
BONSUCRO PRODUCTION STANDARD FOR SMALLHOLDER FARMERS

Version 1.0





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About this Document

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English is the official language of Bonsucro. Bonsucro does not assume any liability for errors or misunderstandings introduced when this document is translated into other languages. It is your responsibility to ensure you are using the current version of the Bonsucro Production Standard for Smallholder Farmers. The current version is maintained on the Bonsucro website.

Update and publication dates and timelines for revision: Reviewed at least every five years. The next review is scheduled for June 2023.

Bonsucro encourages its stakeholders to share their views regarding the Standards and certification system. Any comments on this document can be submitted to info@bonsucro.com and via the Bonsucro website: www.bonsucro.com.

ISEAL Alliance



Bonsucro is a full member of the [ISEAL Alliance](https://www.isealalliance.org/) and conducts the process of standards revision in accordance with the ISEAL Standard Setting Code with input from membership, global stakeholders, the Smallholder Steering Committee, and the Bonsucro Technical Advisory Board.

About Bonsucro

Bonsucro is an organisation which believes in the power of sugarcane. In fact, we think it can play a valuable role in solving many of the 21st century’s problems.

Bonsucro’s **vision** is a sugarcane sector with thriving, sustainable producer communities and resilient, assured supply chains.

Our **mission** is to ensure that responsible sugarcane production creates lasting value for the people, communities, businesses, economies and eco-systems in all cane-growing origins.

Bonsucro’s **strategy** builds a platform to accelerate change for the largest agricultural commodity in the world – sugarcane.

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INTRODUCTION

Objective of the Bonsucro Production Standard for Smallholder Farmers

Smallholder farmers are the crucial foundation of many sugarcane supply chains around the world. To date, the participation of smallholders in the Bonsucro certification process has been limited. Considering the beneficial impact of sustainability for smallholder farmers and their dependent supply chains, Bonsucro embarked on a review of the Bonsucro Production Standard in the smallholder context.

Ultimately, this Standard has been designed to support the uptake of the Bonsucro Principles and Criteria for sustainable sugarcane farming.

This document adapts the set of principles, criteria and indicators of the Bonsucro Production Standard - which defines sustainable performance of sugarcane producers and processors - for the smallholder farmer context. The Bonsucro Production Standard for Smallholder Farmers covers environmental, social, and economic sustainability with performance-based indicators, specifically designed for application to sugarcane production.

How it relates to the Production Standard

From the very beginning of the development process, the review of the Bonsucro Production Standard for the smallholder context was not intended as a reduction of the Standard. There are non-core indicators that have been removed, but the scope of the core indicators has remained the same, ensuring Bonsucro certified farms mean, for example, compliance with ILO conventions, no use of banned agrochemicals, and environmental and health and safety plans are in action. However, there are new requirements added in Principle 7 that are specific for smallholder farmers.

Audience & Using this Document

The document is aimed at sugarcane producers who wish to achieve certification, Bonsucro Licensed Certification Bodies conducting audits, and the wider audience of the sugarcane sector.

This document shall be read in conjunction with the Bonsucro Calculator for Smallholder Farmers and Farm Diary.

Acknowledgements

Bonsucro would like to sincerely thank the individuals and organisations that participated in this development from original ideation to finalising text. This multi-stakeholder process has reached global membership and represents a significant step for Bonsucro, with the aim of effective engagement of smallholder farmers in sustainable sugarcane production.

The Standard and Calculator are the result of extensive member input, and would not have been possible to develop without these solutions, including Bonsucro Technical Week participants, members and stakeholders that submitted comments and participated in webinars/regional calls, and especially the Smallholder Steering Committee and pilot participants.

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Smallholder Steering Committee

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Pilot Participants

- Thai Roong Ruang Sugar Group (TRR) Saraburi mill and supplying farmers (Thailand)
- Baramati Agro mill and supplying farmers (India)
- Consorcio Azucarero de Empresas Industriales (CAEI) Cristobal Colon mill and supplying farmers (Dominican Republic)

History of the Document

In March 2017, the Board of Bonsucro approved the development of the Bonsucro Production Standard for Smallholder Farmers. The review was launched and included open webinars, one-to-one discussions with members, review sessions at Bonsucro Technical Week in India, Mexico, Thailand, Swaziland and Colombia. The review consisted of testing suitability concerns that have been raised in the secretariat's updates ticketing and feedback from farms and mills working with the smallholder standard. The Smallholder Steering Committee was formed in September 2017, at the finalisation of the review period. September to December were spent writing the Standard and creating the Calculator/Farm Diary with input from the Smallholder Steering Committee and feedback received during the review.

