



# FAIRTRADE STANDARDS

FOR

## COCOA

**Fairtrade, an Alternative for Small Farmers and Workers** **2**

**PART A Generic Fairtrade Standards for Small Farmer's Organisations** **3**

**1 Social Development** **3**

1.1 Fairtrade adds Development Potential 3

1.2 Members are Small Producers 3

1.3 Democracy, Participation and Transparency 3

1.4 Non-Discrimination 4

**2 Economic Development** **4**

2.1 Fairtrade Premium 4

2.2 Export Ability 4

2.3 Economic Strengthening of the Organisation 5

**3 Environmental Development** **5**

3.1 Environment Protection 5

**4 Standards on Labour Conditions**  
**(applicable if the organisation employs a considerable amount of workers)**

4.1 Forced Labour and Child Labour 5

4.2 Freedom of Association & Collective Bargaining 6

4.3 Conditions of Employment 6

4.4 Occupational Health and Safety 7

**PART B Product Specific Standards for Cocoa** **8**

**PART C Trade Standards for Cocoa** **9**

## Fairtrade, an Alternative for Small Farmers and Workers

Fairtrade is an initiative for small farmers and wage workers in the South, who have been restrained in their economical and / or social development by the conditions of trade. If fair access to markets under better conditions of trade can help to overcome the restraints of development, they can join Fairtrade.

**Small farmers** can join Fairtrade if they have formed organisations (in co-operatives, associations or other organisational forms<sup>1</sup>) which are able to contribute to the social and economic development of their members and their communities and are democratically controlled by their members. Organisations can be certified by FLO if they comply with the requirements in this document.

**Workers** can participate in Fairtrade if they are organised, normally in unions, and if the company they work for is prepared to promote workers' development and to pass on to the workers the additional revenues generated by Fairtrade. Such companies working with hired labour (farms, plantations, etc.), can be certified if they comply with the requirements in this document.

In setting its Standards FLO follows certain **internationally recognised standards and conventions**, especially those of the ILO (International Labour Organisation), as these form the basic labour rights most widely accepted throughout the world. In this document each Standard is formulated in general terms, and, where applicable, reference is made to external standards which FLO follows.

The Standard is then followed by the **requirements** against which producers will actually be inspected. The requirements are divided into:

- **minimum requirements**, which all producer organisations must meet from the moment they join Fairtrade, or within a specified period; and
- **process requirements**, on which producer organisations must show permanent improvement.

Minimum in this sense is meant to ensure that:

Fairtrade benefits reach the small farmers and/or workers.

The small farmers' organisation and/or the workers has/have potential for development.

Fairtrade instruments can take effect and lead to a development which cannot be achieved otherwise.

The degree of progress, which FLO requires from each producer organisation, depends on the level of economic benefits it receives from Fairtrade and on its specific context.

FLO also requires that producer organisations always abide by **national legislation**. Furthermore, national legislation prevails if it sets higher standards on particular issues than FLO.

The Standards laid out in this document apply to **small farmers' organisations ONLY**. For Standards related to hired labour situations please see the respective document.

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<sup>1</sup> In the rest of the document the term organisation will be used, which should be read as to include all types of organisational forms.

# **PART A Generic Fairtrade Standards for Small Farmers' Organisations**

## **1 Social Development**

### **1.1 Fairtrade adds Development Potential**

*Fairtrade should make a difference in development for certified producers.*

#### **1.1.1 Minimum Requirement**

- 1.1.1.1 The producer organisation needs the revenues of Fairtrade to be able to promote social and economical development of small farmers.

### **1.2 Members are Small Producers**

*By small producers are understood those that are not structurally dependent on permanent hired labour, managing their farm mainly with their own and their family's labour-force.*

#### **1.2.1 Minimum Requirement**

- 1.2.1.1 The majority of the members of the organisation are small producers providing more than 50% of the total production of the Fairtrade product.
- 1.2.1.2 The majority of the members must supply Fairtrade product(s).

### **1.3 Democracy, Participation and Transparency**

*In order to guarantee that the organisation is an instrument for the social and economical development of the members, and in particular to ensure that the benefits of Fairtrade come to the members and that they decide about their application, the organisation must have a democratic structure and transparent administration which enables an effective control by the members and its Board over the management. Furthermore, there must be no discrimination regarding membership and participation.*

#### **1.3.1 Minimum Requirements**

- 1.3.1.1 An organisational structure is in place which enables control by the members. There is a General Assembly with voting rights for all members as the supreme decision taking body and an elected Board. The staff answers through the Board to the General Assembly.
- 1.3.1.2 The organisation holds a General Assembly at least once a year.
- 1.3.1.3 The annual report and accounts are presented to and approved by the General Assembly.
- 1.3.1.4 Administration is in place.

