on unmet Moreganic® criteria.

The MFCS team shall approve this plan, ensuring all critical gaps are addressed before final certification.

National or regional regulations may introduce more stringent or specific requirements (e.g., input restrictions, buffer widths, documentation needs). Where such requirements apply, farms shall follow local laws, and MFCS may support integration of additional practices. These adaptations do not override the Moreganic® Standard but may be used to enhance compliance and dual certification readiness.

A.2.5 STEP 5: STREAMLINED PROGRESS MONITORING

Where substantial equivalency exists, the MFCS team may reduce the number of interim check-ins.

Audits shall prioritize identified gaps (e.g., chemical logs, habitat corridors).

A.3 FINAL READINESS & CERTIFICATION AUDIT

For All Farms:

1. Farms shall resolve all minor non-conformities prior to the final audit.
   The final audit scope shall include:
   - **New Farms**: Full verification of *Sections 2.1 to 2.3 - Ecological Integrity, Ethical Responsibility, and Economic Viability*, and *Section 3.1 - Chain-of-Custody*).
   - **Transitioning Farms**: Primary focus on unverified areas identified in the equivalency assessment.
2. Certification Decision
   - **Approval**: Granted if no unresolved major or critical non-conformities remain.
   - **Suspension**: Triggered by unresolved critical issues, such as forced labour, consistent with *Section 3.2 -Certification Criteria & Non-Conformance Management*.

A.4 SUMMARY REFERENCE TABLE

Step	No Prior Certification	Transitioning from Another Scheme
Application	Submit basic farm details	Submit prior cert documents
Fertilizer Phase-Out	Mandatory 3-month	Exempt if prior ban proven; otherwise 3-month
Training	Full modules	Targeted to address unmet criteria
Transition Plan	Basic (9–12 months)	Tailored to identified gaps
Check-Ins	1–2 interim reviews	Fewer check-ins if high equivalency
Final Audit	Full scope audit	Focus on gaps from equivalency assessment

By adhering to these onboarding requirements, new or transitioning farms shall integrate Moreganic® principles effectively, maintain verifiable progress, and demonstrate compliance with Ecological Integrity, Ethical Responsibility, and Economic Viability standards.

B APPROVED FERTILIZER, SOIL CONDITIONERS, AND NUTRIENTS

[Normative]

B.1 PERMITTED INPUTS TABLE

Name of Fertilizer, Soil Conditioners and Nutrients	Description, Compositional Requirements and Conditions for Use
Composted farmyard manure	A mixture of animal manure, urine. Factory-farming origin forbidden.
Dehydrated poultry manure	
Dried farmyard manure	Factory-farming origin forbidden.
Composted or fermented household waste	Only vegetable and animal household waste.
Plant origin products and by-products of fertilizers	Coconut husks, coffee and cocoa husks.
Sawdust and wood chips	From wood not chemically treated after peeling.
Ash wood	Wood not chemically treated.
Soft ground rock phosphate	Product, as specified, with a cadmium content of ≤60 mg/kg of P_2O_5.
Aluminium-calcium phosphate	Product, as specified, with a cadmium content of ≤60 mg/kg of P_2O_5. Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7.5).
Potassium sulphate	Product extracted to obtain salt from crude potassium by a physical extraction process.
Calcium carbonate	Natural origin sources can be applied.
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Natural magnesian, chalk and limestone can be applied.
Magnesium sulphate	Only of natural origin.

Sodium chloride	Only mined salt.
Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Only of natural origin.

> **NOTE:** Regionally sourced inputs not listed here may be approved by MFCS if they meet organic sourcing standards (e.g., manure from non-factory farms)

C.4 IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES:

- Permitted substances may be used freely following good agricultural practices and traceability requirements.
- Restricted substances require justification, documentation via the Internal Control System (ICS), and may be subject to field audit and dosage limits.
- Not Permitted substances may only be considered under a formal variance process with MFCS approval and must be phased out within 12 months if used under exceptional conditions.

