# Coverage of EUDR-Relevant Legal Requirements by Fairtrade: Colombian Cocoa

# Coverage of EUDR-Relevant Legal Requirements by Fairtrade

## Colombian Cocoa

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## Introduction

This document presents the results of the comparison between the requirements of the Fairtrade Standard for Small-scale Producer Organizations and the Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa, and the relevant legal requirements identified in the Legality Due Diligence Tool for Colombian Cocoa.

The comparison identifies the extent to which Fairtrade requirements correspond to the legal requirements analysed and highlights the aspects that must be verified through other means as part of the due diligence process. The analysis was prepared by the Technical Facility on Deforestation-free Value Chains, managed by the European Forest Institute (EFI), through a desk-based review of publicly available certification scheme documentation.

## About the certification and its selection for the analysis

Fairtrade is a certification system that promotes sustainable development through fairer trading conditions, with particular emphasis on strengthening small-scale producers, workers and their organizations. For cocoa, the system combines general and product-specific requirements. The Fairtrade Standard for Small-scale Producer Organizations sets requirements relating to certification, trade and traceability, production practices, environmental management, labour conditions, governance and organizational development. The Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa complements this framework with requirements for producers and traders relating, among other matters, to traceability and transparency, management systems, human rights and environmental due diligence, labour conditions, child protection, living income and trading relationships. Cocoa producers must comply with both standards; where their provisions differ on the same issue, the product-specific requirement in the Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa applies.

The comparison presented in this document uses the versions recorded in the analysis matrix: the Fairtrade Standard for Small-scale Producer Organizations, version 03.04.2019_v2.10, and the Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa, version 27.09.2023_v2.14.

EFI carried out similar studies on the coverage of other certification standards in Colombia for other products included in Annex I of the EUDR. The selection of the certification systems included in these studies was made by applying four common criteria across the different countries and product combinations.

| Criterion | Title | Description |
|---|---|---|
| C1 | Number of schemes selected | For each country and commodity combination, two certification schemes are selected for analysis, with the exception of coffee where three schemes are selected to reflect the greater diversity of certification systems present in EU-bound coffee supply chains. The selection aims to capture both the certification scheme with the strongest presence in exports to the EU market (Scheme 1, C2) and schemes with particular relevance within the national or regional context of the producing country (Scheme 2/3, C3). |
| C2 | Certification prevalence & scope | Certification schemes must demonstrate a significant presence within the producing country and broad applicability within the commodity sector. This includes consideration of the volume of certified production or exports associated with the scheme, where data is available; the extent of adoption within the sector (e.g. number of certified producers, cooperatives or exporters); and the breadth of coverage across the supply chain, including the share directed to EU markets. Where quantitative data is limited or unavailable, qualitative evidence from stakeholder consultations and sector reports is used as a complementary basis for selection. |

| Criterion | Title | Description |
|---|---|---|
| C3 | Sector recognition & governance | Certification schemes must be recognised within international commodity supply chains and operate under established governance systems, including clearly defined standards, independent auditing mechanisms and transparent reporting. The first scheme selected typically reflects the certification system with the strongest overall presence in EU-bound supply chains. The second — or third in the case of coffee — may reflect certification systems with particular relevance within the national sector, including national standards developed specifically for the producing country context. |
| C4 | Public credibility & documented scrutiny | Where multiple schemes meet the previous criteria, additional consideration may be given to public credibility and documented scrutiny. This includes whether schemes have been subject to documented critiques in sector reports or academic studies, public discussion regarding implementation challenges, or broader reputational considerations within the sector. This criterion does not exclude schemes on the basis of criticism — rather, it supports a balanced assessment by considering transparency, credibility and trust among market actors. |

For Colombian cocoa, the study selected Organic and Fairtrade. Organic was identified as the predominant scheme within the small universe of certified production in the sector, while Fairtrade was chosen as the second scheme because of its recognition in the sector and its measurable presence in Colombian cocoa marketing and export chains.

According to the figures available at the time of analysis, about 97% of Colombian cocoa farms are not certified. Of the 3% that do have some certification or quality system, Organic represents approximately 51% and Fairtrade 10%. Fairtrade has ten producer organizations in Colombia, with 59% of its production sold as Fairtrade; 7,511 metric tonnes are also certified organic.

The joint inclusion of Organic and Fairtrade allows us to consider two relevant schemes within the limited universe of certified cocoa production in Colombia: the scheme with the greatest presence and an international system based on small producer organizations, with sector recognition and documented presence in marketing and export chains.

## Scope and limitations of the comparative tables

Certification systems can provide useful information to support the due diligence required by the EUDR. However, certification does not replace the due diligence obligations of operators. Operators must be able to explain why and how the information provided by a particular

certification system contributes to meeting the EUDR requirements and assess whether it is sufficient and reliable, taking into account the specific characteristics and risks of their supply chains. For this purpose, the following elements should be considered, among others:

Coverage of legal requirements: These tables assess the extent to which Fairtrade requirements cover the relevant legal requirements identified in the Legality Due Diligence Tool for Colombian Cocoa. The assessment does not, in itself, verify actual compliance with the law.

Robustness of the certification system: this aspect is not evaluated in the present tables. Operators should consider, among other things, the scope of the certification, including the actors in the value chain and the products covered; the governance of the system and its internal review and update procedures; the accreditation and supervision mechanisms for certification bodies; the qualification and independence of auditors; the methodology and frequency of audits; the mechanisms to identify, manage, and correct non-compliances; and the measures aimed at ensuring impartiality and preventing conflicts of interest.

Traceability and risk of mixing: the tables also do not assess the traceability systems used by certification schemes or the existence of proper mechanisms to prevent the mixing or substitution of certified products with non-certified ones. These aspects should be evaluated separately by the operator, taking into account the applicable chain of custody model and the specific characteristics of the supply chain.

Likewise, the tables focus exclusively on covering the relevant legal requirements identified in the legality due diligence tool. They do not assess the coverage of the requirement that products be deforestation-free, which is an independent obligation under the EUDR and may also be fully or partially covered by certain certification systems.

As a result, the results of these tables do not constitute a general validation of the certification system, nor do they automatically allow us to conclude that the certified products comply with the EUDR. The relevance and reliability of the certification as additional information must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and in the context of the operator's due diligence.

## General overview of the results

The analysis shows a high degree of correspondence between Fairtrade and the relevant legal requirements included in the Legality Due Diligence Tool for Colombian Cocoa. Of the 31 requirements analysed, 21 are fully covered (67.7%), seven are partially covered (22.6%) and three are not covered (9.7%).

Full coverage is particularly high for human rights and labour rights and also predominates in environmental protection. The gaps relate mainly to legal verification of land tenure, certain aspects of third-party rights and prior consultation, working hours, water permits or concessions, forest harvesting, and tax and customs obligations.

In practical terms, the results identify the requirements for which Fairtrade can provide relevant information and those that require additional verification mechanisms as part of due diligence.

### Summary by topic

The percentage corresponds to the weighted coverage level of each topic, calculated by assigning 100% to full coverage, 50% to partial coverage, and 0% to no coverage, and averaging the rating of the requirements analysed in that topic.

| Topic | Requirements analysed | Weighted coverage | Reason for the rating |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land-Use Rights | 6 | 75% | Covers conflicts involving eviction or abandonment and location restrictions; legal verification of individual, collective and contractual tenure is partial. |
| Environmental Protection | 9 | 83% | Covers protected areas, agricultural inputs, waste, soils, emissions and burning, deforestation and biodiversity; partially covers water permits and does not address forest harvesting. |
| Third-Party Rights and FPIC | 3 | 67% | Covers the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities; partially addresses cultural heritage and prior consultation or FPIC. |
| Labour Rights | 9 | 94% | Covers employment contracts, wages, personal protective equipment and training, non-discrimination, freedom of association, social security, leave and harassment; it does not set limits on working hours or requirements for overtime and Sunday pay. |
| Human Rights | 2 | 100% | Covers restrictions on child labour and prohibits forced labour and other practices that restrict freedom of employment. |
| Taxation, Anti-Corruption, Trade and Customs | 2 | 0% | Does not establish requirements relating to parafiscal contributions, stabilization funds, tariffs or customs duties. Applicable customs obligations remain mandatory for exports regardless of whether they are covered by the certification. |

### Summary analysis of coverage

The following analysis provides a concise overview of Fairtrade coverage for each legal requirement assessed. It indicates whether coverage is full, partial or absent and briefly explains which elements of the standards support the rating. This summary provides a quick overview of the results; the complete references and comments appear later in the Full Comparative Table.

For certain requirements, the assessment also takes account of SPO requirement 1.1.6 on compliance with national legislation. It stipulates that there must be no indications that the organization or its members violate national legislation on the topics covered by the Standard and that, where national legislation sets higher requirements than Fairtrade, national legislation prevails. Its application is limited to the topics addressed by the Standard and is reflected in the comparisons indicated in the analysis matrix.