#### **1.3.2 Process Requirements**

- 1.3.2.1 The organisation works towards transparent planning of the business. Organisations are encouraged to make annual business plans, cash flow predictions and longer term strategic plans. Such plans will be approved by the General Assembly.
- 1.3.2.2 The participation of members in the organisation's administration and internal control is promoted through training and education - and improves as a result.
- 1.3.2.3 The organisation establishes or improves internal mechanisms of members' control over the administration, such as a control committee with rights to review the administration, external audit, etc.
- 1.3.2.4 Increasingly, the organisation's policies are discussed in member meetings. Management actively encourages members' participation in meetings.
- 1.3.2.5 There is improvement of the flow of information from board to members about the business and the organisation's policies.
- 1.3.2.6 Measures will be taken to improve the members' commitment to the organization.

## **1.4 Non-Discrimination**

*FLO follows ILO Convention 111 on ending discrimination of workers. The Convention rejects “any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation” (art. 1). As far as applicable, FLO extends these principles to members of organisations.*

### **1.4.1 Minimum requirements**

- 1.4.1.1 If the organisation restricts new membership, the restriction may not contribute to the discrimination of particular social groups.

### **1.4.2 Process requirements**

- 1.4.2.1 Programs related to disadvantaged/minority groups within the organisation are in place to improve the position of those groups in the organisation, particularly with respect to recruitment, staff and committee membership.

## **2 Economic Development**

### **2.1 Fairtrade Premium**

*The organisation has the commitment and capacity to administer the Fairtrade Premium in a way which is transparent for beneficiaries and FLO. Decisions on the use of the premium are taken democratically by the members.*

#### **2.1.1 Minimum Requirements**

- 2.1.1.1 The organisation administers and manages the premium transparently and uses it in line with the requirements outlined in these Standards.
- 2.1.1.2 The use of the Fairtrade premium is decided by the General Assembly and properly documented

#### **2.1.2 Process Requirements**

- 2.1.2.1 As soon as premium is available, there is a yearly premium plan and budget, preferably these are part of a general work plan and budget of the organisation.

### **2.2 Export Ability**

*The producers must have access to the logistical, administrative and technical means to bring a quality product to the market.*

#### **2.2.1 Minimum requirements**

- 2.2.1.1 Logistics and communication equipment are in place.
- 2.2.1.2 The producer organisation proves that it meets current export quality standards, preferably through previously exported products which were accepted by importers.
- 2.2.1.3 Demand for the producers' Fairtrade product exists.
- 2.2.1.4 The organisation has experience in the commercialisation of a product as an organisation.

#### **2.2.2 Process requirements**

- 2.2.2.1 The producer organisation increases efficiency in their exporting operations as well as in other operations and this way maximises the return to the members.

## **2.3 Economic Strengthening of the Organisation**

### **2.3.1 Process requirements**

- 2.3.1.1 Members will gradually take on more responsibility over the whole export process.
- 2.3.1.2 The organisation will work towards the strengthening of its business related operations. This could for example be through the building up of working capital, implementation of quality control, training/education and risk management systems, etc.

## **3 Environmental Development**

### **3.1 Environment protection**

*Producers are expected to protect the natural environment and to make environment protection a part of farm management.*

*Producers will implement a system of Integrated Crop Management (ICM), with the aim of establishing a balance between environment protection and business results, through the permanent monitoring of economic and environmental parameters, on the basis of which an integrated cultivation and protection plan is devised and permanently adapted. FLO encourages producers to work towards organic certification*

*ICM minimises the use of fertilisers and pesticides, and partially and gradually replaces them with organic fertilisers and biological disease control.*

#### **3.1.1 Minimum requirements**

- 3.1.1.1 The producers live up to national and international legislation regarding the use of pesticides, handling pesticides (storing, filling, cleaning, administration, etc.), the protection of natural waters, virgin forest and other ecosystems of high ecological value, erosion and waste management.
- 3.1.1.2 Pesticides in WHO class 1 a+b, pesticides in the Pesticide Action Network's "dirty dozen" list and pesticides in FAO/UNEP's Prior Informed Consent Procedure list (respecting updates, see appendix) cannot be used.