This Annex is enforceable under *Section 2.1.3 – Pest & Chemical Management* and forms part of the audit and compliance process described in *Section 3.2 – Certification Criteria & Non-Conformance Management of the Moreganic® Rubber Farm Management Standard*.

C PERMITTED AND RESTRICTED PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

[Normative]

To ensure consistency with the Moreganic® principles of Ecological Integrity, Ethical Responsibility, and Economic Viability, the following plant protection substances are categorized for use in certified latex operations. These substances support integrated pest management (IPM) and biodiversity-focused practices while minimizing environmental harm and chemical dependency.

C.1 PERMITTED SUBSTANCES

	Name	Function	Conditions and Notes
✓	Azadirachtin (from Azadirachta indica, Neem)	Insecticide	Natural origin: cold-pressed or aqueous extracts preferred
✓	Beeswax	Pruning agent	For bark care in rubber trees and other perennials
✓	Lecithin	Fungicide	All crops, including rubber
✓	Plant oils	Insecticide, fungicide, acaricide, bactericide	Must be from natural cold-pressed or steam-distilled plant sources
✓	Micro-organisms (non-GMO)	Biocontrol	Must not be genetically modified
✓	Fatty acid potassium salt (soft soap)	Insecticide	Biodegradable, with no synthetic additives
✓	Sulphur	Fungicide, acaricide, repellent	Natural origin only

C.2 RESTRICTED USE SUBSTANCES

	Name	Function	Conditions and Notes
⚠	Copper hydroxide, cuprous oxide, Bordeaux mixture, tribasic copper sulphate	Fungicide, bactericide	Max 4 kg/ha/year copper; avoid use in sensitive zones; soil monitoring required
⚠	Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)	Fungicide	Use only in dormant season; avoid watercourse contamination; PPE required
⚠	Paraffin oil	Insecticide, acaricide	Only if bio-based (e.g., plant wax); petroleum-derived not allowed; usage must be logged
⚠	Calcium hydroxide	Fungicide	Bark treatment only; must not alter soil pH; not for broadcast use

C.3 PROHIBITED UNLESS APPROVED

✕	Ethylene / Ethrel (ethephon)	Latex stimulant	Synthetic stimulant: not permitted unless exceptional yield-loss mitigation is approved
✕	Bark protection agent (unspecified)	Bark treatment	Only if composed of permitted natural ingredients (e.g., neem, beeswax); no synthetics

NOTE: Substances not listed may be permitted if validated by MFCS as low-risk, biodegradable, and aligned with IPM principles

C.4 IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES:

- Permitted substances may be used freely following good agricultural practices and traceability requirements.
- Restricted substances require justification, documentation via the Internal Control System (ICS), and may be subject to field audit and dosage limits.
- Not Permitted substances may only be considered under a formal variance process with MFCS approval and must be phased out within 12 months if used under exceptional conditions.

This Annex is enforceable under *Section 2.1.3 – Pest & Chemical Management* and forms part of the audit and compliance process described in *Section 3.2 – Certification Criteria & Non-Conformance Management of the Moreganic® Rubber Farm Management Standard*.

D EMERGENCY CHEMICAL USE APPROVAL PROCESS

[Normative]

D.1 PRE-USE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Farms shall submit an Emergency Chemical Request to the MFCS team prior to applying any synthetic fertilizer or pesticide for emergency purposes.

The request shall include:

- Justification for use - Clearly state the nature of the emergency (e.g., sudden pest outbreak) and why no approved alternatives are viable.
- Affected area- Specify the exact location, approximate size (ha), and crop stage.
- Risk assessment - Outline potential environmental or health hazards, including any impact on local water sources, wildlife, or adjacent crops.
- Proposed mitigation measures - Detail actions to limit chemical spread (e.g., buffer zones, targeted application) and any post-application remediation steps (e.g., soil testing, residue monitoring).

D.2 CONDITIONAL APPROVAL AND TIMELINE

MFCS shall review the request within a defined timeframe and either:

- Approve (conditional): The farm may proceed under specified conditions (e.g., application methods or safety measures).
- Reject: The farm shall seek immediate alternative solutions. If a farm cannot obtain prior approval due to genuinely unforeseeable circumstances (e.g., extreme weather emergency making communication impossible), the farm shall notify MFCS in writing within 48 hours after usage.
- Repeated post-use notifications without valid cause shall be treated as a major non-conformance.