Public consultation on the first draft was held for 60 days from 15th December to 15th February; 108 comments were received from 57 participants. The draft was revised and released for a second, 30-day public consultation on 9th April, where feedback from the pilots and comments were received.

Three pilots significantly contributed to the development of the documents and to increase feedback participation from smallholder farmers. The pilots were held at Thai Roong Ruang Sugar Group (TRR) Saraburi mill in Thailand, Baramati Agro in India, and Consorcio Azucarero de Empresas Industriales (CAEI) Cristobal Colon mill in Dominican Republic. The drafts were approved by the Smallholder Steering Committee for release. The Bonsucro Technical Advisory Board approved the final draft on 31st May 2018. The Bonsucro Board of Directors approved the document on 6 June 2018.

You can find more information, including presentations made at each development stage of the standard and meeting minutes, on the [Standards Development page](#) on the Bonsucro website.

Referenced/Related Publications

- ISEAL Code of Good Practice for Setting Social and Environmental Standards
- Bonsucro Certification Protocol
- Bonsucro Chain of Custody Standard
- Guidance for the Bonsucro Chain of Custody Standard
- ISEAL Common Requirements for the Certification Producer Groups, 2008

Applicability and Requirements for Certification

- Meet all core requirements.
- Meet at least 80% of core + non-core indicators. Create an action plan for the remaining non-core indicators to identify areas of continuous improvements (these do not have to be closed by the following audit), as self-assessed in the Bonsucro Calculator for Smallholder Farmer Groups.
- The group and sample of farms shall be audited by a third-party, Bonsucro licensed certification body. Requirements further outlined in the [Bonsucro Certification Protocol](#).

Definition of Smallholder Farmers: Who can use the Standard?

The Bonsucro Production Standard for Smallholder Farmers is applicable for groups of smallholder farmers who meet the following criteria:

- Smallholder farmers shall each manage less than 25 hectares of land under sugarcane. The land can be in separate plots, but the entire area of cane managed by the farmer shall be included, unless the cane is supplied to a different mill. The smallholder farmer shall be the decision maker on the majority of sugarcane farming activities and owner of the sugarcane crop prior to sale. The smallholder farmer can share services (e.g. cane cutting/harvesting and input management) with others that supply the mill or association.
- In exceptions; where farmers exceed 25 hectares, the group manager can apply to the certification body (prior to the audit) to include farms larger than 25 hectares, using the following guidance:
 1. Average size of all farmers in the unit of certification does not exceed 25 hectares
 2. The unit of certification would otherwise split an existing group (for example, association or cooperative) and would have the unintended consequence of introducing different system requirements within one group
 3. The farmers in the proposed unit of certification have similar production systems (e.g. similar number of permanent/temporary labour and level of mechanisation)