#### **3.1.2 Process requirements**

- 3.1.2.1 The producer organisation will encourage its members to implement **a system of Integrated Crop Management.**

## **4 Standards on Labour Conditions**

*The following Standards on labour conditions apply only, if a significant part of the field or processing work carried out by the producer organisation itself is done through hired labour. Conversely, if members of organisations employ workers, the members are not strictly required to follow these Standards. However, the organisation is expected to encourage its members to share the benefits of Fairtrade with their workers and to improve the working conditions in line with these Standards. The term "workers" refers to all those employed, including casual, seasonal and permanent workers.*

### **4.1 Forced Labour and Child Labour**

*FLO follows ILO Conventions 29, 105 and 138 on child labour and forced labour. Forced or bonded labour must not occur. Bonded labour can be the result of forms of indebtedness of workers to the company or middlemen. Children may only work if their education is not jeopardised. If children work, they must not execute tasks, which are especially hazardous for them due to their age.*

#### **4.1.1 Minimum requirements**

- 4.1.1.1 Forced labour, including bonded or involuntary prison labour, does not occur.

- 4.1.1.2 Abuse of child labour is not allowed.
- 4.1.1.3 Working does not jeopardise schooling.
- 4.1.1.4 The minimum age of admission to any type of work which by its nature or the circumstances under which it is carried out, is likely to jeopardise the health, safety or morals of young people, shall not be less than 18 years.
- 4.1.1.5 Employment is not conditioned by employment of the spouse. Spouses have the right to off-farm employment.

#### **4.1.2 Process requirements**

- 4.1.2.1 Children are not employed below the age of 15.

## **4.2 Freedom of Association & Collective Bargaining**

*FLO follows ILO Conventions 87 and 98 on freedom of association and collective bargaining. Workers and employers shall have the right to establish and to join organisations of their own choosing, and to draw up their constitutions and rules, to elect their representatives and to formulate their programmes. Workers shall enjoy adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination in respect of their employment.*

### **4.2.1 Minimum requirements**

- 4.2.1.1 The organisation recognises in writing the right of all employees to join an independent trade union, free of interference of the employer, the right to establish and join federations, and the right to collective bargaining.

### **4.2.2 Process requirements**

- 4.2.2.1 The organisation allows trade union organisers to meet all the workers, and allows workers to hold meetings and organise themselves without the interference of the management.
- 4.2.2.2 The organisation does not discriminate against workers on the basis of union membership or union activities.
- 4.2.2.3 If one or more independent and active trade unions exist in the sector and the region, FLO expects that the workers will be represented by (a) trade union(s) and that the workers will be covered by a Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA).
- 4.2.2.4 If no independent and active union exists in the region and the sector, all the worker's will democratically elect a worker's committee, which represents them, discusses with the organisation and defends their interests. This committee negotiates with the organisation an agreement on the conditions of employment, covering all aspects normally covered by a Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA).
- 4.2.2.5 The representation and participation of the workers is improved through training activities. These are also aimed at improving the workers' awareness of the principles of Fairtrade.
- 4.2.2.6 If no union is present, the organisation and the workers' committee gets into a process of consultation with the national union federation(s) and the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) about improvement of the workers' representation and implementing a Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA).

## **4.3 Conditions of employment**

*FLO follows ILO Plantation Convention 110, ILO Conventions 100 on equal remuneration and 111 on discrimination. All employees must work under fair conditions of employment. The producer organisation must pay wages in line with or exceeding national laws and agreements on minimum wages or the regional average.*

### **4.3.2 Process requirements**

- 4.3.2.1 Salaries are in line with or exceeding regional average and official minimum wages for similar occupations. The employer will specify wages for all functions.
- 4.3.2.2 Payment must be made regularly and in legal tender and properly documented.
- 4.3.2.3 Regarding other conditions of employment like maternity leave, social security provisions, non-monetary benefits, etc. at least the provisions as laid out in the Collective Bargaining Agreement or the Agreement signed between the workers' committee must be fulfilled.
- 4.3.2.4 All workers are employed under legally binding labour contracts.
- 4.3.2.5 The organisation works towards all permanent workers having the benefits of a provident fund or pension scheme.
- 4.3.2.6 An adequate sick leave regulation is put in place.
- 4.3.2.7 A working hours and overtime regulation is put in place.
- 4.3.2.8 Salaries are gradually increased to levels above the regional average and official minimum.
- 4.3.2.9 Differences in the conditions of employment for casual, seasonal and permanent workers are progressively diminished.

