



FAIRTRADE STANDARDS

FOR

COFFEE

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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 (= 'disadvantaged'). 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 forms¹) 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
- **progress requirements**, on which producer organisations must show permanent improvement. A report on the achievement of progress requirements should be made each year.

Minimum in this sense is meant to ensure that:

1. Fairtrade benefits reach the small farmers and/or workers.
2. The small farmers' organisation and/or the workers has/have potential for development.
3. 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.

¹ 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 Farmer's 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 can demonstrate that Fairtrade revenues will promote social and economical development of small farmers.

1.1.2 Progress Requirement

1.1.2.1 A monitored plan should be developed under which the benefits of Fairtrade (including the Premium) are shared based on a democratic decision taken by the beneficiaries.

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.

1.2.1.2 Of every Fairtrade-certified product sold by the organisation, more than 50% of the volume must be produced by small producers.

1.2.2 Progress Requirement

1.2.2.1 Where a minority of small producers from within a small producer organisation is producing a particular Fairtrade-product, special attention needs to be given to ensure that they will always receive a cost-covering price for their product from the small producers' organisation. The small producer organisation will establish an adequate system for this respectively.

1.3 Democracy, Participation and Transparency

The organisation must be an instrument for the social and economical development of the members, and in particular the benefits of Fairtrade must come to the members. The organisation must therefore have a democratic structure and transparent administration, which enables an effective control by the members and its Board over the management, including the decisions about how the benefits are shared. 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 Progress 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 Progress 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 Progress 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 Progress 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 Progress 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 Progress 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

FLO regards the ILO Conventions as the authority on working conditions, and expects all registered producers to meet the requirements as far as possible. Where a significant number of workers are employed by a small farmer organisation, there are specific standards to meet. Where a smaller number are employed and where workers are casually hired by farmers themselves, the organisations should take steps to improve working conditions and to ensure that such workers share the benefits of Fairtrade. This should be part of the development plan and be reported to FLO.

The term “workers” refers to all those employed, including casual, seasonal and permanent workers.

In cases where a plantation or factory is a member of the producer organisation certified by FLO, the generic standards for hired labour apply fully and the plantation or factory will need to go through a separate certification process.

Applicable to all producer organisations:

4.1 Forced Labour and Child Labour

FLO follows ILO Conventions 29, 105, 138 and 182 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 Children are not employed (contracted) below the age of 15.
- 4.1.1.3 Working does not jeopardise schooling or the social, moral or physical development of the young person.
- 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.

Applicable to Producer organisations in which a significant number of workers are employed:

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.
- 4.2.1.2 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.
- 4.2.1.3 The organisation does not discriminate against workers on the basis of union membership or union activities.

4.2.2 Progress requirements

- 4.2.2.1 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).
- 4.2.2.2 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).

- 4.2.2.3 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.
- 4.2.2.4 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) or the respective International Trade Secretariat 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.

4.3.1 Minimum requirements

- 4.3.1.1 Salaries are in line with or exceeding regional average and official minimum wages for similar occupations. The employer will specify wages for all functions.
- 4.3.1.2 Payment must be made regularly and in legal tender and properly documented.

4.3.2 Progress requirements

- 4.3.2.1 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.
- 4.3.2.2 All workers are employed under legally binding labour contracts.
- 4.3.2.3 The organisation works towards all permanent workers having the benefits of a provident fund or pension scheme.
- 4.3.2.4 An adequate sick leave regulation is put in place.
- 4.3.2.5 A working hours and overtime regulation is put in place.
- 4.3.2.6 Salaries are gradually increased to levels above the regional average and official minimum.
- 4.3.2.7 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."

4.4.1 Minimum requirements

- 4.4.1.1 Workplaces, machinery and equipment are safe and without risk to health. FLO may require that an inspection is carried out by a competent authority or independent inspection agency.
- 4.4.1.2 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 Progress requirements

- 4.4.2.1 Among the workers' representatives, a person must be nominated who can be consulted and who can address health and safety issues with the organisation.

- 4.4.2.2 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.
- 4.4.2.3 Adequate personal protective equipment of good quality is available and appropriate, especially for the use of agrochemicals. Workers handling agrochemicals must use it.
- 4.4.2.4 Workers' capability and awareness of the chemicals they are using, relevant health protection and first aid are improved through training.
- 4.4.2.5 Establishment of a occupational health and safety committee with the participation of workers.
- 4.4.2.6 Collective risk assessments are carried out regularly.

PART B Product Specific Standards for Coffee

1 Social Development

There are no additional social standards specific to coffee producers.

2 Economic Development

There are no additional economic standards specific to coffee producers.

3 Environmental Development

There are no additional environmental standards specific to coffee producers.

PART C Trade Standards for Coffee

1. Product description

The Fairtrade Standards cover two species of coffee.