PRINCIPLES, CRITERIA & INDICATORS

PRINCIPLE 1 – Obey the Law

CRITERION	INDICATOR	REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLIANCE	CORE INDICATOR	NOTES
1.1 To comply with applicable laws	1.1.1 Compliance with the law	Yes	✓	<p>Relevant legislation refers to laws (including ratified and integrated international conventions), in line with the scope of application of the Bonsucro Production Standard. The stricter regulation should prevail unless otherwise specified. The group shall be responsible for confirming legal compliance of individual farms.</p> <p>This includes laws on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental: waste, pollution & environmental protection, nature conservation, water extraction, energy, soil protection • Social: labour conditions, social wellbeing, health and safety • Production: agricultural production practices, transportation, land conversion to cane (if legally required, environmental and social impact assessment)
1.2 To demonstrate clear title to land and water in accordance with national practice and law	1.2.1 The right to use land and water can be demonstrated	Yes	✓	<p>Land rights: Those rights can be related either to documented legal ownership, lease of the land or through customary rights. Legal ownership shall be the official title in the country or equivalent (e.g. document issued by notary, government agency or other). Lease or non-contractual right to use of the land can be of the form of a lease contract or other legally recognised document. Land use includes farming, building storage and production facilities. When land rights have been relinquished to the benefit of the operator, the operator shall demonstrate the decision was taken by Free Prior Informed Consent and negotiated.</p> <p>Water rights: Rights to water refers to the right to extract water, including cap on quantity extracted (either surface or underground water). Customary rights can be evidenced by documentation or by a local statutory or customary body.</p> <p>In some countries, right to land use, management and ownership are governed by customary law (set of usually unwritten rules recognised or not under national law). Customary land tenure systems vary significantly across communities (e.g. collective ownership, traditional land distribution by tribal chieftain). Guidance for customary rights is provided in ILO Conventions 169 and 117.</p> <p>In the absence of ability to demonstrate legal demonstration, the farmer or group shall confirm that there is no contestation of land or water rights. If conflicts arise, a negotiated resolution shall be sought based on Free Prior Informed Consent (see also Criterion on participation and Criterion on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment 5.7).</p>

PRINCIPLE 2 – Respect Human Rights and Labour Standards

CRITERION	INDICATOR	REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLIANCE	CORE INDICATOR	NOTES
2.1 To comply with ILO labour conventions governing child labour, forced labour, discrimination and freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining	2.1.1 Respect minimum age of workers and of children on smallholder farms	18 for hazardous work	✓	<p>Applies to all workers (including family labour and waged workers) on the premises of farms included in the unit of certification.</p> <p>Definition of child labour based on Convention 138 and 182. The minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardise the health, safety or morals of young persons shall not be less than 18 years. Work by children on family small holdings is only acceptable under adult supervision and when work does not interfere with the child's schooling and does not put at risk his or her health. Note that special conditions set by ILO Convention C138 might apply.</p> <p>If there is a risk of child labour, the farmer or group managers shall implement a system to check worker's ages. This is applicable to all children including contracted workers, migrant labour and family members.</p>
		15 for non-hazardous work		
		13 for light family farm work on family and small-scale farms		
		Or		
		Minimum ages specified by law or country's adoption of ILO C138		<p>Family and small-scale farms are entities where only direct family members work and which do not regularly hire workers.</p> <p>In the case of family and small-scale farms where children work, the farm owner or group manager shall ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only children above the age set by the conventions work; • The children are under adult supervision; • The children do not perform any hazardous work; • The work does not interfere with child's schooling; • The work does not put the children's health at risk.
		The higher age applies per category (hazardous/non-hazardous, family farm).		<p>In sugarcane farming, examples of hazardous work include at least cane burning, agrochemical application, harvesting, operation of machinery and long hours in sunlight.</p>

CRITERION	INDICATOR	REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLIANCE	CORE INDICATOR	NOTES
	2.1.2 Absence of Forced or Compulsory Labour	Yes	✓	<p>Applies to all workers (including family labour and waged workers) on the premises of farms included in the unit of certification.</p> <p>Every worker shall be “free to move”. Ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employment is entirely voluntary; • The employees are free to leave; • The workers are “free to move”; • There is no retention of identification documents and; • There is no lodging of deposits; • Prison labour is not used; • There is no financial coercion, for example, recruitment fees (unless allowed by national law), unfair employment loan or credit, unfair purchasing schemes, delays in wage payment such that wage arrears accumulate, deception in the calculation and payment of wages (including unfair wage deductions), wage payments in the form of vouchers, coupons or promissory notes, payment “in-kind” in the form of goods or services that create a dependency on the employer, including absence of total payment of wage “in-kind” without cash and only if authorised by national law, regulation or collective agreement; • The purpose of any security guards posted is for normal security reasons but not to control the workforce. <p>Forced or compulsory labour as defined per ILO Convention 29 and ILO Convention 105. If there is a risk of forced or compulsory labour, the farm owner or group managers shall implement a system to verify there is no forced labour among permanent and temporary workers.</p>
	2.1.3 Absence of Discrimination	Yes	✓	<p>Applies to all workers (including family labour and waged workers) on the premises of farms included in the unit of certification.</p> <p>Discrimination includes any distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment as defined by ILO C111, for example exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin.</p> <p>Special care shall be taken on the treatment of vulnerable groups subject to discrimination such as female workers, migrant workers or contracted workers, underrepresented ethnic or social groups, union representatives, union members or non-unionised workers.</p>