## **4.4 Occupational Health & Safety**

*FLO follows ILO Convention 155 which aims "to prevent accidents and injury to health arising out of, linked with or occurring in the course of work, by minimising, so far as is reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment."*

### **4.4.2 Process requirements**

- 4.4.2.1 Workplaces, machinery and equipment are safe and without risk to health.
- 4.4.2.2 Among the workers' representatives, a person must be nominated who can be consulted and who can address health and safety issues with the organisation.
- 4.4.2.3 Those who are handling agrochemicals are adequately trained in storage, application and disposal of these. They are actively informed of all relevant information on the product they are handling by the producer organisation. This information is provided in the local language.
- 4.4.2.4 Adequate personal protective equipment of good quality is available and appropriate, especially for the use of agrochemicals. Workers handling agrochemicals must use it.
- 4.4.2.5 The following persons are not allowed to work with the application of pesticides: persons younger than 18 years, pregnant or nursing women, persons with incapacitated mental conditions; persons with chronic, hepatic or renal diseases, and persons with diseases in the respiratory ways.
- 4.4.2.6 Workers' capability and awareness of the chemicals they are using, relevant health protection and first aid are improved through training.
- 4.4.2.7 Establishment of a occupational health and safety committee with the participation of workers.
- 4.4.2.8 Collective risk assessments are carried out regularly.

## **PART B Product Specific Standards for Cocoa**

### **1 Social Development**

There are no additional social standards specific to cocoa producers.

### **2 Economic Development**

There are no additional economic standards specific to cocoa producers.

### **3 Environmental Development**

#### **3.1 Minimum requirement**

The majority of the members of the producer organisation grows the Fairtrade crop under shade trees, either forest trees or planted trees.

## **PART C Trade Standards for Cocoa**

### **3.1 Product Description**

Commercially the term refers to the whole seed of the cocoa tree (*Theobroma cocoa*) which has been fermented and dried.

### **3.2 Qualities**

Quality requirements and procedure for quality control have to be agreed upon in the buying contract according to normal trade practice.

Fair Trade cocoa should fulfil the CAL (Cocoa Association of London) quality standards.

For example in Westafrica good fermented quality is, max. 5% (five per cent) slaty and max. 5% (five per cent) defective (infested, mould, shrivelled) beans, a bean size of basis 100 g/100 beans and a max. humidity of 7.5%.

### **3.3 International Customary Conditions**

All international customary conditions apply unless overruled by any of the special FLO conditions as specified in the FLO criteria.

### **3.4 Procure a Long Term and Stable Relationship**

In order to allow both sides a better planning and preparation of all business agreed upon buyers and sellers will procure to establish a long term and stable relationship in which the rights and interests of both are mutually respected. These long term agreements should be confirmed by the exchange of binding Letters of Intent not later than three months prior to harvesting time. Annual renewals should be confirmed at least three months prior to the expiry of the previous Letter of Intent.

### **3.5 Prefinancing / Credit**

On request of the seller, the buyer shall make available up to 60 % of the minimum value of the contract in credit facilities in favour of the seller upon the signing of a Letter of Intent, or at any date thereafter at the wishes of the seller, however at least six weeks prior to shipment. The corresponding interest charges shall be covered by the seller at current commercial interest rates (or better) in the country of destination.

Payment and reimbursement of the loan as well as the interest rates shall be according to the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon in the separate credit contract.

### **3.6 Pricing and Premium**

All Fair Trade cocoa prices are calculated on world market price quotation plus respective Fair Trade (FT) premiums.

The price fixed for any transaction of Cocoa under "FLO-International Conditions" can in no case be inferior to the following fixed minimum prices.

#### **3.6.1 Premium and Minimum price for Standard Fair Trade cocoa beans**

**3.6.1.a** The Fair Trade premium for all standard qualities is US\$ 150.--/MT. The minimum price for FT standard quality cocoa beans inclusive premium is US\$ 1'750.-- / MT FOB.

**3.6.1.b** If world market price for the specific origin or type of cocoa beans rises above the basic price of 1'600.—US\$ the prices will be fixed as follows:

**World market price + Fair Trade premium = Fair Trade price**  
(for type of cocoa contracted) + (US\$ 150.--)

### 3.6.2 Premium and Minimum price for certified organic cocoa beans

The additional minimum Fair Trade premium for certified organic cocoa beans, which is sold as such, is US\$ 200.--/MT. The minimum price for FT organic cocoa beans inclusive premiums is US\$ 1'950.-- / MT FOB.