To make visualization easier, the following criteria were used:

| | |
|---|---|
| Full | Fairtrade covers the substantive elements of the legal requirement analysed. Certification alone does not demonstrate compliance or rule out additional due diligence measures. |
| Partial | The issue is addressed, but not all required conditions, authorisations or actors are covered. |
| No coverage | No specific provisions sufficient to assess the legal requirement were identified in the Fairtrade standards. |

| Summary of Coverage of EUDR-Relevant Legal Requirements | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Topic | Requirement analysed | Coverage | Reason for the rating |
| Land-use rights | 1.1.1 Land tenure is established by individual private ownership or by possession (regular or irregular). | Partial | The Fairtrade Standards require producer organizations to be legally registered but do not establish requirements for verifying their individual members' legal rights to own or use land. SPO requirement 1.1.7 stipulates that, where there are indications of a dispute concerning the legal or legitimate right to use land, the dispute must be resolved responsibly and transparently before certification is granted, through an ongoing legal process involving the relevant national authorities. This mechanism is reactive and does not constitute proactive verification of individual land tenure. |

| Summary of Coverage of EUDR-Relevant Legal Requirements | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Topic | Requirement analysed | Coverage | Reason for the rating |
| | 1.1.2 The farmer exercises the right to produce on the plot through lease agreements, usufruct agreements, sharecropping agreements or provisional allocation agreements. | Partial | SPO requirement 1.1.7 stipulates that, where there are indications of a conflict regarding the legal and legitimate right to use the land, these must be resolved in a responsible and transparent manner before certification is granted, with the involvement of the country's legal authorities. Cocoa Standard requirement 3.5.1 collects information on land tenure, including sharecropping, as part of the farm assessment, but without verifying the legal validity of the right to use the land. |
| | 1.1.3 Land tenure is established through collective ownership. | Partial | SPO requirement 1.1.7 stipulates that, where there are indications of a conflict regarding the legal and legitimate right to use the land, these must be resolved in a responsible and transparent manner before certification is granted, with the involvement of the country's legal authorities. Cocoa Standard requirement 3.5.1 collects information on land tenure (owner or sharecropper) as part of the farm assessment, but without verifying the legal validity of collective tenure. |
| | 1.1.4 The agricultural production area has not been reported due to situations of forced eviction, abandonment or displacement of the original owner. | Full | SPO requirement 1.1.7 stipulates that, where there are indications of a conflict regarding the legal and legitimate right to use land, these must be resolved in a responsible and transparent manner before certification is granted, through an active legal process involving the country's legal authorities. The requirement for legal resolution involving institutional participation provides an effective guarantee that any allegations of forced eviction or abandonment were addressed through the courts prior to certification. |
| | 1.2.1 The plot is located within the Agricultural Frontier; if it is situated in restricted areas, production is permitted only under certain conditions which must be met. | Full | Cocoa Standard requirement 3.4.1 (Core, Year 0) prohibits production in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and buffer zones, thereby covering the core of the restrictions on agricultural land use established by national legislation.<br>As an additional due diligence measure, it is recommended to verify that plots are not located in areas where agricultural activity is restricted by national legislation but not specifically prohibited by the standard, such as wetlands or other restricted areas.<br>As a due diligence measure, given that Cocoa Standard requirement 3.4.2 (Core, Year 1) and the geolocation requirement (mandatory from January 2027) are only auditable from those dates onwards, it is recommended to verify compliance with applicable national regulations. |
| | 1.2.2 Agricultural activity is permitted under land-use planning ordinances. | Full | Cocoa Standard requirement 3.4.1 (Core, Year 0) prohibits production in protected areas and buffer zones, covering the core of the land-use restrictions established |

| Summary of Coverage of EUDR-Relevant Legal Requirements | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Topic | Requirement analysed | Coverage | Reason for the rating |
| | | | by land-use planning.<br>As part of due diligence, given that Cocoa Standard requirement 3.4.2 (Core, Year 1) is auditable from Year 1 onwards, it is recommended to verify compliance with applicable national regulations. |
| Environmental Protection | 2.1.1 Agricultural activity is prohibited in protected areas or areas subject to legal exclusion, unless provided for in the management documents for these areas or covered by management agreements with the relevant authorities, and in accordance with the established management conditions. | Full | Cocoa Standard requirement 3.4.1 (Core, Year 0) expressly prohibits production in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and High Conservation Value areas, allowing exceptions only where authorized by applicable legislation. This wording is equivalent to, and in some respects more stringent than, national legislation, which permits production under management agreements in certain protected areas.<br>As a due diligence measure, given that requirements 3.4.2 and 3.4.3 are auditable from Year 1 onwards and requirement 3.4.5 applies in Latin America from January 2027, it is recommended to verify the implementation of risk assessment, planning and geolocation mechanisms in accordance with applicable national regulations. |
| | 2.1.2 Authorized agricultural inputs are used and managed appropriately in accordance with technical procedures. | Full | SPO requirement 3.2.16 (Core, Year 0) prohibits the use of substances on Fairtrade's Red List and stipulates that all synthetic substances must be officially registered and authorized for that crop. As an additional due diligence measure, it is recommended to verify the authorization status of the specific products used, including compliance with the dosage, application and labelling conditions required by national regulations. |
| | 2.1.4 Solid waste and packaging from agricultural inputs are sorted, characterized, identified and disposed of appropriately. | Full | The SPO Standard sets out specific requirements for the management of empty pesticide containers: triple washing and puncturing (3.2.14) and a ban on reuse for food or water (3.2.13). The requirement for triple washing, puncturing and safe storage prior to final disposal necessarily involves the prior identification and classification of the containers as hazardous waste.<br>SPO requirements 3.2.38 (Core, Year 1) and 3.2.14 (Core, Year 3), which set out the obligations for the management and disposal of pesticide containers, become enforceable from Years 1 and 3, respectively. As an additional measure of due diligence, it is recommended to verify compliance with these requirements mandated by national regulations. |
| | 2.1.5 Water is used for irrigation of the production plot only after a permit or concession has been | Partial | SPO requirement 3.2.24 (Core, Year 3) requires the identification of water sources used for irrigation and processing. SPO requirements from 3.2.25 to 3.2.29 (Development, Years 3 and 6) promote the efficient and sustainable use of water. |

| Summary of Coverage of EUDR-Relevant Legal Requirements | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Topic | Requirement analysed | Coverage | Reason for the rating |
| | obtained and in accordance with the conditions of that permit or concession. | | However, no requirement mandates the obtaining of permits or concessions for the use of water in processing activities, which is an obligation under national legislation. |
| | 2.1.8 Producers are obliged to protect and conserve soil. | Full | The standard requires the identification of land at risk of erosion and sets out measures to improve soil fertility, prevent erosion and provide training in the proper use of fertilizers. As SPO requirements 3.2.20 and Cocoa Standard requirement 3.5.2 are only auditable from Year 3 onwards, as an additional due diligence measure, it is recommended to verify compliance with this requirement. |
| | 2.1.9 Agricultural activity does not exceed the legal limits for atmospheric pollutants, and the burning of agricultural waste takes place only after a permit has been obtained and in accordance with legal conditions. | Full | SPO requirement 3.2.40 (Development, Year 3) regulates the burning of organic waste, restricting it to phytosanitary purposes or sustainability; SPO 3.2.44 (Development, Year 6) regulates GHG emissions. Both issues – burning and atmospheric emissions – are addressed by the standard.<br>As an additional due diligence measure, given that these requirements come into force from Year 3 and Year 6 respectively, it is recommended to verify compliance with the legal limits for atmospheric pollutant emissions and the burning permit in accordance with applicable national regulations. |
| | 2.2.1 The producer did not establish any new production areas for relevant products in deforested areas after 29 July 2021. | Full | Cocoa Standard requirement 3.4.1 sets a cut-off date of 31 December 2018, which precedes the national legal deadline (29 July 2021); therefore, compliance with this requirement necessarily implies compliance with the legal requirement.<br>As an additional due diligence measure, given that requirements 3.4.2 and 3.4.3 are auditable from Year 1 and requirement 3.4.5 is applicable in Latin America from January 2027, it is recommended that you verify the implementation of assessment, mitigation and geolocation mechanisms in accordance with the applicable national regulations. |
| | 2.2.2 A producer who establishes an agroforestry system or converts their forest plantation into an agricultural production system (including agroforestry systems) on a plot must comply with the legal regulations governing land use. | No coverage | The Fairtrade Standard does not set out any requirements regarding compliance with applicable legal regulations on forest utilization when establishing an agroforestry system or converting a forest plantation into an agricultural production system. |