CRITERION	INDICATOR	REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLIANCE	CORE INDICATOR	NOTES
	2.1.4 Respect the right of workers to form and join trade unions and/ or to bargain collectively	Yes	✓	<p>Applies to all permanent workers on the premises of farms included in the unit of certification, either hired by individual farmers or as a shared service of the group or mill.</p> <p>The operator shall respect such rights and shall not interfere with workers' own efforts to set up representational mechanisms in accordance with the law.</p> <p>If the farmers are using any shared services (for example cane cutting), the rights of the workers shall be respected.</p> <p>ILO Conventions C 98 and C87 form the basis for this indicator. Workers shall be able to choose how they want to organise; to express their issues and to collectively negotiate solutions.</p> <p>In the case where the site of employment is very small (<30 people) and there may not be a committee, the operator shall ensure access to management and the effectiveness of the system implemented. The operator shall also allow workers (farmers and workers in the farms) to join external trade unions.</p>
2.2 To provide a safe and healthy working environment in work place operations	2.2.1 Work related injuries are recorded	Yes	–	Work related injuries affecting the smallholder farmer and workers (including farmer, family labour and waged workers) shall be recorded. These injuries shall be considered in the group's health and safety plan (indicator 2.2.2).
	2.2.2. Main health and safety risks are assessed and measures for mitigation of risk are implemented	Yes	✓	<p>The group manager shall design and implement measures to ensure that risks are eliminated, prevented or adequately mitigated. Applies to all workers on the premises of farms included in the unit of certification. Assessment shall be in agreement with national laws if existing. If not, the recommendations ILO Convention 184 provide guidance for the list of key potential areas of risks to assess. Risk = probability of exposure to a hazard x gravity of exposure to workers. The plan shall be documented, implemented, maintained and reviewed when necessary but at least every year. The plan shall include identification of hazards and analyse or evaluate the risks associated in terms of health and safety, and measures to ensure that risks are eliminated, prevented or adequately mitigated. It is the responsibility of the group to create the plan and both the group and farmers to implement.</p>
	2.2.3 Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) used	Yes	–	<p>Applies to all workers (including farmer, family labour and waged workers) on the premises of farms included in the unit of certification. PPE shall be used by workers regardless of contractual status and provided free of charge. This includes farm owner and family. To be compliant, PPE shall be used during high-risk activities (for example, cane cutting, agrochemical application, sun exposure). Farmer, family labour and waged workers shall be trained in the use of PPE and it shall provide effective protection against the hazard it intends to protect against and be adequate given the working environment.</p>

CRITERION	INDICATOR	REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLIANCE	CORE INDICATOR	NOTES
	2.2.4 Percentage of farmers and workers briefed/trained for health and safety at start and at least every year	100%	–	Applies to all workers (including farmer, family labour and waged workers) on the premises of farms included in the unit of certification. The workers shall have basic instruction on health and safety before commencing their tasks and shall be renewed annually. Training can be in the form of a briefing, and may be carried out as a training of trainers, where the farmer is responsible for briefing family labour and waged workers. All workers (including migrant, seasonal and other contract labour) shall receive a briefing on health and safety measures related to their work type or location.
	2.2.5 All workers present on the farm have access to drinking water in sufficient quantity	Yes	✓	Applies to all workers (including farmer, family labour, and waged workers) on the premises of farms included in the unit of certification. A safe source of drinking water shall be accessible to all workers at any time during work time. The group manager shall assess what sufficient quantity means in the local conditions and shall ensure access to safe and sufficient drinking water (especially under high temperature conditions). If water is provided by local households, it shall be provided to workers under the same conditions as consumed by the households.
	2.2.6 All workers present on the field have access to first aid and provision for emergency response	Yes	✓	Applies to all workers (including farmer, family labour and waged workers) on the premises of farms included in the unit of certification. First aid boxes are available and checked (for example, in the house, placed in transport vehicles in the case of remote work or in main workers camp if nearby), and dedicated personnel is trained to use them. There is a procedure in place to act in case of serious injury or illness and measures are ready for injured or ill persons to see professional doctors or reach local hospital or clinics.
2.3 To provide employees (including migrant, seasonal and other contract labour) with at least the applicable minimum wage	2.3.1 Ratio of lowest entry level wage including benefits to minimum wage and benefits required by law	≥1 \$/\$	✓	Applies to all waged workers on the premises of the farms included in the unit of certification. Minimum wage as defined by legal requirement. In the absence of this, ILO C131 can serve as a basis for the definition. Workers paid at piece-rate shall receive the required minimum wage within working the number of normal legal hours of work. All benefits shall be paid. Pay slips and records shall be provided where feasible. Payment of wage shall be in line with ILO 95 and 110. In absence of records, wages may be demonstrated through interview.
	2.3.2 Maximum number of hours worked (normal and overtime)	Less than legal maximum Or 60 Hrs/week	–	Applies to all workers (including farmer, family members and waged workers) on the premises of the farms included in the unit of certification. The group shall ensure that workers do not work more hours than the level required by legislation (including overtime). If there is no legal requirement framing maximum hours of work, maximum hours worked shall not exceed 60 hours per week. In absence of records, hours worked may be demonstrated through interview.