If market price for the specific origin or type of cocoa beans rises above US\$ 1'600.-- the prices for organic cocoa beans are calculated using the price scheme for standard qualities (3.6.1.b) incl. the premium for organic quality (US\$ 200)

### 3.6.3 Cocoa liquor, butter and powder produced in the country of origin

For the price of locally (in the country of origin) produced semi-processed FT cocoa products, butter, powder and liquor, the basis of calculation is the FT minimum bean price. The example is worked out for organic products, as in the actual practise (2002), this is what is traded. If non-organic semi-processed products are traded, the calculation has to be based on the price for FT non-organic beans. The Fair Trade price is based on real production yields in processing, and not on the butter ratio determined by the market. This is to avoid a hidden bean price reduction to producers, when not the complete output is purchased. The costs of processing and packing have to be met separately (see 3.6.5.).

#### 3.6.3.a. For Fair Trade organic cocoa liquor:

**(FT organic cocoa bean price) / (processing yield for liquor/100) = FT organic cocoa liquor price**

Example for Fair Trade organic cocoa liquor:

When processing yield for liquor is 75% of the beans, the minimum FT organic price is:  
 $1.950 / (75/100) = 2.600$  US\$/MT plus costs of processing as under 3.6.5.

#### 3.6.3.b. For Fair Trade organic cocoa butter and powder together:

**(FT org. liquor price as under 3.6.3.a) / (processing yield for butter/100) = FT organic price**

Example for Fair Trade organic cocoa products:

When processing yield for butter from liquor is 45 %, the minimum FT organic price for the two organic products together is:  $2.600 / (45/100) = 5.417$  US\$/MT, plus costs of processing as under 3.6.5.

If only the FT organic butter can be sold, the price will be 5.417 US\$/MT, plus costs of processing as under 3.6.5. If the outcoming powder is sold, the basic FT organic butter price per MT can be decreased with:  $(\text{powder price per MT} \times 1.22)^2$ .

Example:

If bulk powder can be sold at 1.200 US\$/MT, the FT organic butter price can decrease with  $1200 \times 1,22 = 1.464$  US\$, resulting in a basic FT organic butter price of 3.953 US\$/MT plus all costs of processing as under 3.6.5.

Companies purchasing the semi-processed organic cocoa products butter or powder in origin, are encouraged to take responsibility for the whole cocoa bean output, either by purchasing both products or by finding a matching order for the surplus product, resulting in advantageous price-setting for all parties. Producers are held to report yields, volume and sales price of the complete output of processing.

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<sup>2</sup> Outcome of pressing liquor into butter and cake is 55% low-fat powder and 45 % butter= relation 1,22

**3.6.3.b.1.** If the market price for the specific semi-processed product liquor, butter or powder from origin rises above the price calculated on the basis of processing yield and minimum FT bean price, the FT price for that type of product will be fixed as follows:

For Standard FT cocoa products:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{market price for cocoa liquor, butter or powder} \\ + \text{ FT premium US\$ 150 / (yield/100)} \\ \hline = \text{ Fair Trade price} \end{array}$$

For FT organic cocoa products:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{market price for cocoa liquor, butter or powder} \\ + \text{ (FT + organic premium = US\$ 350) / (yield/100)} \\ \hline = \text{ Fair Trade organic price} \end{array}$$

- 3.6.4** All prices mentioned under 3.6.1 to 3.6.3 are per metric ton (MT) FOB sea port of the producing country, or, in case of semi-processed products, in factory in country of origin.
- 3.6.5** Any additional processing/handling/packing, packing materials and additional labour costs for processing and (retail) packing have to be met separately.
- 3.6.6** Unless other mutual agreement payment shall be net cash against a full set of documents on first presentation (FOB), minus eventual advance payments

