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Technical Facility on Deforestation-Free Value Chains

Coverage by Fairtrade of EUDR-relevant legal requirements: Cocoa from Peru

Global Gateway
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Introduction

The table below presents an analysis of the coverage provided by the Fairtrade standard compared with the relevant legal requirements of the legal due diligence tool for cocoa produced in Perú. The analysis was carried out by the Technical Facility on Deforestation-free Value Chains, managed by the European Forest Institute (EFI), through a desk-based exercise involving a review of the certification scheme's publicly available documentation.

Fairtrade certification was selected due to Peru's importance as a source of certified cocoa for the international market, as it is the third-largest Fairtrade exporter in Latin America (~19,000 metric tonnes in 2023). It was also selected because of its close relationship with organic certification, as reflected in the fact that 43% of cocoa certificates in Peru cover more than one ISEAL scheme, which demonstrates the frequent coexistence of both standards in practice.

Fairtrade is a private fair trade certification scheme. Its standards (particularly those for small-scale producers and cocoa) set out the requirements that must be met by all stakeholders in fair trade supply chains, whether they are rural cooperatives, large farms or labour-intensive factories, as well as companies that buy and sell Fairtrade products.

The Fairtrade standard incorporates social, economic and environmental criteria. Following initial certification, producer organisations are inspected at least twice every three years. In addition to these regular follow-up audits, FLOCERT (the certification body responsible for the audits) carries out unannounced audits on a regular basis.

Explanatory Notes

The Fairtrade Standard, in its requirement SPO 1.1.6, sets out a clause on compliance with national legislation applicable to the issues that the Standard addresses in an operational and auditable manner. This clause applies throughout the table and is not repeated in each individual comment.

References contained solely in the Guidance section of a requirement do not trigger this clause, as the standard itself stipulates that the organisation will not be audited against the guidance.

Furthermore, where a Fairtrade requirement sets a lower standard than that provided for by the applicable national legislation, full coverage is considered to exist under requirement SPO 1.1.6. However, in such cases, a due diligence note is included recommending that compliance be specifically verified for those aspects where national legislation is more stringent than the Fairtrade requirement.

Finally, where a requirement is a Core or Development requirement but is only auditable from a subsequent year (Year 1, 3, 6) or is subject to phased introduction (New 2027), coverage is also classified as 'Complete', with a due diligence note recommending that

compliance with national regulations be verified until the requirement becomes fully applicable.

Scope and Limitations of the Comparative Tables

Certification schemes can provide useful information to support the due diligence required by the EUDR. However, certification does not replace operators' due diligence obligations. Operators must be able to justify why and how the information provided by a particular certification scheme contributes to compliance with the EUDR's requirements and assess whether it is sufficient and reliable, taking into account the specific characteristics and risks of their supply chains. To this end, the following elements, amongst others, should be considered:

Coverage of legal requirements: these tables analyse the extent to which the requirements of certain certification schemes cover the relevant legal requirements identified in the legal due diligence tool for cocoa produced in Peru. The assessment does not, in itself, imply that effective compliance with the legislation has been verified.

Robustness of the certification scheme: this aspect is not assessed in these tables. Operators should consider, amongst other factors, the scope of the certification, including the actors in the value chain and the products covered; the governance of the scheme and its internal procedures for review and updating; the mechanisms for the accreditation and supervision of certification bodies; the qualifications and independence of auditors; the methodology and frequency of audits; mechanisms for identifying, managing and addressing non-compliance; and measures designed to ensure impartiality and prevent 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 adequate mechanisms to prevent the mixing or substitution of certified products with non-certified products. These aspects must be assessed separately by the operator, taking into account the applicable chain-of-custody model and the specific characteristics of the supply chain.

Furthermore, the tables focus exclusively on compliance with the relevant legal requirements identified in the legal due diligence tool. They do not assess compliance with the requirement that products must be deforestation-free, which constitutes a separate obligation under the EUDR and which may also be fully or partially covered by certain certification schemes.