| Summary of Coverage of EUDR-Relevant Legal Requirements | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Topic | Requirement analysed | Coverage | Reason for the rating |
| | 2.2.4 Agricultural activity must not contravene the protection of threatened species or the conservation of biodiversity. | Full | Requirement 3.4.1 of the Cocoa Standard prohibits production in High Conservation Value areas, which is in line with the protection of threatened species and the conservation of biodiversity. SPO requirement 3.2.30 requires that negative impacts on protected areas and areas of high conservation value be avoided, and requirement SPO 3.2.31 prohibits the destruction of vegetation in carbon-storing ecosystems. SPO requirement 3.2.36 directly addresses threatened species by requiring members not to engage in the collection or hunting of rare or threatened species. As an additional due diligence measure, given that requirements 3.4.4 (Core, Year 1) and SPO 3.2.33 (Development, Year 6) are auditable from those dates onwards, it is recommended that compliance with relevant national regulations be verified. |
| Third-Party Rights and FPIC | 3.1.1 Agricultural activity respects the protection of cultural heritage and does not cause, or minimizes impacts on, sites, resources and habitats of cultural, archaeological or historical significance to indigenous communities. | Partial | SPO requirement 1.1.7 (Core, Year 0) requires the responsible resolution of conflicts over land and water rights prior to certification, and Cocoa Standard requirements 3.2.1, 3.2.3 and 3.2.5 establish a due diligence framework that requires the identification, assessment and mitigation of risks to vulnerable groups. Given that the cultural and historical heritage of indigenous communities is linked to land rights and that the protection of the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples is a human right, these mechanisms offer indirect and reactive protection. However, the standard does not set out any operational requirements for identifying, protecting or preventing impacts on sites or resources of cultural, archaeological or historical significance. |
| | 3.3.1 The rights of indigenous and Afro-Colombian peoples are respected. | Full | SPO requirement 1.1.7 (Core, Year 0) requires the responsible resolution of conflicts over land and water rights, and Cocoa Standard requirements 3.2.1, 3.2.3, 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 establish a human rights due diligence framework requiring formal commitments, risk assessments for vulnerable groups, grievance mechanisms, and mitigation and redress measures. Together, these operational requirements cover the protection of the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples. As an additional due diligence measure, given that requirements 3.2.4 (Core, Year 1) and 3.2.5 (Core, Year 1) are auditable from those dates onwards, it is recommended that compliance with applicable national legislation be verified. |

| Summary of Coverage of EUDR-Relevant Legal Requirements | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Topic | Requirement analysed | Coverage | Reason for the rating |
| | 3.3.2 If the agricultural activity generates potential impacts on ethnic communities, the FPIC or Prior Consultation process will be respected. | Partial | SPO requirement 1.1.7 (Core, Year 0) stipulates that conflicts over land and water use rights involving ethnic communities must be resolved in a responsible and transparent manner prior to certification, and Cocoa Standard requirements 3.2.1, 3.2.3 and 3.2.5 establish a human rights due diligence framework that requires the identification of vulnerable groups and the implementation of mitigation measures. However, no requirement expressly mandates verification that a formal process of prior consultation has been carried out with the participation of the competent authorities. |
| Labour Rights | 4.1.1 If the producer employs workers, they must do so under a contract (written or verbal) that is either fixed-term, open-ended, apprenticeship, or temporary, occasional or casual, in accordance with the conditions laid down by law. | Full | SPO requirement 3.3.24 (Core, Year 1) stipulates that all permanent workers must have a legally binding employment contract and must be aware of their rights and duties, responsibilities, wages and working hours. The standard expressly accepts verbal contracts where national legislation permits them. As an additional due diligence measure, given that requirement SPO 3.3.24 (Core, Year 1) is auditable from Year 1 onwards, it is recommended to verify compliance with the applicable national regulations. |
| | 4.1.2 If the producer employs permanent workers, their working hours must not exceed the statutory working hours; if they do, overtime and Sunday work must be remunerated. | Partial | References to working hours and rest periods in SPO requirements 3.3.1 and 3.3.5 are provided for guidance only and do not constitute substantive obligations. SPO requirement 3.3.20 refers to the normal working day solely in the context of piecework pay. No requirement sets a limit on working hours or provides for overtime or Sunday pay. |
| | 4.1.3 Workers' wages must not be lower than the statutory minimum. | Full | SPO requirement 3.3.19 (Core, Year 0) requires wages to be set at the level of the official minimum wage or higher, thereby directly meeting the legal requirement. |
| | 4.1.4 The employer must provide protective equipment and training to workers carrying out high-risk activities. | Full | SPO requirements 3.3.36 and 3.3.34 (Core, Year 3) require the provision and payment for PPE for all workers carrying out hazardous work, and the provision of training on the risks of such work and how to manage accidents, directly covering the employer's obligations regarding PPE and training for high-risk activities. As an additional due diligence measure, given that SPO requirements 3.3.36 and 3.3.34 (Core, Year 3) are subject to audit from Year 3 onwards, it is recommended to verify compliance with applicable national regulations. |

| Summary of Coverage of EUDR-Relevant Legal Requirements | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Topic | Requirement analysed | Coverage | Reason for the rating |
| | 4.1.5 For equal abilities and working conditions, there is no discrimination between workers on the grounds of gender, race, religion, age or any other status. | Full | SPO requirement 3.3.1 (Core, Year 0) expressly prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, gender, age, religion, social origin and other characteristics at all stages of the employment relationship, including recruitment, remuneration, promotion and termination of employment, with coverage equivalent to and, in some respects, broader than that provided by national legislation, as it includes additional characteristics such as sexual orientation and HIV/AIDS status. |
| | 4.1.7 Workers are free to join a trade union of their choice and may not be penalized for doing so. | Full | SPO requirements 3.3.13 and 3.3.15 (Core, Year 0) guarantee workers' freedom to join organizations of their choice and expressly prohibit any discrimination against workers for organizing or joining a trade union. |
| | 4.1.6 The employer complies with the current social security regime, including the payment of the relevant contributions. | Full | SPO requirement 3.3.27 (Development, Year 6) requires social security benefits to be established in accordance with national legislation or the regulations most favourable to the worker.<br>As requirement SPO 3.3.27 is only auditable from Year 6 onwards, it is recommended, as an additional due diligence measure, to verify compliance with the social security regime and the corresponding contributions in accordance with applicable national regulations. |
| | 4.2.1 The employer must grant a pregnant employee 18 weeks' maternity leave, grant the father two weeks' paternity leave as a general rule, subject to the applicable legal conditions, and pay both the leave allowance. | Full | SPO requirement 3.3.27 (Development, Year 6) refers to national legislation on maternity and paternity leave and requires the application of the regulations most favourable to the employee.<br>As a due diligence measure, given that requirement SPO 3.3.27 is auditable from Year 6 onwards, it is recommended to verify compliance with the applicable national regulations. |
| | 4.2.2 The employer takes measures to prevent, address and sanction workplace harassment and sexual harassment in the workplace, in accordance with current Colombian legislation. | Full | SPO requirements 3.3.3 and 3.3.4 (Core, Year 0) prohibit harassment, coercion and gender-based and sexual violence in the workplace. |
| Human Rights | 5.1.1 No persons under the age of 18 are employed in agricultural work, and those aged 15 and over are permitted to work subject to the conditions laid | Full | SPO requirements 3.3.8 and 3.3.10 (Core, Year 0) prohibit the employment of children under the age of 15 (or the age defined by local legislation if higher) and prohibit children under the age of 18 from performing hazardous work or the worst forms of child labour, directly covering the legal restrictions for these age groups.<br>Requirement 3.3.9 permits family work by children under the age of 15 under strict |

| Summary of Coverage of EUDR-Relevant Legal Requirements | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Topic | Requirement analysed | Coverage | Reason for the rating |
| | down by law regarding working hours, weekly hours and hazardous work. | | conditions equivalent to those laid down by law, exclusively outside school hours, appropriate to their age and under parental supervision. As a due diligence measure, given that requirement SPO 3.3.11 (Core, Year 1) is auditable from Year 1 onwards, it is recommended to verify compliance with the applicable national regulations. |
| | 5.2.1 No one is forced into or subjected to forced labour or practices that restrict freedom of employment. | Full | The SPO Standard establishes an explicit and comprehensive prohibition on forced labour in all its forms. Requirement 3.3.6 sets out remediation obligations where forced labour is identified. Requirement 3.3.7 prohibits making a worker's employment conditional on the employment of their spouse, thereby covering a specific form of restriction on freedom of employment. As an additional due diligence measure, given that SPO Requirement 3.3.6 (Core, Year 1) is auditable from Year 1 onwards, it is recommended that compliance with national legislation be verified. |
| Taxation, anti-corruption, trade and customs | 6.1.4 Buyers, processors or exporters of cocoa pay the parafiscal contributions and Stabilization Fund as defined by law. | No coverage | The standard does not set out any requirements regarding the payment of parafiscal contributions or specific sectoral fiscal instruments defined by national legislation. |
| | 6.2.1 Exporters are responsible for paying customs duties and taxes as required by law. | No coverage | The standard does not set out any requirements regarding compliance with customs duties and taxes. Applicable customs obligations remain mandatory for exports, regardless of whether they are covered by the certification. |