	<b>Appendix 1 Agrochemicals Prohibited Pesticides List</b>				
	Aug 00				
"Pesticides in WHO class I a+b, pesticides in the Pesticide Action Network's "dirty dozen" list and pesticides in FAO/UNEP's					
Prior Informed Consent Procedure list cannot be used.					
<b>Pesticide name</b>	<b>Trade name(s)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>WHO class 1a&amp;1b</b>	<b>PAN (Pesticide Action Network "Dirty Dozen"</b>	<b>FAO/UNEP (Prior Informed Consent List - PIC)</b>
<b>A</b>					
Alachlor	Alaclor, Alanex, Lasso, Lazo	Herbicide	class 1a		
<b>Aldicarb</b>	Temik, Ambush 12, Aldicarb	Nematicide, insecticide, acaricide	class 1a	X	
<b>2,4,5-T</b>	2,4,5-T, Weedar, Weedone, Z, Tor-mona, Transamine, Tributon, Trinoxol	Herbicide		X	X
Aldrin	Aldrex, Al-tox		class 1b	X	X
Arseniato de plomo	Arseniato de plomo	Insecticide, fungicide	class 1b		
Azinphos-ethyl	Gusathion K forte, Gutex, Gusathion A	Insecticide, fungicide	class 1b		
<b>Azinphos-methyl</b>	Azimil, Contnion-metil, Gusagrex, Gusathion M, Guthion	Insecticide	class 1b		
<b>B</b>					
Binapacryl	Morocide	Fungicide & acaricide			X
Blasticidin	Bla-S	Fungicide	class 1b		
Brodifacoum	Brodifacoum, Klerat, Klerat Pellet, Rata kill, Rat killer	Rodenticide	class 1a		
Bromadiolone	Lanirat, Musal, Ramortal	Rodenticide	class 1a		
Bromethalin	Bromo-O-Gas, Bromelmetabromo, Dowfume MC2, Mebron, Metabromo, Terr-O-Gas, Uniphos	Multipurpose	class 1a		
Butocarboxim	Drawin, Plant Pin	Insecticide	class 1b		
Butoxycarboxim			class 1b		
<b>C</b>					
<b>2,4-D</b>	Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, Chepeador, Esteron, Hedonal, Herbazol, U-46 DF-720, 2,4-D Amina 6, 2,4-D Aminacoop 4, Aminamart 720, Cafesa 4, Cafesa 6, Crisamina 720, DMA 4, DMA 6, Erbitox 4, Erbitox 6, Fernoxone, Formula 40, FQ 4, FQ 6, Malexon 4D, Malexon 6D, Superior 4, Superior 6, Davinil 4, Davinil 6, Sacs 2,4-D, Hormonil, Rimaxil 48, RPA 2,4-D, Dicopur fluid, Expro 2,4-D, Fenoxal 720, Marman 24 de 4, Expro D 4, Expro D-6, Fenoxal, Actril DS, Banvel D, Weedmaster, Fenoxal ES, Formonal, Gesapax, Kuron, Turdon	Herbicide	class II	X	
<b>Cadusafos</b>	Rugby, Apache, Taredam	Nematicide, insecticide	class 1b		
Calcium cyanide [C]			class 1a		
Calcium arsenate			class 1b		
Camphechlor				X	X
Captafol	Cristofolatan, Difolatan, Ditafof, Difosan, Fitocap, Folcid, Haipen, Kenofol, Marpafol, Salseal, Pillartan	Fungicide & acaricide	class 1a		X
<b>Carbofuran</b>	Furadan, Carbofuran, Curater, Crysfulan, Curator, Furacide, Pillarfulan, Rimafuran, Carbugran	Nematicide, insecticide & acaricide	class 1b		
Carbofention	Trithion, Degadip, Garrathion, Nephocarb	Insecticide & acaricide	class 1b		
Chlorfenvinphos	Estelaron, Apachlor, Birlane, Haptarax, Sedanox, Steladone,	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1b		

