



STANDARD FOR SOCIAL AND FAIR TRADE AUDITS

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I. Preamble

The planet's present social and environmental context suggests the adoption of more specific certification tools for auditing social and environmental issues on certified companies, farms and producer groups.

Control Union Certifications Social and Fair Trade Standard ("CU Fair Choice") is based in the development of human, social, environmental and economic principles. In order to be certified, enterprises must meet a minimum percentage of compliance of the criteria listed in this standard.

Being certified to Social and Fair Trade is a manifestation of enterprises committing them to sustainable development and improvement of social conditions, meeting the demands of conscious consumers, whose numbers are increasing in every country and thereby creating new market possibilities.

CU Fair Choice has developed its criteria under the following principles:

- Social Principles – Compliance with ILO conventions and national legislation; support to trade unions; equal benefits; improvement and development of education and surrounding communities; no discrimination and no compulsory work; labour safety and health.
- Environmental Principles – Natural resources, water, waste, biodiversity management.
- Economic Principles – Fair trade relationships; transparency; reward to promote social and environmental projects.

II. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The intent of this Social and Fair Trade Standard is to provide a standard based on international human rights norms and national labour laws that will protect and assure social and fair trade practices to all persons within a company's scope of control and influence, which produces products or provides services for that company itself as well as by its suppliers and contractors. It also includes requirements on health, safety and environment protection.

CU Fair Choice is verifiable through evidence-based process. Its requirements apply to agricultural products (raw or processed) and demonstrate their production under good working and environmental conditions, reinforcing the image of agriculture sector and promoting a recognizable market position.

CU Fair Choice certification can be granted to public and private companies, traders, NGOs, POs and any institution wishing to make a commitment to implementation of the Social Principles and Fair Trade. There are 2 types of certification: Option 1 and Option 2.

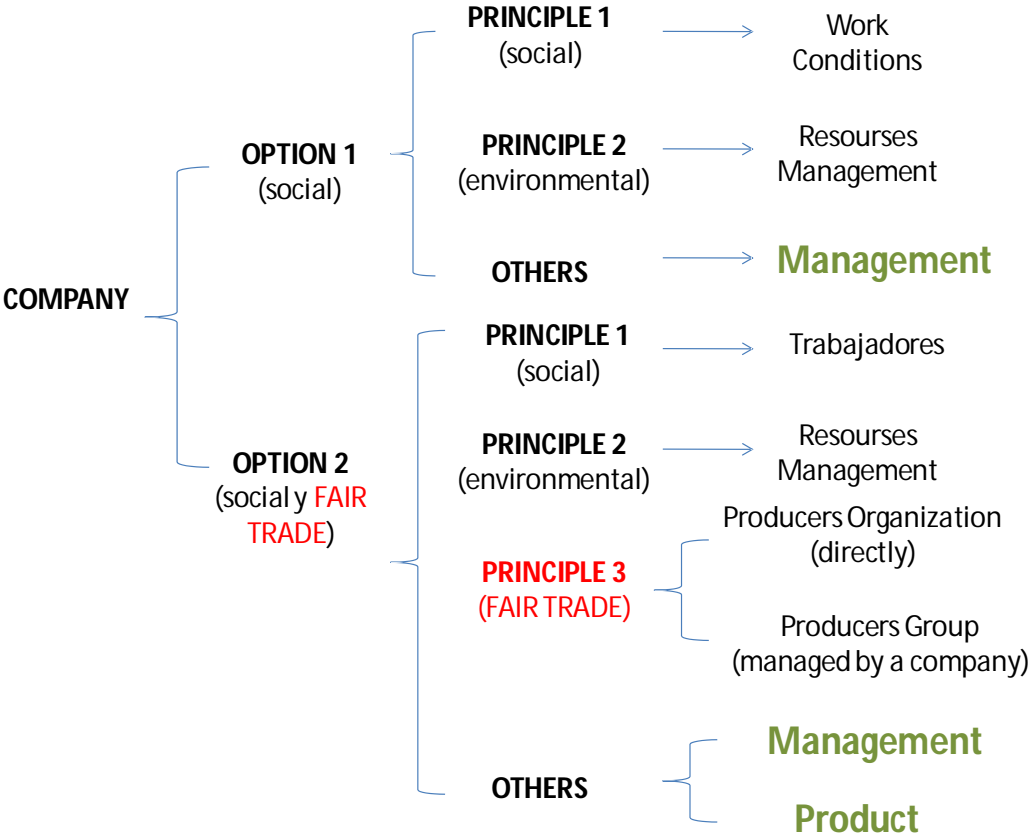
Certification Option 1 is applicable to companies that want a **social certification**. The assessment focuses on the fulfilment of all the principles of the Standard with the exception of Principle 3 of Fair Trade. It is a certification system that applies to the management of the company.

Certification Option 2 is applicable to companies that want a social certification and fair trade. The evaluation focuses on the implementation of all principles of the Standard. It is a certification that applies to the system of management of the company and the products and / or services of the same.

Figure 1 shows schematically the implementation of this standard.