CRITERION	INDICATOR	REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLIANCE	CORE INDICATOR	NOTES
2.4 To provide clear, equitable and comprehensive contracts	2.4.1 Existence of a contract or equivalent document	Yes	✓	Applies to all waged workers on the premises of the farms included in the unit of certification. All workers to be provided with a contract or equivalent document (e.g. national working card), and be explained their rights and obligations. The contract shall be compliant with local legislation. Whether or not specified by the law the contract shall include at least the following elements: hours of work, overtime payment, notice, rest periods, holidays, wages, mode of payment, and if legal, any deductions that will be made. Where written contracts are not required by law, the operator shall ensure employees understand and agree with the terms of the verbal contracts. This indicator only applies if there is presence of waged workers (either by the individual farm or as a shared service of the group or mill) and applies to any contractual status (includes temporary, direct, and contacted labour).

PRINCIPLE 3 - Manage input, production and processing efficiencies to enhance sustainability

CRITERION	INDICATOR	REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLIANCE	CORE INDICATOR	NOTES
3.1 To monitor production and process efficiency; to measure the impacts of production and processing so that improvements are made over time	3.1.2 Yield of production	Depending on climatic zone Tc/ha	—	Climatic zones are determined according to the GPS coordinates of the mill where the majority of farmers supply to or a location with the boundaries of the unit of certification. For this, the operator shall visit http://bonsucro.com/site/production-standard/climatic-zones/ , identify the correct zone and relevant production requirements where the zone is identified based on its location and note the yield for rainfed cane and irrigated cane. A sample of farms can be used to demonstrate compliance with this indicator for the group following sampling defined in indicator 7.1.2.

PRINCIPLE 4 - Actively manage biodiversity and ecosystem services

CRITERION	INDICATOR	REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLIANCE	CORE INDICATOR	NOTES
4.1 To assess impacts of sugarcane enterprises on biodiversity and ecosystems services	4.1.2 Percentage of areas defined internationally or nationally as legally protected or classified as of High Conservation Value (HCV) planted to sugarcane five years prior to the date of inclusion in the unit of certification	0 %	✓	<p>To prevent the cultivation of sugarcane on areas of critical conservation value (including HCV categories 1–6) or area legally protected. International definitions of HCVs to take precedence over national where both exist. In the absence of HCV maps or databases, credible documentary evidence shall be provided to demonstrate that no HCV have been converted in the five years prior to initial certification.</p> <p>It is the responsibility of the group to be aware of land use changes within the unit of certification. The group should create a map of all farms using best available technology and identify high risk areas of high conservation value (for example, farms that border a protected area or are within a high biodiversity hotspot).</p> <p>The six HCVs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCV1. Species diversity: Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels; • HCV2. Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics: Large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance; • HCV3. Ecosystems and habitats: Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia; • HCV4. Ecosystem services: Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes; • HCV5. Community needs: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or indigenous peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples; • HCV6. Cultural values: Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or indigenous peoples.