	Supone				
3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol			class 1b		
Chlorethoxyfos			class 1a		
			hazardous with skin contact		
Chlordane	Chlordane, Chloro-tox, Niran, Versicol, Clordano, Comejenol, Octachlor, Formidane, Sydane	Insecticide	Class II	X	X
Chlordimeform	Bermat, Fundal, Fundex, Galecrom, Spanone	Insecticide, acaricide	Class II	X	X
Chlorobenzilate					X
Chlormephos			class 1a		
Chlorophacinone	Drat, Quick, Ramucide, Rattidion, Tom cat	Rodenticide	class 1a		
Coumatetralyl	Racumin	Rodenticide	class 1b		
Coumaphos	Asuntol, Co-Ral, Perizin	Insecticide	class 1a		
<b>D</b>					
<b>DBCP</b>	Dibromocloropropane, Fumazone, Nemanaz, Nematocide, Nemagon, Nemanax, Nemaset	Nematicide		X	
DDT	Gesapon, Diameka, Digmar, Hildit	Insecticide		X	X
Demafion	Pyracide, Atlasetox	Insecticide	class 1a		
Demeton-S-methyl	Systox, Metasystox i, Metasystox 55	Insecticide, acaricida	class 1b		
<b>Dichlorvos</b>	Cypona, Detmolin, Devicol, Duravos, Nogos, Nuvanex, Phosvit, Unifos, Unitox, Atla, DDVP, Dedevap, Denkavepon, Divipan, Nuvan, Oko, Vapona, Fluid	Insecticide & acaricida	class 1b		
Diclotophos	Bidrin, Carbicron	Insecticide	class 1b		
Dioldrin	Alvit, Dioldrin, Dioldrex, Dioldrite	Insecticide	class 1b	X	X
Difenacoum	Ratak	Rodenticide	class 1a		
Difethialone	Rodilon	Rodenticide	class 1a		
Diphacinone	Matex, Matex Rodenticida, Ramix Pellet, Raticin	Rodenticide	class 1a		
Dimefox	Dimefox, Pestrox XIV	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1a		
Dinoseb and dinoseb salts	Dynamite, Subitex, Nitropone, Gebutox, Dinitro, Caldon, Premerge	Herbicide			
Dinoterb	Nixone, Herbogil	Herbicide	class 1b		
Disulfoton	Disyston, Solvirex, Dithiosystox, Frumin AL, Ekatin TD, Disyston BA, Disyston R, Disyston O, Doubledown, Ekanon, Knave, Ethimeton, Twinspan	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1a		
DNOC	Nitrador, Trifocide, Extar A, Sandolin A	Insecticide, acaricide, herbicide, fungicide	class 1b		
<b>E</b>					
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	Bromofume, Celmide, Nephis, Soubrom, Nematosol, Granosan, Granovil 75, Edasol, Edabrom EC			X	X
Edifenphos	Hinosan	Fungicide	class 1b		
EPN	Asantox, EPN	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1a		
Endosulfan					
Endrin	Endrex, Hexadrin, Nendrin, Endrin	Insecticide	class 1b	X	
Escilioside	Red squill, Silmine, Silmurin	Rodenticide	class 1a		
<b>Ethoprophos</b>	Mocap, Ethoprop, etoprop	Nematicide, insecticide	class 1a		
<b>F</b>					
Famphur			class 1b		
<b>Fenamiphos</b>	Nemacur	Nematicide	class 1a		
Fensulfotion	Dasonit	Insecticide	class 1a		
<b>Flucythrinate</b>	Cybolt, Cytrin, Pay-Off	Insecticide	class 1b		
Flocoumafen	Storm, Stratagem	Rodenticide	class 1a		
Fluoroacetamide			class 1b		X
Fonofos	Cudgel, Dyfonate, Fonofos	Insecticide	class 1a		
Formetanate	Carzol, Dicarsol	Insecticide	class 1b		
Fosfamidon	Dimecron, Phosron	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1a		
Fosfolan	Cylan, Cyolane, Cyolan, Cylane	Insecticide	class 1a		
Furathiocarb	Promet	Insecticide	class 1b		
<b>H</b>					

Hexachlorobenzene	Anti-carie, Hexachlorobenzol	Fungicide	class 1a		
HCH/BHC - (mixed isomers)	Gamma-Col, Gammalin, Gammexane, Hexamil, Dolmix, Benzex			X	X
Heptachlor	Clorahep, Heptacloro, Heptagran, Heptamul, Heptox, Velsicol 104, Termid, Drinox	Insecticide		X	X
Heptenophos			class 1b		
<b>I</b>					
<b>Isazofos</b>	Isazofos, Miral	Nematicide	class 1b		
Isofenphos	Amaze, Oftanol, Pryfon	Insecticide	class 1b		
<b>L</b>					
Lead arsenate	Arsenato de plomo	Fungicide, insecticide	class 1b		
Leptophos	MBCP, Phosvel, Abar	Insecticide	class 1a		
Lindane	Lindamul, Inexit, Silvanol, Gamma-DHC, Lidano, Matacresa	Insecticide	class II	X	X
<b>M</b>					
Methamidophos - <i>soluble liquid formulation soft the substance that exceed 600g active ingredient/l)</i>			class 1b		X -severly hazardous pesticide formulation
Mefosfolan	Cytrolane	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1a		
Mecarbam	Pestam, Murfotox	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1b		
Mercuric oXide			class 1b		
Mercury compounds - <i>incl. Inorganic mercury cpds.,alkyl mercury cpds., mercury cpds., and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury cpds.</i>					X
Mercuric chloride			class 1a		
Metamidodofos	Amidor, Crysmaron, Damason, Formutor, Hquimotor, Medofos, Mega, Metafos, Metafox, Metamidofos, Monitor, MTD, Pillaron, Tamaron	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1b		
Methidathion	Supracid, Suprathion, Ultracide	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1b		
Methomyl	Baboxin MX, Lannate, Metomil, Pillarmate, Methavin, Hudrin, Metomyl, Methomyl, Methomex	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1b		
<b>Monobromethane</b>	Methyl-Bromide, Haltox, Bromo-O-Gas, Bromelmetabromo, Dowfume MC2, Mebron, Metabromo, Terr-O-Gas, Uniphos, Metabromo	Fungicide	class 1b		
Methyl parathion	Agrometil, Bellotin, Biedol, Folidol M, Invertox, Metacide, Metil paration, Penncap M, Folitox, Insecfos, Metacide, Folidol Ultra, Folipolvo, Parafos, Parathion metillico, Metagran, Lirothion, Insectos, Fosmetile, Paratox, Verflor	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1a	X	X - serverely hazardous pesticide formulation
Mevinphos	Duraphos, Gesfid, Mevidrin, Phosdrin	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1a		
Monocrotophos	Aimocron, Apadrin, Azodrin, Crotonox, Formudrin, K-drin, Hilcron, Marmaphos, Monocron, Monodrin, Novaphos, Nuvacron, Pillardrin, Shevamoncron, Vanuccop, Monocil 40, Nuevacron, Bilobran, Crisodrin	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1b		X - serverely hazardous pesticide formulation
<b>N</b>					
Nicotine	Black Leaf 40	Insecticide	class 1b		
<b>O</b>					
Omethoate	Folimat	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1b		
<b>Oxamyl</b>	Formunox, Oxamil, Vidate, Vydate	Nematicide, insecticide, acaricide	class 1b		
Oxydemeton-methyl	Metasystox R, Oxidemeton Metil	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1b		
<b>P</b>					
Parathion	Bladan, Ethyl parathion, Niran, Thiophos, Folidol, Fosferno, Tamaron, Etilon, Gemafos	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1a	X	X - serverely hazardous pesticide formulation