Figure 1: Diagram of Application of the CU Social Standard and Fair Trade Standard



III. VALUES

Control Union Certifications holds the following as its organizational values:

- Trade as a path for equitably business relationships, and also a tool to help poverty alleviation and increase opportunities for people.
- T

Trade as a Force for Positive Change

We value trading relationships that distribute power, risks and rewards more equitably. We believe that trade should be used as a tool to help alleviate poverty, reduce inequality and create opportunities for people to help themselves. Trade should promote fair compensation, safe and healthy conditions, direct and longterm relationships, transparent business practices, and workplaces free from discrimination and forced child labor. When trade encompasses these practices, the lives of all people and their communities improve.

Respectful Partnerships

We celebrate the contribution and value of all people in the supply chain and recognize the dignity of each person and organization in our interactions and relationships. We believe that people have a right to participate in the decisions that affect their lives based on open sharing of information.

Community

We value communities grounded in trust, moral support, cooperation, and a sense of belonging, making us stronger individually and as a whole. We value the global fair trade movement, recognizing that we are intrinsically interdependent, and believe that our unified voices convey a powerful message.

Sustainable Practices

We value continuous improvement and application of economic, social, cultural, and environmentally sustainable practices. We embrace the United Nations' definition of sustainability "to meet the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Fullest Commitment

We believe that credibility comes from demonstrating, through open and transparent interactions, the promises we make. We have a responsibility to maintain the highest standards and expectations of ourselves; and, we value organizations that aspire to fully embrace fair trade

principles.

Consumer Knowledge

We value the impact that comes from empowering consumers with knowledge. We believe that when people understand that trade can be a force for positive change they will use their purchasing power to improve the lives of people and communities.

Normative Elements

The Social and Trade Standard is based on international norms and regulations and respects other applicable laws. The following international instruments were used:

- Universal declaration of Human Rights
- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination
- ILO Convention 1 (Hours of work – Industry)
- ILO Convention 29 (Forced Labour) and 105 (Abolition of Forced Labour)
- ILO Convention 87 (Freedom of Association)
- ILO Convention 98 (Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining)
- ILO Convention 100 (Equal Remuneration) and 111 (Discrimination – Employment and Occupation)
- ILO Convention 138 and Recommendation 146 (Minimum age)
- ILO Convention 155 and Recommendation 164 (Occupational Safety and Health)
- ILO Convention 159 (Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment – Disabled Persons)
- ILO Convention 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples)
- ILO Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour)
- ILO Conventions: Conventions 121 (1964) and 130 (1969) concerning Employment Injury Benefits and Medical Care and Sickness Benefits.

Terms and Definitions

1. Biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species of ecosystems
2. Caste: Characteristic of a person or group of persons referred to their social class.
3. Chemical pesticides: a chemical substance used in crop production to maintain soil fertility or for pest /weed control.
4. Child: Any person less than 15 years of age, unless local minimum age law stipulates a higher age for work or mandatory schooling, in which case the stipulated higher ages would apply. Exceptions for developing countries may apply according to ILO Convention 138.
5. Child work: Any work done by a child under the age (s) specified in the definition of child.
6. CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora.
7. Collective bargaining agreement: A contract for labour negotiated between an employer or group of employers and one or more worker organizations, which specifies the terms and conditions of employment.
8. Company: An organization or business entity responsible for implementing the requirements of this standard. Note: If the company applies to option 2, is responsible for the group of producers is not part of it.
9. Contracting operator: An entity (trader, manufacturer) that facilitate the collection, processing and/or export of crop products by contracting farmers, acting as a group operator organizing and managing the internal system.
10. Discrimination: Any distinction, exclusion or preference based on race, colour, gender, religion, political opinion, nationality or social origin that causes equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or work to be lifted or reduced (definition from ILO).
11. Ecosystem: A set or system of plants, animals and their physical environments, functioning together as a interdependent unit
12. Endangered species: Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range
13. Fairtrade Premium: is a fund for local projects that help improve the quality of life of farmers. Is obtained by calculating a minimum percentage of annual sales

- volume seller or seasonal, is managed by the company and / or producers. The amount and management of the fund is established by a joint decision between buyers and producers.
14. Fair trade price: Fair base sales price for the fair trade certified product as negotiated between the fair trade producer company and the fair trade buyer, which includes a differential for standard compliance and certification.
 15. Forced and compulsory labour: All work or service that a person has not offered to do voluntarily and is made to do under the threat of punishment or retaliation, or is demanded as a means of repayment of debt.
 16. Internal Control System (ICS): A documented quality assurance and quality management system that allows an external certification body to delegate the annual inspection of individual group of members to an identified unit within the certified producer group and which manages compliance with a standard by taking over some of the farmers quality management responsibilities.
 17. Local legislation: includes all legal norms given by governmental entities.
 18. Native species: A species that occurs naturally in the region
 19. NGO: civil society organizations; such as women organizations, community organizations, development organizations and others from public and private sectors.
 20. Personnel: All individuals, men or women directly employed or contracted by a company.
 21. Producer (farmer): Farming enterprise that cultivate and grow different crops for the purpose of harvesting and selling.
 22. Principle: Norms, rules or values that represent what is desirable and positive for a person, group or organization or community and help it determining the rightfulness or wrongfulness of its actions.
 23. Processor: One that processes.
 24. Producer Group: producers who implement the requirements of this standard across the company
 25. Producer Organization: Group of producers organized in a formal kind of farmers association or cooperative.
 26. Organic: An integrated system of farming based on ecological principles, that replenishes and refresh long-term soil fertility by optimizing conditions for biological activity within the soil, rather than through the application of agrochemicals.