CRITERION	INDICATOR	REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLIANCE	CORE INDICATOR	NOTES
	4.1.3 The key environmental issues are covered by an appropriate and implemented environmental impact and management plan (EIMP)	Topics covered in the plan include: impact on soil, impact on water, use of Integrated Pest Management, use of artificial fertilisers and cane burning	✓	<p>The EIMP addresses key environmental issues: impact on soil, impact on water, use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), use of artificial fertilisers and cane burning. The plan shall be developed by the group and implemented in the farms.</p> <p>The farm group shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the natural resources on which its operation relies and the impacts of its activities on them; Propose actions (preventive and corrective) to mitigate the identified impacts and to manage or enhance the natural resources and as a minimum maintain compliance with local legislation; Set measurable objectives; Implement the actions; Monitor progress against the objectives; and Act accordingly. <p>The plan shall include identifying the impact of cane production on the included topics, propose actions (preventive and corrective) to mitigate the identified impacts and to manage or enhance the natural resources, set measurable objectives, implement the actions, monitor progress against the objects, and act accordingly.</p>
	4.1.4 Application of fertiliser is according to recommendation	Application < 5% above recommendation	–	<p>Fertiliser should be applied according to soil or leaf analysis (N and P content). Sample procedure and analytical procedures for the determination of recommendation shall be according to local industry recognised best practices, ideally supported by scientific publication.</p> <p>Ratio is calculated of fertilizer N and P applied (expressed in equivalent phosphate) to fertilizer N and P recommended by soil or leaf analysis (expressed in equivalent phosphate).</p> <p>The objective is to optimise usage of fertiliser N and P for economic and environmental sustainability. A sample of farmers shall be used to demonstrate compliance with this indicator following sampling defined in indicator 7.1.2. The group shall ensure that at least one sample analysis is carried out for each dominant soil type.</p>
	4.1.5 Agro-chemicals applied per hectare per year	<5 kg active ingredient/ ha/y	✓	<p>To minimise air, soil and water contamination. Quantities of active ingredients of pesticides (insecticide, fungicides, nematicides) and herbicides applied. Only use products registered for use and at registered rates as defined by local legislation. A sample of farmers shall be used to demonstrate compliance with this indicator following sampling defined in indicator 7.1.2.</p>
	4.1.6 Banned agro-chemicals applied per hectare per year	0 kg active ingredient/ ha/y	✓	<p>Quantities of active ingredients of agro-chemicals listed in the Annex A of Stockholm and Annex 3 of Rotterdam conventions, Annexes A, B, C and E of Montreal protocol and WHO list Ia and Ib (see Annex 2).</p>

PRINCIPLE 5 - Continuously improve key areas of the business

CRITERION	INDICATOR	REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLIANCE	CORE INDICATOR	NOTES
5.2 To continuously improve the status of soil and water resources	5.2.2 For irrigated cane, efficient use of water	>90 (kg/ha)/mm	—	To ensure irrigated water is used efficiently. Relies on a direct measure of all waters applied to the fields (including extracted waters, recycled waters, diluted vinasse, vinasse, diluted effluents). A sample of water use or following sampling defined in indicator 7.1.2 shall be used to demonstrate compliance with this indicator to determine group average.
	5.2.3 % Ground cover of tops or leaves after harvest	>30 %	—	Residue of cane leaves and tops on the fields after harvesting helps to maintain the organic carbon content of the soil, prevent soil erosion and help nutrient recycling. To ensure the continuous improvement of soil organic carbon. The percentage is based on total number of tops of leaves after harvest on X hectares compared to total hectares in the unit of certification. Therefore, it can be calculated by the total number of farms that leave 100% ground cover, or by a per farm percentage. The purpose of this indicator is to maintain organic carbon of the soil, prevent soil erosion and water loss and help nutrient recycling.
	5.2.5 Percentage fields with samples showing analyses within acceptable limits for pH	> 80 %	—	To ensure the maintenance an optimum soil pH. Sampling to be carried out at least once per crop cycle. Acceptable pH is between 5.0 and 8.0. The group shall provide pH analysis from soil samples, It is recognised that pH level changes slowly over time. The group shall carry out soil samples for each dominant soil type. Soils should be sampled at least once per crop cycle ideally at plough-out or (re)planting.
5.3 To continuously improve the quality of sugarcane and products from the sugar mill	5.3.1 Theoretical recoverable sugar content of cane	>10 %	—	Theoretical recoverable sugar content of cane (TRS) is a measure of how much sugar present in the cane can be extracted. The calculation is based on the theoretical recovery normalised for juice purity and cane fibre content. This is a measure of the quality of the cane. This indicator applies only when no ethanol is produced.
	5.3.2 Fermentable total sugars content of cane, expressed as invert (TSAI)	>120 kg/t cane	—	Used if ethanol is produced, on its own or in conjunction with sugar production. Based on a 90.5 % utilisation of Total Sugars As Invert (TSAI). This indicator only applies when ethanol is produced.