Consequently, the results of these tables do not constitute a general validation of the certification scheme, nor do they automatically allow the conclusion that certified products comply with the EUDR. The relevance and reliability of certification as supplementary information must be assessed on a case-by-case.

Certification Fairtrade	Commodity Cocoa	Country Peru	
Areas of Law	**Coverage**	**References**	**Comments**
1. Land-use Rights			
1.1. Individual land tenure is established through individual private ownership and/or possession (regular or irregular).	**Partial**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **1.1.7** NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0) 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. **4.2.2** NEW 2019** Defining membership and member information (Core, Year 0) 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. **Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:** **3.5.1** Farm Assessment (Core, Year 3) You collect household and farm data to assess the needs of members regarding sustainable farm improvements.	*SPO requirement 4.2.2 requires a member register including farm location and size, and SPO requirement 1.1.7 (Core, Year 0) requires that any conflicts over legal and legitimate rights to land and water use be resolved responsibly and transparently before certification is granted. These mechanisms provide indirect and reactive coverage but do not constitute proactive verification of the legality of land tenure.*
1.2. A farmer who is not the owner or possessor of the land may exercise rights of use through verbal or written contracts of lease, loan, assignment of use, or concession.	**Partial**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **1.1.7** NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0) 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. **Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:** **3.5.1** Farm Assessment (Core, Year 3)	*The Cacao requirement 3.5.1 collects information on land tenure, including sharecropping arrangements, as part of the farm assessment, but does not verify the legal validity of the right of use. SPO requirement 1.1.7 (Core, Year 0) requires that any conflicts over land and*

		You collect household and farm data to assess the needs of members regarding sustainable farm improvements.	*water rights be resolved responsibly and transparently before certification is granted. These mechanisms offer indirect and reactive coverage but do not constitute proactive verification of the contractual right to use the land.*
1.3. In rural communities, collective tenure is exercised through ownership or, in the case of forest land, through a concession title granted by the competent authority.	**Partial**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **1.1.7** NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0) 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. **Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:** **3.5.1** Farm Assessment (Core, Year 3) You collect household and farm data to assess the needs of members regarding sustainable farm improvements.	*SPO requirement 1.1.7 (Core, Year 0) requires that, where there are indications of conflict over legal and legitimate rights to land and water use, these are resolved responsibly and transparently before certification is granted, with the involvement of the legal authorities of the country. This mechanism is reactive and does not constitute a verification of the legality of collective tenure in peasant communities or of the enabling title required for forest land.*
1.4. A farmer producing on the land of peasant or native communities does so through agreements with the community.	**Partial**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **1.1.7** NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0) 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. **Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:** **3.5.**1 Farm Assessment (Core, Year 3) You collect household and farm data to assess the needs of members regarding sustainable farm improvements.	*The SPO requirement 1.1.7 requires that, where there are indications of a conflict over the legal and legitimate right to use the land, these be resolved responsibly and transparently before certification is granted, with the involvement of the country's legal authorities. Cocoa 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 the use right on collective lands.
2. Environmental Protection			
2.1. Agricultural or agroforestry activity carried out within a Natural Protected Area (ANP) takes place within an authorised zone, is subject to a Conservation Agreement, and is conducted in accordance with the ANP's Master Plan.	**Complete**	**Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:** **3.4.1** NEW JANUARY 2024 Protection of forests and ecosystems (Core, Year 0) 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. **3.4.2** NEW JANUARY 2024 Assessing and Monitoring Deforestation Risk (Core, Year 1) 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. **3.4.5** NEW JANUARY 2024 for Africa and Asia / NEW JANUARY 2027 for Latin America and the Caribbean Geolocation data (Core, Year 0) Geolocation data is available for 100% of your member and farm operator plots cultivating cocoa as GPS location points or GPS polygons.	*The Cacao 3.4.1 requirement (Core, Year 0) prohibits production in designated protected areas and buffer zones, and requires no deforestation or degradation of primary forests, covering the prohibition on agricultural activity in areas subject to special protection regimes.*
2.2. Agroforestry activity carried out on land classified as forest-suitable or protected land complies with the terms of the enabling title authorising agroforestry activities.	**None**	**N/A**	*The Fairtrade Standard establishes no requirement on compliance with the legal rules governing forest use or the enabling titles required for agroforestry activity on forest-suitable or protection land.*
2.3. The producer uses only authorised agrochemicals, following established good practices and technical procedures.	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.2.15** Choice of pesticides (Core, Year 0) 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). **3.2.16** Hazardous Materials List (Core, Year 0) 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 Fairtrade Red List materials and establishes that all synthetic substances must be officially registered and authorised for that crop.* *As additional due diligence, it is recommended to verify that the specific products used hold national authorisation, including*