27. Regular: once a year, at least.
28. Renewable sources of energy: Any resource that provides energy and is capable of indefinite renewal on a human-based time scale
29. Small Farmer: Producer with less than 20 Ha of crop field.
30. Supplier: An organization which provides the company with goods and/or services integral to and utilized in or for the production of the company's goods and/or services
31. Weighted toxicity index score: is calculated by taking the total volume of each agrochemical (pesticide, fungicide, herbicide or synthetic fertilizer) applied over the year and multiplying it by a toxicity factor (LD50) for the main active ingredient in the product in question. Then by averaging the individual value product values and then dividing them by the total productive area of the farm, we get an overall index score for the farm.
32. Worker: personnel working in crop production and processing who can be working full time, part time and seasonal time. The term workers shall also include others such as administrative personnel within the company.
33. Young worker: Any worker over the age of a child, as defined above, and under the age of 18 (according to ILO)

Social and Fair Trade Principles and Requirements

NOTE 1: The principles and requirements below apply both to companies and organizations of producers. Unless you specify that it applies only to one in some items.

1. Social Principles

1.1 Child Labour Policy

- 1.1.1 When hiring personnel, is there any documentation requested by the company to evidence that the workers age is above 15 years old
- 1.1.2 Where children employed before the implementation of the standard?
- 1.1.3 Did every worker require the minimum national education level?
- 1.1.4 Do young workers work only reduced working hours to follow educational programs?
- 1.1.5 If young workers are hired: are local/national legislation met? Regarding working hours?
- 1.1.6 How is the Convention 182 of ILO (Worst forms of child labour) implemented on the company and is it in compliance to the standard?
- 1.1.7 Is childrens work only exaptionally and meets the ILO regulations?
- 1.1.8 The children who work within the family environment, do not seem to be affected in any mental, physical and/or moral condition?
- 1.1.9 Does the company have a plan of communication to inform their workers, underages, relatives and to the public in general, about their policy on child labour and programs for the young workers?

1.2 Forced and Compulsory Labour Policy

- 1.2.1 Is there no forced or compulsory labour within the company or producer organization?
- 1.2.2 Do workers receive their wages in full and possess their personal documents and deposits?
- 1.2.3 Are workers free to quit whenever they wish and understand the proceedings relative to their letter of resignation that allows them the right to receive their last wage?
- 1.2.4 Does no form of hiring nor work exist in which the workers must give a guarantee such as a money deposit or deposit of any other good such as identity cards (ID) or other?

1.3 Freedom of Association Policy and Right to Collective Bargaining

- 1.3.1 Are the employees free to join, to organize, to constitute or to form organizations or associations to watch over the fulfilment of their rights?
- 1.3.2 Do representatives of the workers have access and rights to exercise their representation functions?
- 1.3.3 If a worker's committee exists within the company, is it fully independent from the employer / company?
- 1.3.4 Do workers have the possibility to participate and to meet regularly without the presence of the management? Is there evidence that these trade unions or organizations meet regularly?
- 1.3.5 Are there regular meetings between the management and the trade union?
- 1.3.6 Are complaints regarding labour and working conditions treated correctly?
- 1.3.7 Is there a separate committee (with a representative average of members) to address discrimination, protection and/or promotion issues?

1.4 Discrimination Policy

- 1.4.1 Do procedures exist to prevent discrimination and to treat complaints? Are there no differences among wages, promotions, holidays and other benefits based on race, religion, gender etc. of the workers?

- 1.4.2 Is there an administrative representative with authorization to prevent discrimination and to take the corrective measures in the event discrimination occurs?
- 1.4.3 Do workers understand that they will not be subject to any type of harassment and that complaint mechanisms exist, if it were the case? Are there procedures and/or actions agreed to prevent and to fight sexual harassment?
- 1.4.4 Is there a written policy regarding working conditions, training, promoting and compensating?

1.5 Disciplinary Practices Policy

- 1.5.1 Are there procedures of disciplinary measures provided in the Internal Working Regulation?
Are the workers familiar with the disciplinary policies of the company, of their rights and corresponding procedure to fill in a form of complaint?
- 1.5.2 Have there been no cases where workers have suffered physical or psychological violence from their superiors?

1.6 Contracting Policy

- 1.6.1 Do all workers have a copy of their contract and do they understand its contents?
- 1.6.2 Does the contract have a description and all the information of the job? Otherwise, is there any other document where it is specified the description of the job and all related information, including working hours?
- 1.6.3 Does the company issue a contract for permanent employment?
- 1.6.4 Does the company issue a contract for seasonal employment?
- 1.6.5 Does the company issue a contract for subcontracted employment?
- 1.6.6 Is there a register of all workers stating the type of work and salary perceived by them?