D.3 POST-APPLICATION REPORTING

Upon completing any MFCS-approved emergency application, farms shall submit a Post-Application Report within seven (7) days, including:

- Actual Quantity Used and application log (dates, rates, method).
- Monitoring Actions, such as residue testing or soil sampling.
- Corrective Measures, if any unanticipated impacts occurred (e.g., drift to neighbouring fields).

D.4 CONSEQUENCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Any unapproved emergency chemical usage or failure to follow the pre-use notification requirements shall be classified as a major or critical non-conformance, subject to *Section 3.2 - Certification Criteria & Non-Conformance Management* of this standard.

Repeated misuse of the emergency chemical process or falsification of reports shall lead to immediate investigation and possible suspension or revocation of certification.

D.5 ADJACENT OR MIXED-USE FARM CLARIFICATION

In cases where certified rubber areas are adjacent to non-certified plots (e.g., palm, durian), farms shall identify and document any chemical drift risks. The Moreganic® Field & Certification Support (MFCS) team may recommend vegetation barriers, separation zones, or monitoring practices to maintain the integrity of certified Moreganic® areas.

Restricted or synthetic substances may be stored and used only on non-certified crops if the following conditions are met:

- Clearly designated, separated storage areas are used.
- Risk maps or field layouts indicate usage zones.
- No preparation or application occurs within certified rubber plots.

Where collection centres are located within or adjacent to certified farms, chemical substances must not be stored or handled on-site. Collection centres must maintain physical separation and comply with the same risk mitigation standards as on-farm storage.

Non-compliance with these requirements will trigger a Major or Critical Non-Conformance under *Section 3.2 – Certification Criteria & Non-Conformance Management*.

E EUDR & OPTIONAL ORGANIC ALIGNMENT

[Informative]

E.1 OVERVIEW OF EUDR REQUIREMENTS

The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) introduces mandatory due diligence obligations for companies placing rubber and other commodities on the EU market. These obligations include proof that products are:

- Proof of deforestation-free origin (no deforestation after Dec 31, 2020)
- Legality of production, proven through national permits and traceable sourcing
- Geolocation data and risk assessment to ensure transparency

While Moreganic® is not an EUDR certification, it supports farms and processors in aligning with key EUDR compliance requirements, providing a structured foundation for traceability, land-use verification, and risk mitigation.

E.2 CORE ALIGNMENT THROUGH MOREGANIC® CERTIFICATION

The Moreganic® Rubber Farm Management Standard already includes several features that support EUDR alignment:

- Promotes deforestation-free production and biodiversity conservation (See *Section 2.1.1 – Biodiversity*)
- Requires traceability documentation, including geolocation, land-use history, and risk mapping (See *Section 3.1 – Chain-of-Custody*)
- Establishes land conservation and carbon retention safeguards (See *Section 3.4 – Environmental Integrity Safeguards*)

E.3 OPTIONAL EUDR-READY TRACK

Certified farms or processors exporting to the EU may opt into an enhanced track, which includes:

- Verified geolocation of all farm and storage plots
- Documentation confirming no deforestation after the EUDR cutoff date
- Risk-based satellite monitoring or deforestation risk mapping, as applicable
- Due diligence declarations for downstream processors or importers

E.4 CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY (COC) SUPPORT

The Moreganic® Chain-of-Custody system (See *Section 3.1 – Chain-of-Custody*) supports EUDR-aligned traceability by:

- Requiring transaction certificates (TCs) for all certified rubber movements
- Allowing mass balance with proportional input-output controls
- Supporting segregation of EUDR-compliant volumes in mixed supply chains
- Enabling digital declarations and documentation to support importer due diligence

> **Note**: EUDR implementation is underway, with varying readiness across countries. Moreganic® supports proactive alignment but does not replace any legal compliance requirements.

