One World | One Standard

Sustainable Agriculture Standards

Sustainable agriculture is farming in sustainable ways meeting society's present food and textile needs, without compromising the ability for current or future generations to meet their needs. In harmony with nature.

About Us

We SAS – Sustainable Agriculture Standards started our journey in the year 2017 with a mission to define standard guidelines and practices for sustainable farming. The ultimate goal of SAS is to help farmers and producers to produce pesticide chemical-free agriculture products at every step of the process. The guideline defined by SAS is the result of more than 10 years of research and study conducted in sustainable cultivation and processing fields across geography around the world, hence one can assume that these standards are the crux of all well-defined and proven principles followed globally in the sustainable agriculture and warehousing sector.

"The SAS is managed and operated by experts and professionals working in sustainable agriculture certification for more than 15 years, actively participating in audit and compliance defining roles for more than 1000 farms. We at SAS believe in the " Zero Tolerance against quality and sustainability compromises" philosophy."

Harmony with ecosystem
A balance between indigenous knowledge and 01 modern science and technology towards new vision of sustainable human development

Better Health & Better Wealth
Here at SAS we believe that producer / processor should work with mindset -" better health for consumer and better wealth for farmers "

Human Welfare
Fairness in wages and benefits. Improve 03 living standard for all the stack holder.

Traceability at each step
Traceability and transparency should always be on priority,

Affordable Sustainability
Practices should be affordable to the environment, community, business, and people.

Recycling and waste management
Not only produce but also apply recycling practices and waste management whether it is a farm or a manufacturing/processing unit.

SAS : Some Highlights

Production

- We recommend the use of Organic seeds and restrict the use of GMO quality but a grower can use heirloom seeds and recommend hybrid seeds (research quality) approved by global biotech agencies as well.
- The amounts of residues found in food must be safe for consumers and must be as low as possible; the parameter should match with the global MRL database.
- SAS standards also push social equivalence and financial uplifting of wage earners using our social clause.
- Traceability should available at every step-with the use of technology we are making it possible.
- Chemical-free but increase production using biodegradable substances.
- Prepare bio-fertilizer using natural resources.
- Increase production, and crop protection using farm insects

Cost Effective

- Lower audit, testing, and certification cost-One cost for the entire process.
- Multiple label options for a single project.
- Organic input cost is higher hence we are providing low-cost alternatives like biodynamic, natural farming, etc. Promoting Nonchemical agents such as insect predators, mating disruption, and traps are used to protect crops from pests and disease. Weeds are managed through crop rotation, tillage, hand weeding, cover crops, mulches, flame weeding, and other management methods.

One Standards for all (One World | One Standards)

- SAS- On standards comprise of global standards-blend of proprietary (self-owned) and all the well-known standards.
- This standard is crux of all well known standards like NOP, NPOP, GOTS etc.
- Offers standards for every stage of the supply chain including storage, recycling, and waste management.

Training & Promotion

- With our SAS academy initiative we have trained thousands of farmers globally.
- Helping young students to choose sustainable agriculture for their full time carrier .

Technology Driven Approach

- With our blockchain-based IT solution we are able to capture traceability with transparency
- Carbon offset linking with every project give add-on values and the opportunity to earn carbon credit

Conflict Avoidance

- Consensus-based resolutions : * Buyer and supplier consensus-based system example - Supplier cannot cancel the TC without buyers' approval.
- Customize audit and testing-more restrictive more focused.

Awareness Requirement

- Farmer / Processor should be trained and assessed in Sustainable Agriculture practices.

Conversion Period

- 3 Years of conversion period.
- During conversion project has the option to certified under SAS-MRL (minimum residual level) scheme.

Farmland requirement

- Farmland shall be legal.
- The farm should have defined boundaries.
- Farmland shall be away from the pollution sources.
- Land reserved for animal grazing is prohibited.
- Shifting cultivation is restricted.
- Rented/Leased farming land can be use provided there is minimum 5 year legal agreement available.
- Individual farmer or a registered company can have unlimited land holding capacity.
- Group : Total number of grower should be maximum to 1000, however farmer having more then 4 HA should be audited separately.
- Pasture land, grass land can also be certif

Biodiversity

- Tree plantation alongside farmland boundaries to ensure biodiversity.
- Instead of buffer zone we recommending trap crop plantation. Encroached land from forests, reserved forests, and the social forest is prohibited.
- Haunting of birds and animal are strictly prohibited

Choice of Seed and Seedlings

- Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) / Transgenic seed/planting materials, nanotechnology are restricted
- Hybrid seeds/ planting materials free from any kind of prohibited substance/chemicals or any research quality is allowed.
- Indigenous crop varieties shall preferably select which are suited to local conditions.