1.7 Women Policy

- 1.7.1 Does the company request a pregnancy test before hiring?
- 1.7.2 Is the maternity leave, not affecting the contractual

agreements?

- 1.7.3 When the worker returned from her postnatal leave, did she keep the same job and wage?
- 1.7.4 Are there no financial offers made in replacement of the maternity leave?
- 1.7.5 Are the rights of the female personnel related to maternity leave guaranteed?
- 1.7.6 Does the company develop a policy that considers the mother's lactating need?
- 1.7.7 As for the pregnant women, is it controlled that they do not handle chemical substances to avoid problems during pregnancy and/or reproductive health?
- 1.7.8 Is the company encouraging to employ women as field staff?
- 1.7.9 Is the company paying attention to co-register women and men?
- 1.7.10 Is the company adapting the conditions for women to be able to attend trainings?

1.8 Working Hours Policy

- 1.8.1 Do workers work 48 hours or the legal national/regional authorized maximum time? Do workers have at least one day free off per week?
- 1.8.2 Is overtime/extra time voluntary and paid in accordance to the current corresponding legislation?
- 1.8.3 Does overtime do not exceed the hours allowed by national legislation, not even if the worker wants to work more than these hours?
- 1.8.4 If the overtime is not voluntary, are they in line with a collective bargaining agreement freely negotiated between the organizations of workers and the company?
- 1.8.5 If the overtime is not voluntary, do agreements exist for average working hours and adequate period of rest?
- 1.8.6 Are workers assigned with resting periods according to labour legislation (lunch)?
- 1.8.7 Do workers have rights on paid leave days?

1.9 Compensation: A fair wage policy shall be paid

- 1.9.1 Is the minimum salary, at least as established by law, paid to the workers?
- 1.9.2 Do workers receive a receipt with the details of payment and deductions?
- 1.9.3 Are wage's deductions not used as disciplinary method?
- 1.9.4 Is the remuneration done rendered in a convenient manner to the workers?
- 1.9.5 Is there no evidence of irregular contracting arrangements?
- 1.9.6 Are workers and subcontracted people ensured under appropriate private or social security system, suitable to their condition?
- 1.9.7 Does a record exist where the whole contracted personnel is registered in detail and payment perceived for its work?

1.10 Working Policy: Hygiene and Safety

- 1.10.1 Is there a written program and/or a health and security proceedings relative to the size of the facilities which covers all accidents and any possible emergency situations that could occur?
- 1.10.2 Are there updated records on the evaluation of risks?
- 1.10.3 Does the company offer constant training on labour safety and health to all of its workers?
- 1.10.4 Are training records continuously updated and done from the responsible person?
- 1.10.5 Are training given during working hours?
- 1.10.6 Are the operators of hazardous chemical substances provided with suitable clothing and equipment (maintained and calibrated) and protective equipment?

General Facilities

- 1.10.7 Do all workers have free access to the sanitary facilities and drinkable water? (could be divided)
- 1.10.8 Do workers have a suitable place for the consumption of their food?

- 1.10.9 If dormitory facilities are provided do they meet the basic needs?
- 1.10.10 If there are children of the workers who assist at a school nearby: does the company provide transport to them?
- 1.10.11 Are there special facilities available for the children of the workers?
- 1.10.12 Is transport arranged for the workers?
- 1.10.13 Do workers have the right to remove themselves from dangerous situations and if required, is there support of the company?

Medical Facilities

- 1.10.14 Is medical care and advice extended to all workers inside the place of activities and during working hours?
- 1.10.15 Does the company coordinate the execution of medical campaigns?
- 1.10.16 Is there a first-aid kit containing basic medicines to be granted to the workers without any cost?
- 1.10.17 At the farm: are there qualified staffs to handle emergencies or to give first aid help?
- 1.10.18 If an emergency occurs, is there a system in place to render rapid assistance to the affected ones?
- 1.10.19 Are there transportation facilities to the hospital available?

Chemical related Facilities

- 1.10.20 Is there medical examination to workers who are working with dangerous chemical substances?
- 1.10.21 Are examinations as sickness, accidents, etc. and their findings registered?
- 1.10.22 Do spray operator spray only a limited time? (applicable for contact with other chemical substances) Do spray operators not spray for more than 4 hours per day?
- 1.10.23 Does a rotation scheme for spraying/using dangerous chemicals worker exist?
- 1.10.24 When spraying/using hazardous chemical substances, are all personnel within the whole area properly equipped and wearing the appropriate clothing?