			compliance with dosage, application and labelling conditions required by applicable national law.
2.4. The use of water for irrigation requires a licence or water-use permit under applicable national law.	**Partial**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **1.1.7** NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0) 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. **3.2.24** NEW 2019** Identification of sources of water (Core, Year 3) You list sources of water used for irrigating and processing Fairtrade crops.	*SPO requirement 3.2.24 (Core, Year 3) requires identification of water sources used for irrigation, but does not require verification that a licence or water-use permit has been obtained in accordance with national law.* *SPO requirement 1.1.7 (Core, Year 0) covers conflicts over water rights reactively.* *As additional due diligence, given that SPO requirement 3.2.24 is auditable from Year 3, it is recommended to verify compliance with applicable national law.*
2.5. Agricultural activity is not carried out in riparian buffer zone.	**None**	**N/A**	*The Fairtrade Standard contains no provisions on riparian buffer zones or minimum distance restrictions from watercourses.*

2.7. Producers properly manage solid waste generated in the production area in accordance with applicable legal obligations. Disused packaging and pesticides are disposed of in compliance with current regulations.	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.2.13** Use of hazardous materials containers (Core, Year 0) You and your members do not reuse pesticide and other hazardous chemical containers to store or transport food or water. **3.2.14** NEW 2019** Cleaning and storage of hazardous materials containers (Core, Year 3) 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. **3.2.38** Storage and disposal of hazardous waste (Core, Year 1) You ensure that your members keep their farms free of hazardous waste.	*SPO requirements 3.2.13 (Core, Year 0), 3.2.14 (Core, Year 3) and 3.2.38 (Core, Year 1) require the prohibition on reuse of pesticide containers, triple rinsing, perforation and safe storage of empty pesticide containers, and maintenance of farms free of hazardous waste, which necessarily implies the prior identification and classification of containers as hazardous waste.* *As additional due diligence, given that requirements 3.2.38 and 3.2.14 are auditable from Year 1 and Year 3 respectively, it is recommended to verify compliance with the classification and disposal requirements for solid waste under applicable national law.*
2.10. The conversion of privately owned land classified as suitable for clean or permanent cultivation is carried out within the timeframes and conditions established by the legal framework.	**None**	**N/A**	*The Fairtrade Standard contains no provisions on the conversion of privately owned land classified as suitable for row-crop (clean-tilled) or permanent cultivation.*
2.11. The conversion of public domain land classified as suitable for clean or permanent cultivation is carried out within the timeframes and conditions established by the legal framework.	**None**	**N/A**	*The Fairtrade Standard does not contain any provisions on the conversion of public domain land classified as suitable for clean or permanent cultivation.*