Soil Fertility and Water Conservation

- Crop rotation practice shall be adopted to maintain the soil fertility.
- Legume Crop are recommended along with main crop to increase soil fertility.
- Farming practices shall adopt in such way that it ensures the organic carbon content at recommended level i.e. 1.5 to 2% or the recommendation for the respective areas authorities as per agro climatic zone
- No-tilling approach is suggested to prevent soil loss due to wind and water erosion

Pest and Disease Control

- Integrated Pest Management practices should be used.
- Nonchemical agents such as insect predators, mating disruption, and traps are used to protect crops from pests and disease.
- If it is evident and proved that natural pest control measures are not effective grower can use recommended chemicals at MRL limit.
- Mechanical, light and pheromone traps are allowed.
- Release of parasites, predators and sterilized insects are allowed.

Parallel Production / Split Production

- Proper separation measures shall be taken to separate the certified and non certified production areas.
- Certified and non-certified farmland shall properly demarcate and partition should visually distinguishable.
- Crops should be harvested, transported and stored with proper label.
- Buffer zone shall be maintained between the certified and non-certified parts to avoid contamination

Harvesting

- Harvesting should be done manually however SAS allow use of ISO 17989-1:2015 (Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry) certified machineries.
- Clean energy (like electric, bio-diesel, CNG, solar) operated equipment are allowed.

SAS Recommendation and Assistance in Technology

- Drone technology should be used for pest control.
- Time based irrigation system.
- Use of remote sensing technology for monitoring. .
- Use of Advanced telemetry systems and GPS for positively affected fleet management in agriculture.
- Video recording and live streaming.

Guideline for Processing and Handling

- Labor should be trained and assessed in sustainable processing.
- Use of sustainable raw materials is mandatory.
- Eco-friendly rubberized cotton fabric (RCF) washers / rollers should be used
- Use of eco-friendly/biodegradable packaging for processed product is mandatory
- Recycling using methods like Composting and Gasification should be used to utilize cotton gin trash.
- Using renewable/sustainable sources of energy in processing.
- Issues such as child labor, pregnancy leave (labor laws) covered for workers of processing industry.
- Wages should be equal or higher to the minimum legal wages.

SAS Offerings

- Accreditation
- SWOT Analysis
- Strict guidelines but an easy and transparent process.
- Third-party assurance.
- Advanced testing labs.
- Post certification support.
- Team of highly skilled auditors.
- Customize pricing plans.
- On-shore and Offshore inspection.
- Digital & Analytical service.

Labels Offered By SAS

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SAS-Conversion

SAS NATURAL

SAS-Traceable

SAS-MRL (Minimum Residual Level)

SAS RECYCLE

Single Tree Produce

SAS- Single Farm Produce

SAS Green Storage

SAS Blue Storage

SAS Advantages

Producer Centric

- Social welfare clause
- Affordable
- Minimum wages clause
- Food and infrastructure safety guidelines
- Live stock management
- Carbon Credit earning
- Multiple certification lables.

Processor Centric

- One certification for entire process
- Affordable
- Testing and audit parameters are globally acceptable
- Storage guidelines
- Process up-gradation

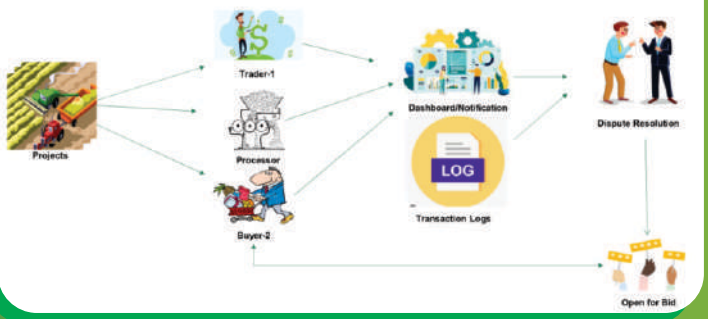
Trader Centric

- Supports both supplier and trader
- Buyer and supplier consensus based system *
- Traceability at each step
- Contribution towards Social and Environmental welfare
- Feedback and review system.
- Custom certification