- 1.10.25 Are there warning signs at each entrance after application of dangerous chemical substances?
- 1.10.26 Is there observance of the re-entry intervals of spraying?. Only for agriculture.
- 1.10.27 Is the entrance to the area of application restricted until there is no visible evidence of such application? Only for agriculture
- 1.10.28 After spraying or using chemicals, do workers have a conditioned place to change their clothing and equipment, as well as to wash them and rinse them thoroughly?
- 1.10.29 Are the respirators with filters used by the workers, controlled under any check-list?
- 1.10.30 Is protective clothing provided and accessible to all workers at all locations of the company?
- 1.10.31 Are there specific areas to be used by the workers for eating, drinking or smoking?
- 1.10.32 Does the company have any system of communication through which all workers are informed periodically about the safety measures and risks in the use of hazardous chemical substances?
- 1.10.33 Are instructions related to safety and hygiene clearly displayed and visible?
- 1.10.34 Are spray operators trained and instructed regularly? Only for agriculture

Storage: Related to dangerous chemicals products (only for agriculture)

- 1.10.35 Is there a separated, well ventilated and correctly conditioned room for the mixing and distribution of these substances? Does it fit to safety regulations?
- 1.10.36 Does a responsible and qualified person have been appointed to supervise the storage of these substances and the treatment of spillage, if it occurs?
- 1.10.37 Are all the products clearly labelled in its original container?
- 1.10.38 Is there a registration of the incoming and outgoing chemical substances?

Control of Suppliers and Contractors

- 1.10.39 Is preference given to suppliers who accomplish the principles of the standard?

2. Environmental Principles

2.1 Environmental Policy

- 2.1.1 Does training for water management takes place?
Does a plan of water management that is updated regularly exist?
- 2.1.2 Are there documented records of water consumption available?
- 2.1.3 Are there measures implemented to reduce energy consumption?
- 2.1.4 Do annual trainings for sustainable cultivation practices take place?
- 2.1.5 Are sustainable practices implemented to reduce carbon emissions?
- 2.1.6 Is the use of organic fertilizers preferred to chemicals? Only for agriculture
- 2.1.7 Is there an environmental policy for sustainable management practices implemented?
- 2.1.8 Is there an identification of risks for the environment?
- 2.1.9 If need, is there an action plan to overcome the environmental risks? Is this action implemented in practice?
- 2.1.10 Does the company give support and encourage **cultural activities / projects** and the surrounding communities?

2.2 Good Market Practices

- 2.2.1 Is there a plan to maintain social and economic dynamic of surrounding communities?

2.3 Waste management

- 2.3.1 Does the company have implemented measures for recycling and the reduction of garbage?

- 2.3.2 Is the expiry date of pesticides or other substances continuously verified?

3. Fair Trade Principles (Only for option 2)

3.1 Policy of Trade with Producers

- 3.1.1 Is the company responsible for the management and activities of its certified producers?
- 3.1.2 Does the company invest in a closer relationship with their farmers/producer organisation?
- 3.1.3 Is there a percentage of the company's profit assigned to a fund in order to improve the living conditions of the producers/worker?
- 3.1.4 Have projects been developed in order to use this fund?
- 3.1.5 Does clear evidence exist to back the fund's determination and joint administration between the company and the producers/worker?
- 3.1.6 Does the company give support to projects towards the improvement the quality of life of the local communities?
- 3.1.7 Is there evidence that the company handle correctly the commercial relation with producers/workers
- 3.1.8 Does the company provide information on the market prices and allows discussion on them?

3.2 Payment and price policy

- 3.2.1 Is the payment to producers made at presentation of documents or at 30 days after delivering the product, the latest?
Has the company formalized payment through contracts or agreements? Do they make reference to a specified price and rate of exchange, if applicable?
Do these contracts or agreements consider corrections in case of drastic currency fluctuations?
- 3.2.2 Is the payment to producers or producers' organizations free of commissions? In the past, were such payments effected opportunely?
- 3.2.3 The payment to producers or producer organizations, is not made in other goods?
- 3.2.4 Is the paid price at least covering the cost/production price?

- 3.2.5 Is the price higher than any conventional/non certified product? Is the paid price higher than market price?
- 3.2.6 Is it evident that the company does not receive interests when financing the production of the producers, if applicable?
- 3.2.7 Is it evident that the company does not buy part of the product at the fair trade price and the other one at a conventional price from the same producer?

3.3 Transparency Policy

- 3.3.1 Does there exist an annual report that includes information of the product to be certified and the information of prices and yield to producers?
- 3.3.2 Does the annual report demonstrate transparency through all the supply chain, and is it available during the audit?

3.4 Producers Support Commitment

- 3.4.1 Has there been defined a program of training, support and consultancy between the company and the producers?
Is training given to producers or producers' organizations on the productive process, performed and registered at least once a year?
- 3.4.2 Is the company responsible for the certification costs, and the implementation of it?
- 3.4.3 Is it evident that the producer's organization or producers are free to sell their products to different buyers?
- 3.4.4 Are the contracted volumes complied with by the company and by producers or producer organizations?

3.5 Relationship Maintenance

- 3.5.1 Is there observance of the agreements or contracts between the company and the producers?
- 3.5.2 Is there a commitment of purchase for a minimum volume?
- 3.5.3 Is the minimum period of time engaged for purchase between the company and the producer or producer organizations, of two years?

4. Other Requirements

4.1 Product Labelling

- 4.1.1 In case of mixed or processed products, does the same ingredient/materials do not appear under different forms of production (certified fair choice and not certified)?
- 4.1.2 For a CU Fair Choice Product, is there at least 90% of the raw material coming from a Fair Trade certified source?
- 4.1.3 When mixed or processed product is labelled as “made with CU Fair Choice Ingredients”, does it take into account that 70% of the raw material must come from Fair Trade?
- 4.1.4 Is the use of local products encouraged?