2.12. Agricultural activity is carried out with an approved Environmental Management Instrument where required by law.	**None**	**N/A**	*The Fairtrade Standard does not require an approved environmental management instrument and does not refer to any system of environmental impact assessment.*
2.13. Agricultural activity does not contravene the protection of threatened species or the conservation of biodiversity	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.2.36** Raising awareness about rare or threatened species (Dev, Year 3) You raise awareness among your members so that no collecting or hunting of rare or threatened species takes place. **3.2.30** Conservation of protected areas (Core, Year 0) Your members avoid negative impacts on protected areas and in areas with high conservation value within or outside the farm or production areas. **3.2.33** NEW 2019* Enhancing biodiversity (Dev, Year 6) You and your members take measures to protect and enhance biodiversity. **Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:** **3.4.1** NEW JANUARY 2024 Protection of forests and ecosystems (Core, Year 0) 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.	*SPO requirements 3.2.30 (Core, Year 0) and Cacao 3.4.1 (Core, Year 0) require avoiding negative impacts on protected areas and High Conservation Value areas and prohibit deforestation of natural ecosystems, covering the obligation to protect threatened species and conserve biodiversity.* *As additional due diligence, given that SPO requirement 3.2.36 (Development, Year 3) on awareness-raising about rare and threatened species is auditable from Year 3, it is recommended to verify compliance with applicable national law.*
3. Third-Party Rights			
3.1. Agricultural activity respects the protection of cultural heritage and is carried out in a way that preserves archaeological, historical, and religious sites.	**Partial**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **1.1.7** NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0) 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 (Core, Year 0) requires that conflicts over legal and legitimate rights to land and water use be resolved responsibly and transparently before certification is granted. As the cultural and historical heritage of indigenous communities is tied to specific territories, this*

			mechanism provides indirect and reactive coverage. *However, the standard establishes no operative requirement to identify, protect or avoid impacts on sites or resources of cultural, archaeological or historical importance.*
3.3. Where agricultural activity requires an Environmental Management Instrument (see 2.12), this must be accessible and publicly available.	**None**	**N/A**	*The Fairtrade Standard does not require an environmental management instrument and therefore contains no provisions on its accessibility or public availability.*
3.4. Where agricultural activity causes environmental harm or damage, the producer must demonstrate that compensation, indemnification or restoration measures have been taken.	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **1.1.7** NEW 2019* Land and water rights (Core, Year 0) 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." **Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:** **3.2.4** Grievance Mechanism (Core, Year 1 – NEW JULY 2023 for Africa and Asia / NEW JULY 2024 for Latin America and the Caribbean) Applies to: SPOs 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. The procedure: - Is accessible in local languages and supports both written and verbal complaints. - Respects anonymity and protects people who file complaints from retaliation, threats or harm. - Abides by national laws and, when relevant, reports human rights violations to relevant national agencies. - Ensures decisions are taken by a trained, diverse, and impartial committee and follow up actions are made and implemented in a timely manner. You seek to raise awareness about your grievance procedure among all stakeholders.	*The Cocoa requirement 3.2.4 (Core, Year 1) requires the organization to have an inclusive and accessible complaints procedure for environmental damage or harm, under which an impartial committee makes decisions and ensures that follow-up actions are carried out and implemented in a timely manner — implying the effective implementation of corrective or remedial measures in response to claims, not merely the existence of a complaints channel.* *SPO requirement 1.1.7 (Core, Year 0) complements this coverage by requiring that existing disputes over land and water rights be resolved responsibly and*

			transparently through a legal process involving the country's authorities. *As additional due diligence, since Cocoa requirement 3.2.4 is only auditable from Year 1 onward, it is recommended to verify its implementation against applicable national law in the interim.*
4. Labour Rights			
4.1. Workers employed on the plot perform their work under an open-ended or modal employment contract (seasonal or intermittent), in accordance with the conditions established by law.	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.3.24** Employment contracts (Core, Year 1) 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 a format and language they understand.	*SPO requirement 3.3.24 (Core, Year 1) requires that all permanent workers hold a legally binding employment contract and are informed of their rights and obligations, wages and working hours. The standard expressly accepts verbal contracts where permitted by national law.* *As additional due diligence, given that SPO requirement 3.3.24 is only auditable from Year 1, it is recommended to verify compliance with this obligation.*
4.2. Workers do not exceed the maximum working hours established by law.	**Partial**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.3.1** No discrimination (Core, Year 0) 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. **3.3.5** No forced labour (Core, Year 0) 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.	*The references to working hours and rest periods in OPP requirements 3.3.1 and 3.3.5 appear only in the guidance, and do not constitute substantive obligations.* *SPO requirement 3.3.20 mentions the normal working day only in the context of piece-rate pay. No requirement establishes*