# Full Comparative Table

| Certification: Fairtrade | Commodity: Cocoa | Country: Colombia | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Areas of law | Coverage | Reference | Comments |
| 1. Land Use Rights | | | |
| 1.1.1 Land tenure is established by individual private ownership or by possession (regular or irregular). | Partial | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>1.1.3 NEW 2019* Established organization (Core, Year 0)<br>You demonstrate that you are an established organization by providing the following documents:<br>- Legal registration,<br>- Records of commercialization and<br>- Financial statements.<br>Alternatively, records of commercialization and financial statements can be replaced by a recommendation from a Fairtrade Producer Network.<br>Guidance: Fairtrade Producer Networks are not obliged to provide support by issuing a recommendation, but may do so where they have the capacity and resources.<br><br>1.1.7 NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0)<br>If there are indications of conflicts of your members' legal and legitimate right to land, water use and land tenure, they are resolved responsibly and transparently before certification can be granted. In cases where land claims and disputes are on-going, there is evidence that a legal resolution process is active and is carried out by legal authorities in your country.<br><br>4.2.2 NEW 2019** Defining membership and member information (Core, Year 0)<br>It needs to be clear who is a member of your organization. Therefore, you have written rules to determine who can become a member and you keep a record of your members on an annual basis. At a minimum, member records should include member name, contact information, gender, date of birth, registration date with the SPO, farm location and farm size.<br>Guidance: Keeping records helps you improve your management practices (see requirements 3.1.1 and 3.1.2), get to know your organisation better and better understand your members. If any of your members also belong to other Fairtrade organisations, it is recommended that this practice be specified in your organisation's | The Fairtrade standards require the producer organization to be legally registered but do not set out any requirements for verifying the legal right to use or own land held by its individual members. SPO requirement 1.1.7 stipulates that, where there are indications of a dispute over the legal and legitimate right to use the land, these must be resolved in a responsible and transparent manner before certification is granted, through an active legal process involving the country's authorities. This mechanism is reactive in nature and does not constitute a proactive verification of individual land tenure. |

| Certification: Fairtrade | Commodity: Cocoa | Country: Colombia | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Areas of law | Coverage | Reference | Comments |
| | | statutes. You are encouraged to develop a list of members who also belong to other organisations and to ensure the traceability of products from those members (see requirement 2.1.1).<br>**Organisations certified before 1 July 2019 must comply with this requirement from 1 April 2021. Until then, requirement 4.2.2 of the Fairtrade Standard for Small-scale Producer Organizations, version 01.05.2011_v1.5, applies.<br><br>Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:<br><br>3.1.3 NEW JULY 2025* Membership Agreement (Core, Year 0)<br>You have an agreement in place with each individual member which specifies the rights and obligations of each party in relation to Fairtrade certification. The agreement includes at a minimum, details which describe: year the farmer member joined the organization/year of registration and the process/conditions for leaving the organization; commitment from both the member and SPO to comply with Fairtrade Standards including participation in both external and internal audits; SPO commitments regarding service delivery and member commitment regarding participation in training programs and other SPO activities including farm improvement plans; permission from the member for the SPO to collect, process and share their data in accordance with local laws.<br><br>3.5.1 Farm assessment (Core, Year 3)<br>You collect information on farms and households to assess members' needs in relation to sustainable farm improvements.<br>Data to be collected (Annex): Farm production area: land tenure (owner or sharecropper). | |
| 1.1.2 The farmer exercises the right to produce on the plot through lease agreements, usufruct agreements, sharecropping agreements or provisional allocation agreements. | Partial | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>1.1.7 NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0)<br>If there are indications of conflicts of your members' legal and legitimate right to land, water use and land tenure, they are resolved responsibly and transparently before certification can be granted. In cases where land claims and disputes are on-going, there is evidence that a legal resolution process is active and is carried out by legal authorities in your country. | SPO requirement 1.1.7 stipulates that, where there are indications of a conflict regarding the legal and legitimate right to use the land, these must be resolved in a responsible and transparent manner before certification is granted, with the involvement of the country's legal authorities. Cocoa Standard requirement 3.5.1 collects information on land tenure, including |

| Certification: Fairtrade | Commodity: Cocoa | Country: Colombia | |
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| | | Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:<br><br>3.1.3 NEW JULY 2025* Membership Agreement (Core, Year 0)<br>You have an agreement in place with each individual member which specifies the rights and obligations of each party in relation to Fairtrade certification. The agreement includes at a minimum, details which describe: year the farmer member joined the organization/year of registration and the process/conditions for leaving the organization; commitment from both the member and SPO to comply with Fairtrade Standards including participation in both external and internal audits; SPO commitments regarding service delivery and member commitment regarding participation in training programs and other SPO activities including farm improvement plans; permission from the member for the SPO to collect, process and share their data in accordance with local laws.<br><br>3.5.1 Farm Assessment (Core, Year 3)<br>You collect household and farm data to assess the needs of members regarding sustainable farm improvements. Data to be collected (Annex): Farm production area: land tenure (owner or sharecropper). | sharecropping, as part of the farm assessment, but without verifying the legal validity of the right to use the land. |
| 1.1.3 Land tenure is established through collective ownership. | Partial | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>1.1.7 NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0)<br>If there are indications of conflicts of your members' legal and legitimate right to land, water use and land tenure, they are resolved responsibly and transparently before certification can be granted. In cases where land claims and disputes are on-going, there is evidence that a legal resolution process is active and is carried out by legal authorities in your country.<br><br>Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:<br><br>3.1.3 NEW JULY 2025* Membership Agreement (Core, Year 0)<br>You have an agreement in place with each individual member which specifies the rights and obligations of each party in relation to Fairtrade certification. The agreement includes at a minimum, details which describe: year the farmer member joined the | SPO requirement 1.1.7 stipulates that, where there are indications of a conflict regarding the legal and legitimate right to use the land, these must be resolved in a responsible and transparent manner before certification is granted, with the involvement of the country's legal authorities. Cocoa Standard requirement 3.5.1 collects information on land tenure (owner or sharecropper) as part of the farm assessment, but without verifying the legal validity of collective tenure. |

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| | | organization/year of registration and the process/conditions for leaving the organization; commitment from both the member and SPO to comply with Fairtrade Standards including participation in both external and internal audits; SPO commitments regarding service delivery and member commitment regarding participation in training programs and other SPO activities including farm improvement plans; permission from the member for the SPO to collect, process and share their data in accordance with local laws.<br><br>3.5.1 Farm Assessment (Core, Year 3)<br>You collect household and farm data to assess the needs of members regarding sustainable farm improvements. Data to be collected (Annex): Farm production area: land tenure (owner or sharecropper). | |
| 1.1.4 The agricultural production area has not been reported due to situations of forced eviction, abandonment or displacement of the original owner. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>1.1.7 NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0)<br>If there are indications of conflicts of your members' legal and legitimate right to land, water use and land tenure, they are resolved responsibly and transparently before certification can be granted. In cases where land claims and disputes are on-going, there is evidence that a legal resolution process is active and is carried out by legal authorities in your country. | SPO requirement 1.1.7 stipulates that, where there are indications of a conflict regarding the legal and legitimate right to use land, these must be resolved in a responsible and transparent manner before certification is granted, through an active legal process involving the country's legal authorities. The requirement for legal resolution involving institutional participation provides an effective guarantee that any allegations of forced eviction or abandonment were addressed through the courts prior to certification. |
| 1.2.1 The plot is located within the Agricultural Frontier; if it is situated in restricted areas, production is permitted only under certain conditions which must be met. | Full | Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:<br><br>3.4.1 NEW JANUARY 2024 Protection of forests and ecosystems (Core, Year 0)<br>There has been no deforestation or degradation in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and areas of High Conservation Value or High Carbon Storage to convert land into agricultural production area since 31st December 2018. Production does not occur in officially designated buffer zones, except where it complies with applicable law.<br><br>3.4.2 NEW JANUARY 2024 Assessing and Monitoring Deforestation Risk (Core, Year 1) | Cocoa Standard requirement 3.4.1 (Core, Year 0) prohibits production in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and buffer zones, thereby covering the core of the restrictions on agricultural land use established by national legislation.<br>As an additional due diligence measure, it is recommended to verify that plots are not located in areas where agricultural activity is restricted by national legislation but not specifically prohibited by the standard, such as wetlands or other |

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| | | You assess and monitor the risk of deforestation, and degradation in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and areas of High Conservation Value or High Carbon Storage, when conducting your human rights and environmental risk assessment.<br><br>3.4.5 NEW JANUARY 2024 for Africa and Asia / NEW JANUARY 2027 for Latin America and the Caribbean Geolocation data (Core, Year 0)<br>Geolocation data is available for 100% of your member and farm operator plots cultivating cocoa as GPS location points or GPS polygons. | restricted areas.<br>As a due diligence measure, given that Cocoa Standard requirement 3.4.2 (Core, Year 1) and the geolocation requirement (mandatory from January 2027) are only auditable from those dates onwards, it is recommended to verify compliance with applicable national regulations. |
| 1.2.2 Agricultural activity is permitted under land-use planning ordinances. | Full | Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:<br><br>3.4.1 NEW JANUARY 2024 Protection of forests and ecosystems (Core, Year 0)<br>There has been no deforestation or degradation in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and areas of High Conservation Value or High Carbon Storage to convert land into agricultural production area since 31st December 2018. Production does not occur in officially designated buffer zones, except where it complies with applicable law.<br><br>3.4.2 NEW JANUARY 2024 Assessing and Monitoring Deforestation Risk (Core, Year 1)<br>You assess and monitor the risk of deforestation, and degradation in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and areas of High Conservation Value or High Carbon Storage, when conducting your human rights and environmental risk assessment. | Cocoa Standard requirement 3.4.1 (Core, Year 0) prohibits production in protected areas and buffer zones, covering the core of the land-use restrictions established by land-use planning.<br>As part of due diligence, given that Cocoa Standard requirement 3.4.2 (Core, Year 1) is auditable from Year 1 onwards, it is recommended to verify compliance with applicable national regulations. |
| 2. Environmental Protection | | | |
| 2.1.1 Agricultural activity is prohibited in protected areas or areas subject to legal exclusion, unless provided for in the management documents for these areas or covered by management agreements with the relevant authorities, and in accordance with | Full | Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:<br><br>3.4.1 NEW JANUARY 2024 Protection of forests and ecosystems (Core, Year 0)<br>There has been no deforestation or degradation in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and areas of High Conservation Value or High Carbon Storage to convert land into agricultural production area since 31st December 2018. Production does not occur in officially designated buffer zones, except where it complies with applicable law. | Cocoa Standard requirement 3.4.1 (Core, Year 0) expressly prohibits production in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and High Conservation Value areas, allowing exceptions only where authorized by applicable legislation. This wording is equivalent to, and in some respects more stringent than, national legislation, which permits production under management agreements in certain protected areas. |