4.2 Management system

- 4.2.1 Has the senior management of the company defined a fair trade policy? Is it written and available?
- 4.2.2 Is there someone responsible to ensure that the proceedings of the Management System stated in the Social and Fair Trade standard are accomplished?
- 4.2.3 Are the proceedings of the CU Social and Fair Trade Standard known by the workers, producers and producer’s organizations?
- 4.2.4 Does the company have a current compiled legislation on all aspects related to this standard?
- 4.2.5 Are Social and Fair Trade products kept separate from other non-fair trade products?

Annex I
List of WHO 1A and 1B Pesticides

World Health Organization Type 1A (Extremely Hazardous) Pesticides

| N° | Common name | CAS N° | UN N° | Chem type | Phys state | Main use | LD50 (mg/Kg) |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------|
| 1 | Aldicarb (ISO) | 116-06-3 | 2757 | C | S | I-S | 0.93 |
| 2 | Brodifacoum (ISO) | 56073-10-0 | 3027 | CO | S | R | 0.3 |
| 3 | Bromadiolone (ISO) | 28772-56-7 | 3027 | CO | S | R | 1.12 |
| 4 | Bromethalin (ISO) | 63333-35-7 | 2588 | | S | R | 2 |
| 5 | Calcium cyanide (C) | 592-01-8 | 1575 | | S | FM | 39 |
| 6 | Captafol (ISO) | 2425-06-01 | | | S | F | 5000 |
| 7 | Chlorethoxyfos (ISO) | 54593-83-8 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 1.8 |
| 8 | Chlormephos (ISO) | 24934-91-6 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 7 |
| 9 | Chlorophacinone (ISO) | 3691-35-8 | 2588 | | S | R | 3.1 |
| 10 | Difenacoum (ISO) | 56073-07-5 | 3027 | CO | S | R | 1.8 |
| 11 | Difethialone (ISO) | 104653-34-1 | 2588 | | S | R | 0.56 |
| 12 | Diphacinone (ISO) | 82-66-6 | 2588 | | S | R | 2.3 |
| 13 | Disulfoton (ISO) | 298-04-4 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 2.6 |
| 14 | EPN | 2104-64-5 | 2783 | OP | S | I | 14 |
| 15 | Ethoprophos (ISO) | 13194-48-4 | 3018 | OP | L | I-S | D26 |
| 16 | Flocoumafen | 90035-08-8 | 3027 | CO | S | R | 0.25 |
| 17 | Hexachlorobenzene (ISO) | 118-74-1 | 2729 | OC | S | FST | D10000 |
| 18 | Mercuric chloride (ISO) | 7487-94-7 | 1624 | HG | S | F-S | 1 |
| 19 | Mevinphos (ISO) | 26718-65-0 | 3018 | OP | L | I | D4 |
| 20 | Parathion (ISO) | 56-38-2 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 13 |
| 21 | Parathion - methyl (ISO) | 298-00-0 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 14 |
| 22 | Phenylmercury acetate (ISO) | 62-38-4 | 1674 | HG | S | FST | 24 |
| 23 | Phorate (ISO) | 298-02-2 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 2 |
| 24 | Phosphamidon | 13171-21-6 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 7 |
| 25 | Sodium fluoroacetate (C) | 62-74-8 | 2629 | | S | R | 0.2 |
| 26 | Sulfotep (ISO) | 3689-24-5 | 1704 | OP | L | I | 5 |
| 27 | Tebupirinfos (ISO*) | 96182-53-5 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 1.3 |
| 28 | Terbufos (ISO) | 13071-79-9 | 3018 | OP | L | I-S | c2 |