		3.3.20 Production, quotas and piecework (Core, Year 0) 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.	*a maximum working day or the payment of overtime or Sunday work.*
4.3. Workers' wages must not be below the minimum wage established by law.	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.3.19** Wages (Core, Year 0) 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 above, directly covering the obligation to pay at least the legal minimum wage.*
4.4. Agricultural workers have access to health services and the employer must provide them with life insurance.	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.3.27** Maternity leave, social security and other benefits (Dev, Year 6) 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) refers to national legislation to set social security benefits, applying whichever provision is most favourable to the worker.* *As national law requires the employer to provide life insurance, this obligation is covered by the express reference to the more favourable national law.* *As additional due diligence, given that SPO requirement 3.3.27 is auditable from Year 6, it is recommended to verify compliance with applicable national law.*
4.5. The employer is responsible for the health and safety of their employees and for ensuring that the working environment and conditions are adequate.	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.3.36** Provision of personal protective equipment (Core, Year 3) 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. **3.3.34** Training on hazardous work (Core, Year 3) 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 funding of personal protective equipment for all workers carrying out hazardous tasks and the provision of training on the risks of such work, directly covering the employer's responsibility for health and safety at work.*

			As additional due diligence, given that these requirements are only auditable from Year 3, it is recommended to verify compliance with these obligations.
4.6 For equal capabilities and working conditions, there must be no discrimination between workers on grounds of gender, race, religion, nationality or age.	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.3.1** No discrimination (Core, Year 0) 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.	*SPO requirement 3.3.1 (Core, Year 0) prohibits discrimination on grounds of race, colour, gender, age, religion, political opinion, national origin or social origin, directly covering the prohibition of employment discrimination on the grounds set out in the legal requirement.*
4.7. The employer must grant the pregnant worker 98 days of pre- and post-natal leave and the father 10 days (in both cases extendable for special circumstances).	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.3.27** Maternity leave, social security and other benefits (Dev, Year 6) 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) refers to national legislation for maternity and paternity leave and requires application of whichever provision is most favourable to the worker.* *As additional due diligence, given that SPO requirement 3.3.27 is only auditable from Year 6, it is recommended to verify compliance with the statutory duration of pre- and post-natal leave and paternity leave under applicable national law.*
5. Human Rights			

5.2. Workers under the age of 18 must not be employed in agricultural activity.	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.3.8** No children under 15 years employed (Core, Year 0) You and your members do not employ children below the age of 15 or under the age defined by local law, whichever is higher. **3.3.10** No unconditional worst forms of child labour and hazardous work for children under 18 years (Core, Year 0) 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.	*SPO requirement 3.3.8 (Core, Year 0) prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age or under the age defined by local legislation, whichever is higher, and SPO requirement 3.3.10 (Core, Year 0) prohibits subjecting workers under 18 to the worst forms of child labour or hazardous work, covering the prohibition on employing minors under 18 in agricultural activity.*
5.3. Agricultural workers may resign freely, with written notice at least 30 days before termination. In the case of service contracts, the terms of the contract apply.	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.3.5** No forced labour (Core, Year 0) 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. **3.3.6** NEW 2019** Remediation in case forced labour is identified (Core, Year 1) If you have identified cases of forced adult labour in your organization (see requirement 3.1.2), 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.	*SPO criterion 3.3.5 (Core, Year 0) prohibits forced labour in all its forms, guaranteeing workers' freedom to terminate their employment relationship voluntarily, which covers the right to resign freely.* *The standard does not, however, address the specific criterion for written notice or severance pay for years of service established by national law.*