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| the established management conditions. | | 3.4.2 NEW JANUARY 2024 Assessing and Monitoring Deforestation Risk (Core, Year 1)<br>You assess and monitor the risk of deforestation, and degradation in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and areas of High Conservation Value or High Carbon Storage, when conducting your human rights and environmental risk assessment.<br><br>3.4.3 NEW JANUARY 2024 Deforestation Prevention and Mitigation Plan (Core, Year 1)<br>You use the results of your human rights/environmental risk assessment and your risk monitoring of deforestation, to create a plan to prevent and mitigate any deforestation and degradation of forest, in order to conserve and restore forest and vegetation.<br><br>3.4.5 NEW JANUARY 2024 for Africa and Asia / NEW JANUARY 2027 for Latin America and the Caribbean Geolocation data (Core, Year 0)<br>Geolocation data is available for 100% of your member and farm operator plots cultivating cocoa as GPS location points or GPS polygons. | As a due diligence measure, given that requirements 3.4.2 and 3.4.3 are auditable from Year 1 onwards and requirement 3.4.5 applies in Latin America from January 2027, it is recommended to verify the implementation of risk assessment, planning and geolocation mechanisms in accordance with applicable national regulations. |
| 2.1.2 Authorized agricultural inputs are used and managed appropriately in accordance with technical procedures. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.2.15 Choice of pesticides (Core, Year 0)<br>You compile a list of the pesticides that are used on Fairtrade crops and keep it updated. The list has the name of the active ingredients, commercial name, crop on which the pesticides are used and the targeted pests. You indicate which of those materials are in the Fairtrade International Hazardous Materials List (HML), Part 2 (Orange List) and Part 3 (Yellow List) (see Annex 2).<br><br>3.2.16 Hazardous Materials List (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members do not use any of the materials on the Fairtrade International HML part 1 (Red List) on all Fairtrade crops that the organization is certified for and also on the fields where they are grown (see Annex 2). | SPO requirement 3.2.16 (Core, Year 0) prohibits the use of substances on Fairtrade's Red List and stipulates that all synthetic substances must be officially registered and authorized for that crop. As an additional due diligence measure, it is recommended to verify the authorization status of the specific products used, including compliance with the dosage, application and labelling conditions required by national regulations. |
| 2.1.4 Solid waste and packaging from agricultural inputs are sorted, characterized, identified and disposed of appropriately. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.2.38 Storage and disposal of hazardous waste (Core, Year 1)<br>You ensure that your members keep their farms free of hazardous waste. | The SPO Standard sets out specific requirements for the management of empty pesticide containers: triple washing and puncturing (3.2.14) and a ban on reuse for food or water (3.2.13). The requirement for triple washing, puncturing and safe storage prior |

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| | | 3.2.14 NEW 2019** Cleaning and storage of hazardous materials containers (Core, Year 3)<br>You and your members triple rinse, puncture and store empty pesticide and other hazardous chemical containers properly. All equipment that has been in contact with hazardous materials must be cleaned and stored properly.<br><br>3.2.13 Use of hazardous materials containers (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members do not reuse pesticide and other hazardous chemical containers to store or transport food or water. | to final disposal necessarily involves the prior identification and classification of the containers as hazardous waste.<br>SPO requirements 3.2.38 (Core, Year 1) and 3.2.14 (Core, Year 3), which set out the obligations for the management and disposal of pesticide containers, become enforceable from Years 1 and 3, respectively. As an additional measure of due diligence, it is recommended to verify compliance with these requirements mandated by national regulations. |
| 2.1.5 Water is used for irrigation of the production plot only after a permit or concession has been obtained and in accordance with the conditions of that permit or concession. | Partial | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>1.1.7 NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0)<br>If there are indications of conflicts of your members' legal and legitimate right to land, water use and land tenure, they are resolved responsibly and transparently before certification can be granted.<br><br>3.2.24 NEW 2019** Identification of sources of water (Core, Year 3)<br>You list sources of water used for irrigating and processing Fairtrade crops.<br><br>3.2.25 Availability of water (Dev, Year 6)<br>You are informed about the situation of the water sources in your area. In case local environmental authorities or other entities consider that your water sources are being depleted, or are in a critical situation, or under excessive pressure, you engage in a dialogue with the authorities or local existing initiatives in order to identify possible ways to be involved in research or solution finding.<br><br>3.2.26 NEW 2019** Training on sustainable water use (Dev, Year 3)<br>You train your members on measures to use water efficiently. You ensure that this training includes: estimating how much water is needed to irrigate and/or process Fairtrade crops; measuring (or estimating) how much water is extracted from the source; water quality for irrigation or processing; measuring how much water is used for irrigation and/or processing; providing maintenance to the water distribution system; | SPO requirement 3.2.24 (Core, Year 3) requires the identification of water sources used for irrigation and processing. SPO requirements from 3.2.25 to 3.2.29 (Development, Years 3 and 6) promote the efficient and sustainable use of water. However, no requirement mandates the obtaining of permits or concessions for the use of water in processing activities, which is an obligation under national legislation. |

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| | | adopting, as applicable, methods to recirculate, reuse and/or recycle water.<br><br>3.2.27 NEW 2019** Efficient use of water (Dev, Year 3)<br>Your members follow practices that improve water resources management.<br><br>3.2.28 Handling waste water from processing facilities (Dev, Year 6)<br>You handle waste water from central processing facilities in a manner that does not have a negative impact on water quality, soil fertility or food safety.<br><br>3.2.29 Training on waste water and health risks (Dev, Year 6)<br>You train your members on waste water and the health risks it bears as well as on the prevention of risks and treatment methods of waste water and their implementation. | |
| 2.1.8 Producers are obliged to protect and conserve soil. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.2.20 NEW 2019** Identification of land at risk of soil erosion (Core, Year 3)<br>You identify land at risk of soil erosion and land that is already eroded in fields where your members plant Fairtrade crops.<br>Guidance: As a follow-up to this activity, good practice is to develop practical preventive measures to reduce soil erosion and/or restorative measures to convert degraded land into arable land.<br><br>3.2.21 Training on prevention of soil erosion (Dev, Year 6)<br>You train those members of your organization where risk of soil erosion or already eroded land has been identified on practices that reduce and/or prevent soil erosion.<br>Guidance: Training may include information on preventive measures to avoid erosive conditions, corrective measures, and establishing ground cover or other vegetation.<br><br>3.2.22 Training on fertilizer use (Dev, Year 6)<br>You train your members on the appropriate use of fertilizers.<br>Guidance: Producers can determine soil nutrient content based on their own knowledge. If soil samples are sent to a laboratory for analysis, the samples must be representative of all cultivated land and analysed as frequently as possible.<br><br>3.2.23 NEW 2019* Enhancing soil fertility (Dev, Year 3) | The standard requires the identification of land at risk of erosion and sets out measures to improve soil fertility, prevent erosion and provide training in the proper use of fertilizers. As SPO requirements 3.2.20 and Cocoa Standard requirement 3.5.2 are only auditable from Year 3 onwards, as an additional due diligence measure, it is recommended to verify compliance with this requirement. |