World Health Organization Type 1B (Highly Hazardous) Pesticides

| N° | Common name | CAS N° | UN N° | Chem type | Phys state | Main use | LD50 (mg/Kg) |
|----|------------------------------|------------|-------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------|
| 1 | Acrolein (C) | 107-02-8 | 1092 | | L | H | 29 |
| 2 | Allyl alcohol (C) | 107-18-6 | 1098 | | L | H | 64 |
| 3 | Azinphos-ethyl (ISO) | 2642-71-9 | 2783 | OP | S | I | 12 |
| 4 | Azinphos-methyl (ISO) | 85-50-0 | 2783 | OP | S | I | 16 |
| 5 | Blasticidin - S | 2079-00-7 | 2588 | | S | F | 26 |
| 6 | Butocarboxim (ISO) | 34681-10-2 | 2992 | C | L | I | 158 |
| 7 | Butoxycarboxim (ISO) | 34681-23-7 | 2992 | C | L | I | D288 |
| 8 | Caldusafos (ISO) | 95465-99-9 | 3018 | OP | L | N,I | 37 |
| 9 | Calcium arsenate (C) | 7778-44-1 | 1573 | AS | S | I | 20 |
| 10 | Carbofuran (ISO) | 1563-66-2 | 2757 | C | S | I | 8 |
| 11 | Chlorfenvinphos (ISO) | 470-90-6 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 31 |
| 12 | 3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol (C) | 96-24-2 | 2689 | | L | R | 112 |
| 13 | Coumaphos (ISO) | 56-72-4 | 2783 | OP | S | AC, MT | 7.1 |
| 14 | Coumatetralyl (ISO) | 5836-29-3 | 3027 | CO | S | R | 16 |
| 15 | Zeta-cypermethrin (ISO) | 52315-07-8 | 3352 | PY | L | I | C86 |
| 16 | Demeton-S-methyl (ISO) | 919-86-8 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 40 |
| 17 | Dichlorvos (ISO) | 62-73-7 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 56 |
| 18 | Dicrotophos (ISO) | 141-66-2 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 22 |
| 19 | Dinoterb (ISO) | 1420-07-1 | 2779 | NP | S | H | 25 |
| 20 | DNOC (ISO) | 534-52-1 | 2779 | NP | S | I-S,H | 25 |
| 21 | Edifenphos (ISO) | 17109-49-8 | 3018 | OP | L | F | 150 |
| 22 | Ethiofencarb (ISO) | 29973-13-5 | 2992 | C | L | I | 200 |
| 23 | Famphur | 52-85-7 | 2783 | OP | S | I | 48 |
| 24 | Fenamiphos (ISO) | 22224-92-6 | 2783 | OP | S | N | 15 |
| 25 | Flucythrinate (ISO) | 70124-77-5 | 3352 | PY | L | I | C67 |
| 26 | Fluoroacetamide (C) | 640-19-7 | 2588 | | S | R | 13 |
| 27 | Formetanate (ISO) | 22259-30-9 | 2757 | C | S | AC | 21 |
| 28 | Furathiocarb | 65907-30-4 | 2992 | C | L | I-S | 42 |
| 29 | Heptenophos (ISO) | 23560-59-0 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 96 |
| 30 | Isoxathion (ISO) | 18854-04-8 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 112 |
| 31 | Lead arsenate (C) | 7784-40-9 | 1617 | AS | S | L | C10 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------|------|----|-----|-------|-----|
| 32 | Mecarbam (ISO) | 2595-54-2 | 3018 | OP | Oil | I | 36 |
| 33 | Mercuric oxide (ISO) | 21908-53-2 | 1641 | HG | S | O | 18 |
| 34 | Methamidophos (ISO) | 10265-92-6 | 2783 | OP | S | I | 30 |
| 35 | Methidathion | 950-37-8 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 25 |
| 36 | Methiocarb (ISO) | 2032-65-7 | 2757 | C | S | I | 20 |
| 37 | Methomyl (ISO) | 16752-77-5 | 2757 | C | S | I | 17 |
| 38 | Monocrotophos (ISO) | 6923-22-4 | 2783 | OP | S | I | 14 |
| 39 | Nicotine (ISO) | 54-11-5 | 1654 | | L | | D50 |
| 40 | Omethoate (ISO) | 1113-02-6 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 50 |
| 41 | Oxamyl (ISO) | 23135-22-0 | 2757 | C | S | I | 6 |
| 42 | Oxydemeton-methyl (ISO) | 301-12-2 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 65 |
| 43 | Paris Green (C) | 12002-03-8 | 1585 | AS | S | L | 22 |
| 44 | Pentachlorophenol (ISO) | 87-86-5 | 3155 | | S | I,F,H | D80 |
| 45 | Propetamphos (ISO) | 31218-83-4 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 106 |
| 46 | Sodium Arsenite (C) | 7784-46-5 | 1557 | AS | S | R | 10 |
| 47 | Sodium cyanide (C) | 143-33-9 | 1689 | | S | R | 6 |
| 48 | Strychnine (C) | 57-24-9 | 1692 | | S | R | 16 |
| 49 | Tefluthrin | 79538-32-2 | 3349 | PY | S | I-S | C22 |
| 50 | Thallium sulfate (C) | 7446-18-6 | 1707 | | S | R | 11 |
| 51 | Thiofanox (ISO) | 39196-18-4 | 2757 | C | S | I-S | 8 |
| 52 | Thiometon (ISO) | 640-15-3 | 3018 | OP | Oil | I | 120 |
| 53 | Triazophos (ISO) | 24017-47-8 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 82 |
| 54 | Vamidothion (ISO) | 2275-23-2 | 3018 | OP | L | I | 103 |
| 55 | Warfarin (ISO) | 81-81-2 | 3027 | CO | S | R | 10 |
| 56 | Zinc phosphide (C) | 1314-84-7 | 1714 | | S | R | 45 |

To improve understanding of the above information we give you a short review of what each column Listings1A and 1B represent. Thus we have:

COLUMN 1: COMMON NAME [ISO]

Represents the common name of active ingredient approved by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). These names, when available, are preferred by OMS to the rest of the common names on the market. However, the focus is on countries where these names are not accepted.

If ISO is the acronym in parentheses (ISO), this indicates that ISO has standardized (or is in the process of standardization) common name, but not

the name of the derivative listed in column 1.
 ISO* denotes pending approval of the name by ISO. C indicates the chemical, trivial, or other common name.

COLUMN 2: CAS REGISTRY NUMBER

Registration number for the chemical.