E.5 ORGANIC COMPATIBILITY NOTE

For stakeholders maintaining dual certification under recognized organic systems (e.g., GOLS, the EU Organic Regulation, USDA National Organic Program [NOP], JAS), Moreganic® permits, but does not require, the following enhanced controls to maintain organic equivalency:

- A minimum 3–5-meter buffer between certified and non-certified areas
- No synthetic input storage within certified farm boundaries (See *Section 3.1 – Chain-of-Custody*)
- Drift testing or field zoning maps to demonstrate risk mitigation
- Voluntary declaration of synthetic-free premises, where relevant

These practices are optional under Moreganic® but recommended for operators pursuing organic and Moreganic® dual certification. See also *Annex D – Emergency Chemical Use Approval Process* for related restrictions and procedures.

F APPROVED VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTS

[Normative]

F.1 RECOGNIZED PRODUCT CATEGORIES

The Moreganic® certification system recognizes the following as Approved Value-Added Products, provided they meet all relevant chain-of-custody (CoC), labelling, and composition requirements:

- Natural rubber mattresses
- Footwear
- Gloves
- Adhesives

F.2 GUIDELINES FOR NEW PRODUCTS

F.2.1 SUBMISSION OF PRODUCT INFORMATION

- Applicants shall submit a detailed Product Composition report, including the percentage of Moreganic®-certified rubber, any additional raw materials, and any chemicals or additives used in production.
- Processing Methods - Applicants shall describe the key steps from raw or semi-processed rubber to final product, highlighting critical control points that maintain Moreganic® integrity.
- CoC Documentation - Applicants shall provide chain-of-custody records confirming that the certified rubber component remains segregated or traceable throughout processing.

F.2.2 REVIEW & APPROVAL

The Moreganic® Field & Certification Support (MFCS) team shall review the submitted documentation within a defined timeframe (e.g., 30 days).

Following the review, MFCS may:

- Approve the product for Moreganic® labeling and claims, subject to any conditions (e.g., corrective actions for minor non-conformities).
- Request Clarifications if further information is needed (e.g., undisclosed processing agents).
- Deny Certification if the product or processing methods do not comply with Moreganic® requirements.

F.2.3 ONGOING COMPLIANCE & LABELLING

Once a product category is approved, producers shall adhere to all labelling requirements outlined in the *Moreganic® Certification Claims & Labelling Requirements*.

Any material or process changes, such as new additives or different packaging, shall be reported to MFCS or a responsible Moreganic® representative prior to implementation to determine whether re-evaluation is required.

G TEMPLATES AND FORMS

[Informative]

G.1 BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN (MBAP) TEMPLATE

Preview

Field	
Name	
Farmer code	
Farm code	
Area unit (rai / m² / ha / acres)	
Total area	
Cropping area	
Baseline Year (YYYY)	
Target agro-forestry area by Year 5 (ha)	
Target agro-forestry area by Year 5 (%): (minimum 10 %; ≥ 15 % qualifies for Enhanced status)	
Parameter	**Value / Notes**
Planting configuration (row × tree spacing, m)	
Total number of Hevea trees	
Trees per hectare	
Clone / variety (if mixed, list %)	
Average stand age (years)	
Age distribution – 0-3 yrs (%)	
Age distribution – 4-6 yrs (%)	
Age distribution – >6 yrs (%)	
Average girth at 50 cm (cm)	
Percent of stand currently tapped (%)	
Current tapping system (e.g., ½ S d/2)	

No.	Name of plant	Baseline units	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Indicator / Metric (if any)	Annotations
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

Yield estimates (per hectare)		Baseline	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Annotation
Latex	Estimated annual latex yield (kg DRC/ha)					
Secondary Moreganic crop	**Unit (kg, bunches, etc.)**	**Baseline**	**Year 1**	**Year 3**	**Year 5**	**Annotation**
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

Visit our **website** or write to **info@moreganic.com** to know more.

Additional forms (e.g., *Livestock Integration Log*, *Chemical Emergency Log*) are provided in the *Moreganic® Implementation Toolkit*.

6 REFERENCES

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