5.4. Agricultural workers must not be subjected to forced or compulsory labour.	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.3.5** No forced labour (Core, Year 0) 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. **3.3.6** NEW 2019** Remediation in case forced labour is identified (Core, Year 1) If you have identified cases of forced adult labour in your organization (see requirement 3.1.2), 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.	*SPO criterion 3.3.5 (Core, Year 0) prohibits all forms of slavery, servitude or forced or compulsory labour, directly covering the prohibition on subjecting agricultural workers to forced labour.*
5.5. The employer must prohibit all forms of sexual harassment in the workplace, guarantee effective protection to victims, and act with due diligence.	**Complete**	**SPO Standard v.210:** **3.3.3** No abuse of any kind (Core, Year 0) 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. **3.3.4** No tolerance of Gender Based Violence and other forms of violence (Core, Year 0) 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 criteria 3.3.3 and 3.3.4 (Core, Year 0) prohibit harassment, coercion and gender-based and sexual violence in the workplace, directly covering the employer's obligation to prohibit sexual harassment and guarantee effective protection to victims.*
7. Tax, Customs, Trade and Corruption.			
7.1. The exporter complies with the payment of taxes on property, value added, corporate income, exports, as well as royalties and tariffs, and any other obligations established by law, as applicable to its tax regime and income level.	**None**	**N/A**	*The Fairtrade Standard does not establish any requirement on compliance with tax or fiscal obligations.*

7.2. The exporter complies with all customs formalities, including applicable legal, sanitary, phytosanitary, environmental, safety or quality control requirements for the type of goods concerned.	**None**	**N/A**	*The standard does not contain any provisions on compliance with customs formalities.*
7.3. Supply-Chain actors must not engage in corrupt practices, fraud or conflicts of interest, and act with transparency and integrity.	**Partial**	**Fairtrade Standard for SPO v.210:** **1.1.8** Trading with integrity (Core, Year 0) There are no indications that you or your members take actions to evade the Standard. **Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa v2.14:** **1.1.2** Entry requirement for exporters (Core, Year 0) There is no indication that you have engaged in or contributed to illegal activities or unfair trading practices or have done business with organizations involved in such activities or practices.	*The standard prohibits dishonest practices that evade the Standard, including the fraudulent sale of uncertified products as Fairtrade, the falsification of member records and double selling of volumes, and extends this prohibition to exporters with respect to illegal activities or unfair trading practices. However, it does not contain criteria on corrupt practices. Fraud is not the same as corruption.*

Notes about the sources

This document was prepared using the most recent available versions of the reference materials consulted. All links were verified and accessed on August 21, 2026, ensuring that the analysis is based on up-to-date information published by Fairtrade International.

- Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa- Version: 27.09.2023_v2.14 – Link: https://www.fairtrade.net/content/dam/fairtrade/fairtrade-international/standards-spo-cocoa/Cocoa_SPO_SP.pdf

- Fairtrade Standards for SPO - Version: 03.04.2019_v2.10 - Link: https://www.fairtrade.net/content/dam/fairtrade/fairtrade-international/standards/small-scale-producer/SPO_EN.pdf

- Explanatory Notes: Fairtrade Standards for Cocoa Link: https://www.fairtrade.net/content/dam/fairtrade/fairtrade-international/standards-spo-cocoa/Cocoa-Explanatory-Note_EN.pdf

- Explanatory Notes: Fairtrade Standards for SPO - Link: https://www.fairtrade.net/content/dam/fairtrade/fairtrade-international/standards/small-scale-producer/2020.10.08_SPO_Expl_Doc.pdf

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