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| | | Your members implement measures to enhance soil fertility.<br>Guidance: You are free to choose the measures to improve soil fertility. These may include practices such as crop rotation, intercropping, agroforestry, cover crops, incorporating compost or green manure into the soil, or any other conservation agriculture practice.<br><br>Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:<br><br>3.5.2 Farm Improvement Plan (Development, Year 3)<br>You develop, agree and regularly review and update farm improvement plans with individual members to increase the economic viability of the member's farm in a sustainable way and to support farmers in determining and achieving their optimal cocoa productivity.<br>Guidance: The Farm Improvement Plan contains recommendations tailored to farmers and interventions planned over several years. These may include adopting Good Agricultural Practices and agroforestry techniques, such as using tree shade, soil fertility management and fertiliser application, integrated pest management (IPM), access to inputs and finance, and diversification of income strategies. | |
| 2.1.9 Agricultural activity does not exceed the legal limits for atmospheric pollutants, and the burning of agricultural waste takes place only after a permit has been obtained and in accordance with legal conditions. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.2.40 Organic waste and disposal (Dev, Year 3)<br>You raise awareness among your members about re-using organic waste through the implementation of practices that allow nutrients to be recycled. You and your members may only burn organic waste if it is required by applicable legislation for sanitary purposes, or it is clearly a more sustainable practice.<br><br>3.2.44 NEW 2019* Green House Gas emission and carbon sequestration (Dev, Year 6)<br>You as an organization or your members take measures to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and increase carbon sequestration. | SPO requirement 3.2.40 (Development, Year 3) regulates the burning of organic waste, restricting it to phytosanitary purposes or sustainability; SPO 3.2.44 (Development, Year 6) regulates GHG emissions. Both issues – burning and atmospheric emissions – are addressed by the standard.<br>As an additional due diligence measure, given that these requirements come into force from Year 3 and Year 6 respectively, it is recommended to verify compliance with the legal limits for atmospheric pollutant emissions and the burning permit in accordance with applicable national regulations. |
| 2.2.1 The producer did not establish any new production areas for | Full | Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14: | Cocoa Standard requirement 3.4.1 sets a cut-off date of 31 December 2018, which precedes the |

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| relevant products in deforested areas after 29 July 2021. | | 3.4.1 NEW JANUARY 2024 Protection of forests and ecosystems (Core, Year 0)<br>There has been no deforestation or degradation in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and areas of High Conservation Value or High Carbon Storage to convert land into agricultural production area since 31st December 2018. Production does not occur in officially designated buffer zones, except where it complies with applicable law.<br><br>3.4.2 NEW JANUARY 2024 Assessing and Monitoring Deforestation Risk (Core, Year 1)<br>You assess and monitor the risk of deforestation, and degradation in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and areas of High Conservation Value or High Carbon Storage, when conducting your human rights and environmental risk assessment. Your risk management procedures may include: Mapping of relevant areas in the region and cross-checking this information with member cocoa plot locations to identify areas at risk; Geo location data and polygon maps (including boundaries of the farms) are used as tools to map risk areas accurately; Deforestation monitoring data is used to assess risk in relation to your members' cocoa plots; Identifying if and how your member's activities have negative impacts on at-risk areas; Monitoring members' production practices and other activities in at-risk areas.<br><br>3.4.3 NEW JANUARY 2024 Deforestation Prevention and Mitigation Plan (Core, Year 1)<br>You use the results of your human rights/environmental risk assessment and your risk monitoring of deforestation, to create a plan to prevent and mitigate any deforestation and degradation of forest, in order to conserve and restore forest and vegetation. The plan entails: Raising awareness amongst members on identified risk areas and activities or production practices that have negative impacts; Promoting the implementation of production practices that have a positive impact.<br><br>3.4.5 NEW JANUARY 2024 for Africa and Asia / NEW JANUARY 2027 for Latin America and the Caribbean Geolocation data (Core, Year 0)<br>Geolocation data is available for 100% of your member and farm operator plots cultivating cocoa as GPS location points or GPS polygons. As a minimum you have GPS polygons for plots over four hectares. You identify and prioritize which other plots should be polygon mapped, based upon area risk of deforestation and adopt a phased approach. You use the data to further inform your procedures to prevent deforestation. | national legal deadline (29 July 2021); therefore, compliance with this requirement necessarily implies compliance with the legal requirement.<br>As an additional due diligence measure, given that requirements 3.4.2 and 3.4.3 are auditable from Year 1 and requirement 3.4.5 is applicable in Latin America from January 2027, it is recommended that you verify the implementation of assessment, mitigation and geolocation mechanisms in accordance with the applicable national regulations. |

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| 2.2.2 A producer who establishes an agroforestry system or converts their forest plantation into an agricultural production system (including agroforestry systems) on a plot must comply with the legal regulations governing land use. | No coverage | N/A | The Fairtrade Standard does not set out any requirements regarding compliance with applicable legal regulations on forest utilization when establishing an agroforestry system or converting a forest plantation into an agricultural production system. |
| 2.2.4 Agricultural activity must not contravene the protection of threatened species or the conservation of biodiversity. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.2.30 Conservation of protected areas (Core, Year 0)<br>Your members avoid negative impacts on protected areas and in areas with high conservation value within or outside the farm or production areas.<br><br>3.2.31 NEW 2019* Protection of forests and vegetation (Core, Year 0)<br>Your members do not cause deforestation and do not destroy vegetation in carbon storage ecosystems or protected areas.<br><br>3.2.33 NEW 2019* Enhancing biodiversity (Dev, Year 6)<br>You and your members take measures to protect and enhance biodiversity.<br><br>3.2.36 Raising awareness about rare or threatened species (Dev, Year 3)<br>You raise awareness among your members so that no collecting or hunting of rare or threatened species takes place.<br><br>Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:<br><br>3.4.1 NEW JANUARY 2024 Protection of forests and ecosystems (Core, Year 0)<br>There has been no deforestation or degradation in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and areas of High Conservation Value or High Carbon Storage to convert land into agricultural production area since 31st December 2018. Production does not occur in officially designated buffer zones, except where it complies with applicable law.<br><br>3.4.2 NEW JANUARY 2024 Assessing and Monitoring Deforestation Risk (Core, Year 1) | Requirement 3.4.1 of the Cocoa Standard prohibits production in High Conservation Value areas, which is in line with the protection of threatened species and the conservation of biodiversity. SPO requirement 3.2.30 requires that negative impacts on protected areas and areas of high conservation value be avoided, and requirement SPO 3.2.31 prohibits the destruction of vegetation in carbon-storing ecosystems. SPO requirement 3.2.36 directly addresses threatened species by requiring members not to engage in the collection or hunting of rare or threatened species. As an additional due diligence measure, given that requirements 3.4.4 (Core, Year 1) and SPO 3.2.33 (Development, Year 6) are auditable from those dates onwards, it is recommended that compliance with relevant national regulations be verified. |

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| | | You assess and monitor the risk of deforestation, and degradation in primary or secondary forests, protected areas and areas of High Conservation Value or High Carbon Storage, when conducting your human rights and environmental risk assessment.<br><br>3.2.3 NEW JULY 2023 for Africa and Asia / NEW JULY 2024 for Latin America and the Caribbean Risk Assessment (Core, Year 1)<br>You conduct a human rights and environmental risk assessment at least every 3 years. 1. Map out all the risks and challenges in your country and field of production, considering available external data and research. 2. Through engagement with farmers, farm workers and others, prioritize and further assess at least three challenges that are most salient to your operations. | |
| 3. Third-Party Rights and FPIC | | | |
| 3.1.1 Agricultural activity respects the protection of cultural heritage and does not cause, or minimizes impacts on, sites, resources and habitats of cultural, archaeological or historical significance to indigenous communities. | Partial | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>1.1.7 NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0)<br>If there are indications of conflicts of your members' legal and legitimate right to land, water use and land tenure, they are resolved responsibly and transparently before certification can be granted. In cases where land claims and disputes are on-going, there is evidence that a legal resolution process is active and is carried out by legal authorities in your country.<br>Guidance: This requirement is based on ILO Convention C169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), Part II and the "Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure" as defined by the Committee on World Food Security-Food and Agricultural Organization (CFS-FAO) in May 2012 and the United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.<br><br>Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:<br><br>3.2.1 NEW JULY 2023 for Africa and Asia / NEW JULY 2024 for Latin America and the Caribbean Commitment to Respecting Human Rights and the Environment (Core, Year 0)<br>You produce a written signed commitment to respect Human Rights and Environmental | SPO requirement 1.1.7 (Core, Year 0) requires the responsible resolution of conflicts over land and water rights prior to certification, and Cocoa Standard requirements 3.2.1, 3.2.3 and 3.2.5 establish a due diligence framework that requires the identification, assessment and mitigation of risks to vulnerable groups. Given that the cultural and historical heritage of indigenous communities is linked to land rights and that the protection of the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples is a human right, these mechanisms offer indirect and reactive protection. However, the standard does not set out any operational requirements for identifying, protecting or preventing impacts on sites or resources of cultural, archaeological or historical significance. |

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| | | Sustainability which: Stipulates that your organization avoids causing or contributing to adverse human rights and environmental impacts, whilst also ensuring that if any such impacts occur, they will be addressed; References the ILO conventions as mentioned in the SPO standard chapter 3.3 and the United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGP) on Business and Human Rights.<br><br>3.2.3 NEW JULY 2023 for Africa and Asia / NEW JULY 2024 for Latin America and the Caribbean Risk Assessment (Core, Year 1)<br>You conduct a human rights and environmental risk assessment at least every 3 years.<br><br>3.2.4 NEW JULY 2023 for Africa and Asia / NEW JULY 2024 for Latin America and the Caribbean Grievance Mechanism (Core, Year 1)<br>Your organization has an inclusive grievance procedure in place that allows individuals and groups, including third parties, to anonymously raise complaints of injustice, harm or fraud linked to the organization.<br><br>3.2.5 NEW JANUARY 2024 for Africa and Asia / NEW JANUARY 2025 for Latin America and the Caribbean Human Rights Policies and Procedures (Core, Year 1)<br>You develop and implement policies and procedures to mitigate, prevent and remediate the three most serious human rights and environmental risks or challenges you have identified through your risk assessment. You communicate the policies and procedures to your management, staff, members, farm operators and workers, buyers, suppliers and any job brokers and contractors you use. | |
| 3.3.1 The rights of indigenous and Afro-Colombian peoples are respected. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>1.1.7 NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0)<br>If there are indications of conflicts of your members' legal and legitimate right to land, water use and land tenure, they are resolved responsibly and transparently before certification can be granted. In cases where land claims and disputes are on-going, there is evidence that a legal resolution process is active and is carried out by legal authorities in your country.<br>Guidance: This requirement is based on ILO Convention C169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), Part II and the "Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure" as defined by the Committee on World Food Security-Food and | SPO requirement 1.1.7 (Core, Year 0) requires the responsible resolution of conflicts over land and water rights, and Cocoa Standard requirements 3.2.1, 3.2.3, 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 establish a human rights due diligence framework requiring formal commitments, risk assessments for vulnerable groups, grievance mechanisms, and mitigation and redress measures. Together, these operational requirements cover the protection of the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples. As an additional due diligence measure, given that |