Coffea arabica - Arabica coffee¹

Coffea arabica was first described by Linnaeus in 1753. The best known varieties are 'Typica' and 'Bourbon'. The average arabica plant is a large bush with dark-green oval leaves. It is genetically different from other coffee species, having four sets of chromosomes rather than two. The fruits are oval and mature in 7 to 9 months; they usually contain two flat seeds (the coffee beans) - when only one bean develops it is called a peaberry. Arabica coffee is grown throughout Latin America, in Central and East Africa, in India and to some extent in Indonesia.

Coffea canephora - Robusta coffee¹

The term 'robusta' is actually the name of a widely grown variety of this species. It is a robust shrub or small tree growing up to 10 metres in height, but with a shallow root system. The fruits are rounded and take up to 11 months to mature; the seeds are oval in shape and smaller than those of *C. arabica*. Robusta coffee is grown in West and Central Africa, throughout South-East Asia and to some extent in Brazil, where it is known as Conillon.

2. Procure a Long Term and Stable Relationship

Buyers and sellers will procure to establish a long term and stable relationship in which the rights and interests of both are mutually respected. Buyer and seller will sign contractual agreements for the first part of the season and a letter of intent for the rest of the season, to be confirmed by purchase contracts as the harvest progresses, which stipulate basic conditions such as: volume, quality, procedures to establish differentials and fix prices, shipment schedules, etc.

3. International Customary Conditions

All other customary conditions applicable to any international transaction will apply, such as the conditions of the European Contract of Coffee, latest edition (hereinafter to be referred to as ECC-conditions), unless overruled by any of the special FLO-International conditions as specified herein.

4. Pricing and Premium

All buyers functioning in the FLO system use international standards when they fix prices and consider to include "price fixation at seller's call" (against the relevant position of the futures market) into their policy.

Price fixation, once effected and confirmed, cannot be changed, neither by the buyer nor by the seller.

For Arabicas the New York "C" contract shall be the basis of calculation. The price shall be established in US\$-cents per pound, plus or minus the prevailing differential for the relevant quality, basis F.O.B. origin, net shipped weight.

For Robustas, the London "LCE" contract shall be the basis of calculation. The price shall be established in US-dollars per metric tonne, plus or minus the prevailing differential for the relevant quality, basis F.O.B. origin, net shipped weight.

When by legal regulation, all coffee has to be passed through the auction, importer and exporter will agree upon a reasonable margin for the exporter to cover his costs.

¹ Source: ICO

Over the New York “C” and London “LCE” established prices, there shall be a fixed premium of 5 US\$-cents per pound.

For certified organic or biological coffee with officially recognized certification, that will be sold as such under the mark of one of the marking organizations signatory to the agreement governing FLO of which these FLO-International conditions form part, an additional premium of 15 US\$-cents per pound green coffee will be due, on top of the FLO-International price as determined under point 3.5.

To protect the producers, minimum prices have been defined which overrule FLO-International prices as defined under 3.5 when these are lower than the relevant minimum price. The minimum prices vary according to the type and origin of the coffee. The following minimum prices, including quality differentials, the fixed FLO-International premium of 5 US\$-cents per pound and the organic premium of 15 US\$-cents per pound, apply: (all prices in US\$-cents per pound F.O.B. port of origin)

Type of coffee	regular		certified organic	
	Central America, Mexico, Africa, Asia	South America, Carribean Area	Central America, Mexico, Africa, Asia	South America, Carribean Area
Washed Arabica	126	124	141	139
Non-washed Arabica	120	120	135	135
Washed Robusta	110	110	125	125
Non-washed Robusta	106	106	121	121

Payment shall be net cash against a full set of documents on first presentation. The documents to be presented will be those stipulated in the contract and the ones customary in the coffee trade

5. Pre-financing/Credit:

- In the case of contracts with fixed prices the buyer shall make available up to 60% of the contract value, on the request of the seller.
- In the case of unfixed prices the buyer shall make available up to 60% of the estimated contract value on request of the seller, as long as buyer and seller agree upon a mechanism that guarantees the contract value(s) will cover the pre-financing, e.g. by a ‘stop/loss’ clause. In the absence of such a mechanism, seller is entitled only to request pre-financing of up to 60% of the FLO-International minimum price.
- Pre-finance must allow access for producer organizations to cash in order to buy from their members. The payment instruments (cash, L/C Red Clause, etc.) will be arranged in the contract, by mutual agreement.
- In principle the pre-finance is meant for the first-level organizations, but in practice it is linked to the contracting parties (the sellers and the buyers). If the exporter is not a member of the register he will receive the pre-finance, but beforehand the exporter and the FLO-CR partner organization have to agree upon the handling of the pre-financing money and the fulfilment of the contract.
- In case of several shipments the spread of the pre-finance must be fixed in the contracts. It is not always necessary to pre-finance the whole amount before the first shipment. Pre-finance must be adapted to the real needs of the producer organization.
- If an importer requires the extension of the shipment schedule beyond the limits of sound commercial practice of the producer organization (three months after the harvest), the real costs of storage, interest and insurance must be covered (by the importer) in the terms of the contract. This rule is not applicable for those organizations in whose respective countries exist specific export regulations which make the above unworkable.