COLUMN 3: Number ONU

Refers to the recommendations made for the transport of dangerous products, Eleventh revision(1999) This is true only for the active ingredients in tables 1, 2, 3 or 4, since very few ingredients in Table 5 have ONU numbers. The ONU number refers only to the active ingredient, formulations may have different numbers, since the ingredient may, for example, dissolved in a solvent - and liquid products have different ONU numbers, which depend on flammability.

COLUMN 4: TYPE OF CHEMICAL

Shows only the acronym for a number of chemicals. The importance of this acronym is that it can have a common antidote, or may be confused in the nomenclature with other types of chemical. The chemical type also is key to the numbering system of the ONU. These chemical classifications are included only for make easy the classification, and not represent a recommendation from the World Health Organization concerning the manner in which pesticides should be classified. It should also be understood that some pesticides may fall into more than one type.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| AS: Arsenic compound | OP: Organophosphorus compound |
| BP: Derived bipyridylum | OT: Organotin compound |
| C: Carbamates | PAA: Phenoxyacetic acid derivative |
| CO: Coumarin derivatives | PZ: Pirazol |
| CU: Copper Compound | PY: Piretroides |
| HG: Mercury Compound | T: Triazine derivatives |
| NP: Derived from Nitrophenol | TC: Tiocarbamatos |
| OC: Organochlorine compound | |

COLUMNA 5: PHYSICAL STATE

It refers only to the active ingredient.

L: liquid, including solids with a melting point below 50 ° C

OIL: oily liquid.

S: Solid including waxes.

The physical state may affect the potential of the exposure and the amount of chemical product absorbed, so it is a factor affecting the classification.

COLUMN 6: PRINCIPAL USE

In most cases there is only one use. This is only for identification purposes and does not exclude other applications.

| | |
|--|--|
| AC: Acaricides | L: Larvicides |
| AP: Aficide | M: molluscicides |
| B: bacteriostatic (soil) | MT: Miticide |
| FM: Fumigants | N: Nematicides |
| F: Fungicide, seed treatment for others. | O: Another use for plant pathogens |
| FST: Fungicide for seed treatment | PGR: Plant growth regulator |
| H: Herbicide | R: Rodenticide |
| I: Insecticide | RP () repellent (species) |
| IGR: Insect growth regulator | -S Applied soil: Not used as a herbicide or natural repellent. |
| Ix: Ixodida (control of tick) | SY: synergist |
| Tick: Mites are ectoparasites of family Ixodid ticks | |

COLUMN 7: LD 50

The value of LD 50 is the dose of product required to kill 50% of animals in studies. Rat is used unless stated indicate another way. Usually uses a single value, but sometimes there is a range of them. When "c" preceding the reference value indicates a value within a wider range than the usual range is adopted for classification.

When in the literature is mentioned different values, the lowest is used as the basis of this classification unless there are clear indications that a higher value is more trusted. Oral route values are used, unless the dermal route values locate the component in a most dangerous kind, or unless the dermal values are significantly lower than the oral values, although in the same class. Dermal LD 50 values are indicated with the letter D.

Annex II

Lista de Sustancias Químicas Peligrosas "Dirty Dozen"

Aldrin
Chlordane
DDT
Dieldrin
Endrin
Heptachlor
Mirex
Toxophene
Polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs)
Hexachlorobenzene
Dioxins
Furans

Established in 2001 at the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs for its acronym in English) in Stockholm and ratified by 50 countries.



Annex III
Accepted Social and Fair-trade standards

- 1. Fair-trade Labelling Organisation (e.g. Max Havelaar)**
- 2. Fair for Life standard**
- 3. SA 8000**
- 4. Fair Flowers Fair Plants**
- 5. Ecocert fair trade**

Anexo IV : CITES

CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments. It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

It is estimated that the annual international wild life trade amounts to billions of dollars and affect a hundreds of millions of plant and animal specimens. The trade is diverse, ranging from live animals and plants to a vast array of wildlife products derived from them. Levels of exploitation of some animals and plants are high and the trade, along with other factors such as habitat destruction, is capable of heavily depleting their populations and even bringing some species on the brink of extinction. Many of the species in trade are not endangered, but the existence of an agreement to ensure the sustainability of trade is essential in order to preserve these resources for future generations.

CITES was conceived in the spirit of such cooperation. Today, it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 30,000 species of animals and plants.

CITES was drafted as a result of a resolution passed at a meeting of members of IUCN (World Conservation Union), held in 1963. The text of the Convention was finally agreed at a meeting of representatives of 80 countries in Washington DC., United States of America, March 3, 1973, and entered into force on July 1, 1975.

CITES is an international agreement to which States (countries) adhere voluntarily. States that have acceded to the Convention are known as Parties. Although CITES is legally binding on the parties in other words, to apply the Convention, not because it overrides national laws. On the contrary, provides a framework to be respected by each Party, which has to adopt its own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at national level.

For years, CITES has been an environmental agreement which has had the largest number of members, which now stands at 175 Parties.

For more information on CITES species, consult the database of species listed in CITES held in the following link: <http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html>

(Summary based on information published in: <http://www.cites.org/>)