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| | | Agricultural Organization (CFS-FAO) in May 2012 and the United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.<br><br>Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:<br><br>3.2.1 NEW JULY 2023 for Africa and Asia / NEW JULY 2024 for Latin America and the Caribbean Commitment to Respecting Human Rights and the Environment (Core, Year 0)<br>You produce a written signed commitment to respect Human Rights and Environmental Sustainability which: Stipulates that your organization avoids causing or contributing to adverse human rights and environmental impacts, whilst also ensuring that if any such impacts occur, they will be addressed; References the ILO conventions as mentioned in the SPO standard chapter 3.3 and the United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGP) on Business and Human Rights.<br><br>3.2.3 NEW JULY 2023 for Africa and Asia / NEW JULY 2024 for Latin America and the Caribbean Risk Assessment (Core, Year 1)<br>You conduct a human rights and environmental risk assessment at least every 3 years.<br><br>3.2.4 NEW JULY 2023 for Africa and Asia / NEW JULY 2024 for Latin America and the Caribbean Grievance Mechanism (Core, Year 1)<br>Your organization has an inclusive grievance procedure in place that allows individuals and groups, including third parties, to anonymously raise complaints of injustice, harm or fraud linked to the organization.<br><br>3.2.5 NEW JANUARY 2024 for Africa and Asia / NEW JANUARY 2025 for Latin America and the Caribbean Human Rights Policies and Procedures (Core, Year 1)<br>You develop and implement policies and procedures to mitigate, prevent and remediate the three most serious human rights and environmental risks or challenges you have identified through your risk assessment. You communicate the policies and procedures to your management, staff, members, farm operators and workers, buyers, suppliers and any job brokers and contractors you use. | requirements 3.2.4 (Core, Year 1) and 3.2.5 (Core, Year 1) are auditable from those dates onwards, it is recommended that compliance with applicable national legislation be verified. |
| 3.3.2 If the agricultural activity generates potential impacts on | Partial | SPO Standard v2.10: | SPO requirement 1.1.7 (Core, Year 0) stipulates that conflicts over |

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| ethnic communities, the FPIC or Prior Consultation process will be respected. | | 1.1.7 NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0)<br>If there are indications of conflicts of your members' legal and legitimate right to land, water use and land tenure, they are resolved responsibly and transparently before certification can be granted. In cases where land claims and disputes are on-going, there is evidence that a legal resolution process is active and is carried out by legal authorities in your country.<br>Guidance: This requirement is based on ILO Convention C169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), Part II and the "Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure" as defined by the Committee on World Food Security-Food and Agricultural Organization (CFS-FAO) in May 2012 and the United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.<br><br>Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:<br><br>3.2.1 NEW JULY 2023 for Africa and Asia / NEW JULY 2024 for Latin America and the Caribbean Commitment to Respecting Human Rights and the Environment (Core, Year 0)<br>You produce a written signed commitment to respect Human Rights and Environmental Sustainability which: Stipulates that your organization avoids causing or contributing to adverse human rights and environmental impacts, whilst also ensuring that if any such impacts occur, they will be addressed; References the ILO conventions as mentioned in the SPO standard chapter 3.3 and the United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGP) on Business and Human Rights.<br><br>3.2.3 NEW JULY 2023 for Africa and Asia / NEW JULY 2024 for Latin America and the Caribbean Risk Assessment (Core, Year 1)<br>You conduct a human rights and environmental risk assessment at least every 3 years.<br><br>3.2.4 NEW JULY 2023 for Africa and Asia / NEW JULY 2024 for Latin America and the Caribbean Grievance Mechanism (Core, Year 1)<br>Your organization has an inclusive grievance procedure in place that allows individuals and groups, including third parties, to anonymously raise complaints of injustice, harm or fraud linked to the organization.<br><br>3.2.5 NEW JANUARY 2024 for Africa and Asia / NEW JANUARY 2025 for Latin | land and water use rights involving ethnic communities must be resolved<br>in a responsible and transparent manner prior to certification, and Cocoa Standard requirements 3.2.1, 3.2.3 and 3.2.5 establish a human rights due diligence framework<br>that requires the identification of vulnerable groups and the implementation of<br>mitigation measures. However, no requirement expressly mandates verification<br>that a formal process of prior consultation has been carried out with the participation<br>of the competent authorities. |

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| | | America and the Caribbean Human Rights Policies and Procedures (Core, Year 1)<br>You develop and implement policies and procedures to mitigate, prevent and remediate the three most serious human rights and environmental risks or challenges you have identified through your risk assessment. You communicate the policies and procedures to your management, staff, members, farm operators and workers, buyers, suppliers and any job brokers and contractors you use. | |
| 4. Labour Rights | | | |
| 4.1.1 If the producer employs workers, they must do so under a contract (written or verbal) that is either fixed-term, open-ended, apprenticeship, or temporary, occasional or casual, in accordance with the conditions laid down by law. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.3.24 Employment contracts (Core, Year 1)<br>You and your members ensure that all permanent workers have a legally binding contract and are aware of their rights and duties, responsibilities, salaries, and work schedules as part of the legal labour contract. You ensure that workers have a signed copy of their employment contract and that they understand the content by providing it in the format and language they understand.<br>Guidance: Where national legislation permits verbal contracts, these are also accepted, provided that they guarantee the same benefits as a written contract. | SPO requirement 3.3.24 (Core, Year 1) stipulates that all permanent workers must have a legally binding employment contract and must be aware of their rights and duties, responsibilities, wages and working hours. The standard expressly accepts verbal contracts where national legislation permits them. As an additional due diligence measure, given that requirement SPO 3.3.24 (Core, Year 1) is auditable from Year 1 onwards, it is recommended to verify compliance with the applicable national regulations. |
| 4.1.2 If the producer employs permanent workers, their working hours must not exceed the statutory working hours; if they do, overtime and Sunday work must be remunerated. | Partial | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.3.1 No discrimination (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members do not discriminate or tolerate discrimination on the basis of race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, age, HIV/AIDS status, religion, political opinion, membership of unions or other workers' representative bodies, national extraction or social origin in recruitment, promotion, access to training, remuneration, allocation of work, termination of employment, retirement or other activities.<br>Guidance: According to the ILO, everyone should enjoy equal opportunities and treatment without discrimination in relation to working conditions, including working hours, rest periods, paid annual leave, and occupational health and safety measures. Indicators that may help you assess whether your organisation is at risk of discriminatory practices include working longer hours and having no rest periods. | References to working hours and rest periods in SPO requirements 3.3.1 and 3.3.5 are provided for guidance only and do not constitute substantive obligations. SPO requirement 3.3.20 refers to the normal working day solely in the context of piecework pay. No requirement sets a limit on working hours or provides for overtime or Sunday pay. |

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| | | 3.3.5 No forced labour (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members do not directly or indirectly engage in forced labour, including slave, bonded or involuntary prison labour. You explain this to all workers.<br>Guidance: Forced labour may be considered to exist where a worker works too many hours in a day, exceeding the maximum limit established by national law or Fairtrade Standards.<br><br>3.3.20 Production, quotas and piecework (Core, Year 0)<br>For work based on production, quotas and piecework, during normal working hours, you and your members pay the proportionate minimum wage or the relevant industry average, whichever is higher. | |
| 4.1.3 Workers' wages must not be lower than the statutory minimum. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.3.19 Wages (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members set salaries for workers according to CBA regulations where they exist or at regional average wages or at official minimum wages for similar occupations whichever is the highest. You specify wages for all employee functions and employment terms, such as piecework. | SPO requirement 3.3.19 (Core, Year 0) requires wages to be set at the level of the official minimum wage or higher, thereby directly meeting the legal requirement. |
| 4.1.4 The employer must provide protective equipment and training to workers carrying out high-risk activities. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.3.36 Provision of personal protective equipment (Core, Year 3)<br>You and your members provide and pay for personal protective equipment (PPE) for all workers who perform hazardous work. You make sure that the PPE is used and that replacement equipment is ordered and distributed when the existing equipment wears out.<br><br>3.3.34 Training on hazardous work (Core, Year 3)<br>You and your members provide training to workers who carry out hazardous work on the risks from this work to their health, to the environment, and on what to do in case of an accident. | SPO requirements 3.3.36 and 3.3.34 (Core, Year 3) require the provision and payment for PPE for all workers carrying out hazardous work, and the provision of training on the risks of such work and how to manage accidents, directly covering the employer's obligations regarding PPE and training for high-risk activities.<br>As an additional due diligence measure, given that SPO requirements 3.3.36 and 3.3.34 (Core, Year 3) are subject to audit from Year 3 onwards, it is recommended to verify compliance with applicable national regulations. |
| 4.1.5 For equal abilities and working conditions, there is no | Full | SPO Standard v2.10: | SPO requirement 3.3.1 (Core, Year 0) expressly prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race, |