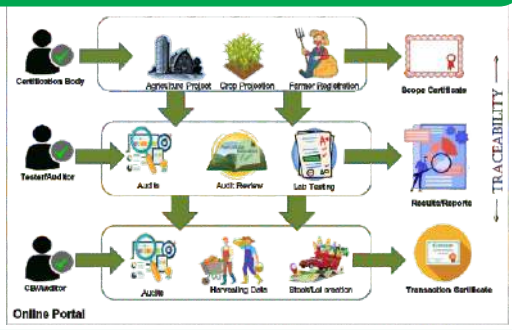
Consumer Centric

- Healthy and contamination free
- Traceability and Transparency (QR code)
- Affordable
- Contribution towards Social and Environmental welfare

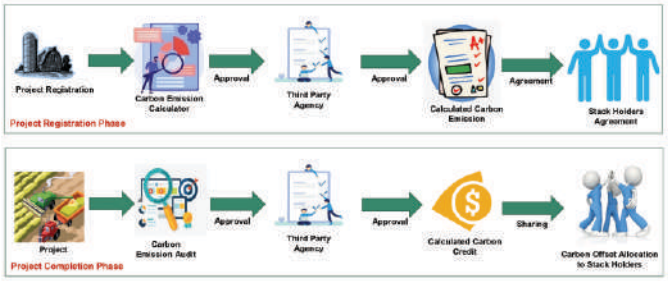
Consensus Based System



Certification : How It Work?



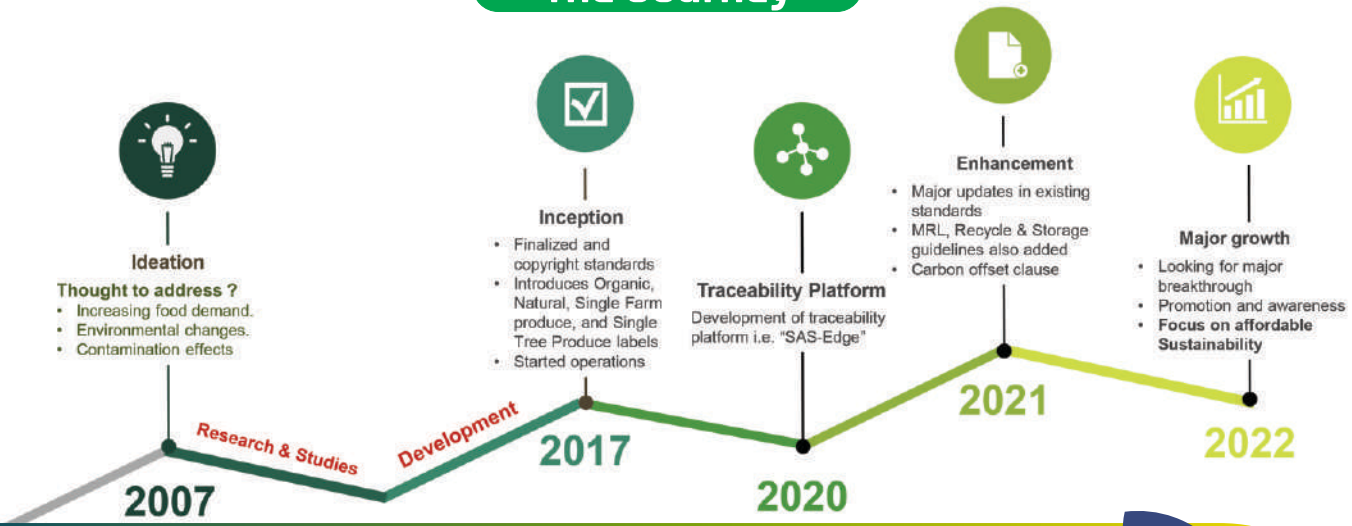
Carbon Credit Allocation Process



Traceability

Traceability @ one click

The Journey



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