Parathion-methyl (see "Methyl parathion")			class 1a	X	X
<b>Paraquat</b>	Talent, Gramaxone, Gramocil, Gramonol, Agroquat, Atila, Cafesaquat, Casuku, Chepeador, Daviquat, Escopeta, Exprone, Fedexone, Formuquat, Fuego, Gesapax, Gramecoop, Graminex, Gramurón, Herbiquat, Herboxone, Herquat, Inverquat, Kayquat, K-quat, Malexon, Pillarxone, Quatzone, Radex D, Seraxone, Serquat, Ultragrass, Gramuron	Herbicide	class II	X	X
Paris green			class 1b		
pentachlorophenol	Block Penta, Chem-Tol, PCP, Penchloral, Dowicide EC7, Dowicide G, Dirottox, Fungifen, Santobrite, Vitamadera, Pentacon, Penwar, Penchlorol, Soinituho	Insecticide, herbicide, fungicide	class 1b	X	
Phenylmercury acetate			class 1a		
Phorate	Fostion	Insecticide, herbicide, fungicide	class 1a		
Phosphamidon	Dimecron, Phosron, Phosphamidon, Pillarcon	Insecticide, herbicide, fungicide	class 1a		X - serverely hazardous
					pesticide formulation
<b>Pirimiphos-ethyl</b>	Primicid	Insecticide	class 1b		
Propaphos			class 1b		
Propetamphos			class 1b		
<b>S</b>					
Sodium fluoroacetate	Floracid	Insecticide	class 1a		
Sodium arsenite			class 1b		
Sodium cyanide			class 1b		
Strychnine			class 1b		
Sulfotep	Bladafume, Kilmite	Insecticide, herbicide, fungicide	class 1a		
<b>T</b>					
Tebupirimfos			class 1a		
				hazardous by skin contact	
Toxaphene ( see "camphechlor")	Toxon, Campophene	Insecticide		X	X
Tefluthrin	Force 20 CS	Insecticide	class 1b		
<b>Terbufos</b>	Agrofos, Biosban, Counter, Forater, K-Fos, Marmafos, Pillarfox, Rimafos, Terbuter, Terbugran, Terrafox, Yuenfa	Nematicide, insecticide	class 1a		
Thallium sulfate	Ratox, Zelio Pasta	Rodenticide	class 1b		
Thiofanox			class 1b		
Thiometon	Ekatín, Thiotox	Insecticide	class 1b		
<b>Triazophos</b>	Hostation, hostathion	Insecticide, acaricide, nematicide	class 1b		
<b>V</b>					
Vamidothion	Kilval, Vamidoate	Nematicide, insecticide	class 1b		
<b>W</b>					
Warfarin	Hawk, Rat control pellets, Warfarina concentrado	Rodenticide	class 1b		
<b>Z</b>			class 1b		
Zeta-cypermethrin Ib			class 1b		
Zinc phosphide Ib	Fosforo de Zinc, Phosvin	Rodenticide	class 1b		