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| discrimination between workers on the grounds of gender, race, religion, age or any other status. | | 3.3.1 No discrimination (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members do not discriminate or tolerate discrimination on the basis of race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, age, HIV/AIDS status, religion, political opinion, membership of unions or other workers' representative bodies, national extraction or social origin in recruitment, promotion, access to training, remuneration, allocation of work, termination of employment, retirement or other activities. | colour, gender, age, religion, social origin and other characteristics at all stages of the employment relationship, including recruitment, remuneration, promotion and termination of employment, with coverage equivalent to and, in some respects, broader than that provided by national legislation, as it includes additional characteristics such as sexual orientation and HIV/AIDS status. |
| 4.1.7 Workers are free to join a trade union of their choice and may not be penalized for doing so. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.3.13 Freedom to join a workers' organization (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members ensure that all workers are free to join a workers' organization of their own choosing, and that workers are free to participate in group negotiations regarding their working conditions. You do not deny these rights in practice. You have not opposed these rights within the past two years.<br><br>3.3.15 No discrimination against unionized workers (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members ensure that there is no discrimination against workers and their representatives for organizing, joining (or not) a workers' organization, or for participating in the legal activities of the workers' organization. | SPO requirements 3.3.13 and 3.3.15 (Core, Year 0) guarantee workers' freedom to join organizations of their choice and expressly prohibit any discrimination against workers for organizing or joining a trade union. |
| 4.1.6 The employer complies with the current social security regime, including the payment of the relevant contributions. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.3.27 Maternity leave, social security and other benefits (Dev, Year 6)<br>You and your members set maternity leave, social security provisions and non-mandatory benefits according to national laws or according to CBA regulations where they exist, or according to the agreement signed between the workers' organization and the employer, whichever is the most favourable for the worker. | SPO requirement 3.3.27 (Development, Year 6) requires social security benefits to be established in accordance with national legislation or the regulations most favourable to the worker.<br>As requirement SPO 3.3.27 is only auditable from Year 6 onwards, it is recommended, as an additional due diligence measure, to verify compliance with the social security regime and the corresponding contributions in accordance with applicable national regulations. |
| 4.2.1 The employer must grant a pregnant employee 18 weeks' maternity leave, grant the father | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.3.27 Maternity leave, social security and other benefits (Dev, Year 6) | SPO requirement 3.3.27 (Development, Year 6) refers to national legislation on maternity and paternity leave and requires the application of the |

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| two weeks' paternity leave as a general rule, subject to the applicable legal conditions, and pay both the leave allowance. | | You and your members set maternity leave, social security provisions and non-mandatory benefits according to national laws or according to CBA regulations where they exist, or according to the agreement signed between the workers' organization and the employer, whichever is the most favourable for the worker. | regulations most favourable to the employee.<br>As a due diligence measure, given that requirement SPO 3.3.27 is auditable from Year 6 onwards, it is recommended to verify compliance with the applicable national regulations. |
| 4.2.2 The employer takes measures to prevent, address and sanction workplace harassment and sexual harassment in the workplace, in accordance with current Colombian legislation. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.3.3 No abuse of any kind (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members do not engage in, support, or tolerate the use of corporal punishment, or mental or physical coercion, bullying, harassment verbal abuse or any abuse of any kind.<br><br>3.3.4 No tolerance of Gender Based Violence and other forms of violence (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members do not engage in, support, or tolerate behaviour, including gestures, language, and physical contact, that is violent and abusive including sexually abusive acts, intimidation, bullying or other forms of exploitation and abuse. | SPO requirements 3.3.3 and 3.3.4 (Core, Year 0) prohibit harassment, coercion and gender-based and sexual violence in the workplace. |
| 5. Human Rights | | | |
| 5.1.1 No persons under the age of 18 are employed in agricultural work, and those aged 15 and over are permitted to work subject to the conditions laid down by law regarding working hours, weekly hours and hazardous work. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.3.8 No children under 15 years employed (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members do not employ children below the age of 15 or under the age defined by local law, whichever is higher.<br><br>3.3.9 Work in the family (Core, Year 0)<br>Your members' children below 15 years of age are allowed to help your members on their farms under strict conditions: you ensure that they only work after school or during holidays, the work they do is appropriate for their age and physical condition, they do not work long hours and/or under dangerous or exploitative conditions and their parents or guardians supervise and guide them. | SPO requirements 3.3.8 and 3.3.10 (Core, Year 0) prohibit the employment of children under the age of 15 (or the age defined by local legislation if higher) and prohibit children under the age of 18 from performing hazardous work or the worst forms of child labour, directly covering the legal restrictions for these age groups. Requirement 3.3.9 permits family work by children under the age of 15 under strict conditions equivalent to those laid down by law, exclusively outside school hours, appropriate to their age and under parental supervision. As a due diligence measure, given that requirement SPO 3.3.11 (Core, Year 1) is auditable |

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| | | 3.3.10 No unconditional worst forms of child labour and hazardous work for children under 18 years (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members do not submit workers of less than 18 years of age to the unconditional worst forms of child labour or to any type of work which, by its nature or the circumstances under which it is carried out, is likely to jeopardize their health, safety, morals or their school attendance.<br><br>3.3.11 Remediation of child labour (Core, Year 1)<br>If in the past you or your members have employed children under 15 for any type of work, or children under 18 for dangerous and exploitative work, you ensure that those children do not enter or are not at risk of entering into even worse forms of labour including hazardous work, slave-like practices, recruitment into armed conflict, sex work, trafficking for labour purposes and/or illicit activities. | from Year 1 onwards, it is recommended to verify compliance with the applicable national regulations. |
| 5.2.1 No one is forced into or subjected to forced labour or practices that restrict freedom of employment. | Full | SPO Standard v2.10:<br><br>3.3.5 No forced labour (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members do not directly or indirectly engage in forced labour, including slave, bonded or involuntary prison labour. You explain this to all workers.<br>Guidance: Forced labour includes work for which a person has not offered themselves voluntarily and which they are compelled to perform under threat of a penalty. Examples include slavery, involuntary prison labour, forced recruitment, debt bondage, and human trafficking for labour and/or sexual exploitation.<br><br>3.3.6 NEW 2019** Remediation in case forced labour is identified (Core, Year 1)<br>If you have identified cases of forced adult labour in your organization, you and your members remediate to ensure prolonged safety and implement relevant policies and procedures to prevent vulnerable adults above the age of 18 years from being employed in abusive, exploitative and unacceptable work conditions as defined by ILO Conventions 29 and 105.<br><br>3.3.7 Freedom for spouses (Core, Year 0)<br>You and your members do not make the employment of a worker or an offer of housing conditional on the employment of their spouse. Spouses have the right to work elsewhere. | The SPO Standard establishes an explicit and comprehensive prohibition on forced labour in all its forms. Requirement 3.3.6 sets out remediation obligations where forced labour is identified. Requirement 3.3.7 prohibits making a worker's employment conditional on the employment of their spouse, thereby covering a specific form of restriction on freedom of employment. As an additional due diligence measure, given that SPO Requirement 3.3.6 (Core, Year 1) is auditable from Year 1 onwards, it is recommended that compliance with national legislation be verified. |

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| 6. Taxation, Anti-Corruption, Trade, and Customs | | | |
| 6.1.4 Buyers, processors or exporters of cocoa pay the parafiscal contributions and Stabilization Fund as defined by law. | No coverage | N/A | The standard does not set out any requirements regarding the payment of parafiscal contributions or specific sectoral fiscal instruments defined by national legislation. |
| 6.2.1 Exporters are responsible for paying customs duties and taxes as required by law. | No coverage | N/A | The standard does not set out any requirements regarding compliance with customs duties and taxes. Applicable customs obligations remain mandatory for exports, regardless of whether they are covered by the certification. |

## Note on Sources

The following public sources included in the analysis matrix were consulted in preparing this document:

European Forest Institute (EFI). Legality Due Diligence Tool for Colombian Cocoa under the EUDR, version 0.3. English version.

- Fairtrade International. Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa, version 27.09.2023_v2.14.
- Fairtrade International. Fairtrade Standard for Small-scale Producer Organizations, version 03.04.2019_v2.10.
- Fairtrade International. Explanatory Notes for the Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa.
- Fairtrade International. Explanatory documents for the Fairtrade Standard for Small-scale Producer Organizations.

Supplementary legislative source: Law 2114 of 2021, Article 2 (Article 236 of the Substantive Labour Code). https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=167967

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