6. Dispute settlement

In case of dispute, parties are held to inform the involved marking organization signatory to the agreement governing the FLO-CR, of which these FLO-International conditions form part. If possible, mentioned marking organization will work out a settlement proposal to be presented to both parties. If this settlement proposal is not acceptable to either of the parties, the dispute will be submitted to arbitration according to the ECC conditions, latest edition.

	Appendix 1 Agrochemicals Prohibited Pesticides List				
	Aug 00				
“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 cannot be used.					
Pesticide name	Trade name(s)	Type	WHO class 1a&1b	PAN (Pesticide Action Network "Dirty Dozen"	FAO/UNEP (Prior Informed Consent List - PIC)
A					
Alachlor	Alaclor, Alanex, Lasso, Lazo	Herbicide	class 1a		
Aldicarb	Temik, Ambush 12, Aldicarb	Nematicide, insecticide, acaricide	class 1a	X	
2,4,5-T	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		
Azinphos-methyl	Azimil, Contnion-metil, Gusagrex, Gusathion M, Guthion	Insecticide	class 1b		
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		
C					
2,4-D	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, Eribitox 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	
Cadusafos	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, Sanseal, Pillartan	Fungicide & acaricide	class 1a		X
Carbofuran	Furadan, Carbofuran, Curater, Crysfulan, Curator, Furacide, Pillarfulan, Rimafuran, Carbugran	Nematicide, insecticide & acaricide	class 1b		
Carbofention	Trithion, Degadip, Garrathion,	Insecticide & acaricide	class 1b		

	Nephocarb				
Chlorfenvinphos	Estelaron, Apachlor, Birlane, Haptarax, Sedanox, Steladone, Supone	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1b		
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		
D					
DBCP	Dibromochloropropane, 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		
Dichlorvos	Cypona, Detmolin, Devicol, Duravos, Nogos, Nuvanex, Phosvit, Unifos, Unitox, Atla, DDVP, Dedevap, Denkavepon, Divipan, Nuvan, Oko, Vapona, Fluid	Insecticide & acaricida	class 1b		
Dicrotophos	Bidrin, Carbicron	Insecticide	class 1b		
Dieldrin	Alvit, Dieldrin, Dieldrex, Dieldrite	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		
E					
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	Bromofume, Celmide, Nephis, Soulbrom, 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	
Esciliroside	Red squill, Silmine, Silmurin	Rodenticide	class 1a		
Ethoprophos	Mocap, Ethoprop, etoprop	Nematicide, insecticide	class 1a		
F					
Famphur			class 1b		
Fenamiphos	Nemacur	Nematicide	class 1a		
Fensulfotion	Dasonit	Insecticide	class 1a		
Flucythrinate	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		
H					
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		
I					
Isazofos	Isazofos, Miral	Nematicide	class 1b		
Isofenphos	Amaze, Oftanol, Pryfon	Insecticide	class 1b		
L					
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
M					
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, Hquimator, 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		
Monobromethane	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
N					
Nicotine	Black Leaf 40	Insecticide	class 1b		
O					
Omethoate	Folimat	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1b		
Oxamyl	Formunox, Oxamil, Vidate, Vydate	Nematicide, insecticide, acaricide	class 1b		
Oxydemeton-methyl	Metasystox R, Oxidemeton Metil	Insecticide, acaricide	class 1b		

P					
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
Paraquat	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, Dovicide EC7, Dovicide 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
Pirimiphos-ethyl	Primicid	Insecticide	class 1b		
Propaphos			class 1b		
Propetamphos			class 1b		
S					
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		
T					
Tebupirimfos			class 1a		
					hazardous by skin contact
Toxaphene (see "camphechlor")	Toxon, Campophene	Insecticide		X	X
Tefluthrin	Force 20 CS	Insecticide	class 1b		
Terbufos	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		
Triazophos	Hostation, hostathion	Insecticide, acaricide, nematicide	class 1b		
V					
Vamidothion	Kilval, Vamidoate	Nematicide, insecticide	class 1b		
W					
Warfarin	Hawk, Rat control pellets, Warfarina concentrado	Rodenticide	class 1b		
Z					
Zeta-cypermethrin Ib			class 1b		
Zinc phosphide Ib	Fosforo de Zinc, Phosvin	Rodenticide	class 1b		