CRITERION	INDICATOR	REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLIANCE	CORE INDICATOR	NOTES
5.7 For greenfield expansion or new sugarcane projects, to ensure transparent, consultative and participatory processes that address cumulative and induced effects via an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA)	5.7.1 Percentage of greenfield expansion or new sugarcane projects covered by ESIA	100%	✓	<p>After initial certification, any large-scale land use change or project (including introduction of mechanisation, conversion of land from other crop to sugarcane when it has not been sugarcane in the prior five years) where it affects more than 10% of group members.</p> <p>Changes in land use are recorded by the group manager per farm, including a description of the land that has been converted into cane.</p> <p>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process shall start prior to the formulation phase of a project, focus on significant issues and involve key stakeholders to identify them, provide information on possible alternative or appropriate mitigation measures for making decision based on free prior informed consent (FPIC) process, monitor and evaluate implemented measures. The group manager shall ensure the assessment is carried out. An ESIA is a tool to provide environmental and social information for decision-makers who authorise/manage the project. It enables social and environmental issues to be taken into account during all phases of project design and implementation.</p> <p>The ESIA shall consider the following topics: Environmental: soil; water; biodiversity; ecosystem services; air; climate; waste and noise. Social: structure (health, transportation, education and others); areas or resources of customary use; land conflicts; areas of high cultural, archaeological and historical values; food security.</p>
5.8 To ensure active engagement and transparent, consultative and participatory processes with all relevant stakeholders	5.8.1 Existence of usage of a recognised and accessible grievance and dispute resolution mechanism for all stakeholders	Yes	—	<p>Existence and usage of a mechanism which is accessible by all stakeholders. Stakeholders include but are not limited to farmers, workers, contracted workers, the mill, local communities, indigenous and tribal people. Ensure that when dispute, grievances and conflicts arise, the farmer or group manager acts appropriately to resolve them through negotiated agreement between parties based on Free, Prior and Informed Consent. The grievance system shall extend to farm owners/managers within the unit of certification. It is the responsibility of the group to create the procedure and both the group and farmers to implement. Records of complaints shall be kept.</p>
5.9 To promote economic sustainability	5.9.1 Sugarcane farming is profitable	>0 \$/t cane	—	<p>Profitability of sugarcane farming shall consider the following costs less sales of cane. Costs (if applicable): planting material, fertiliser, pesticides, herbicides, irrigation (infrastructure and water), labour (land preparation/maintenance, irrigation, cutting, input application), transport to mill, fuel use, land renting.</p>

PRINCIPLE 6 – EU RED (Not applicable)

The Bonsucro Production Standard for Smallholder Farmers cannot be used to demonstrate compliance with the EU Renewable Energy Directive. If farms wish to demonstrate compliance with the EU Renewable Energy Directive scope, please use the Bonsucro Production Standard. If you have feedback on this restriction, please contact Bonsucro (info@bonsucro.com).

PRINCIPLE 7 – Organisation of Farmers

CRITERION	INDICATOR	REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLIANCE	CORE INDICATOR	NOTES
7.1 Farmers in the Unit of Certification	7.1.1 Identify group and manager and responsibilities	Y/N	✓	<p>The group manager shall be responsible for ensuring that all farms in the unit of certification comply with the Bonsucro Smallholder Standard. The Group Manager shall be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining the entity responsible for the certification (e.g farmer association, mill cane department, civil society organisation) Identifying the farms in the unit of certification and keeping the list up-to-date Confirming the farms are eligible for certification Collecting individual Farm Diaries and completing the Group Calculator <p>Participation shall be voluntary and farms shall each sign, by way of signature or practical alternative (e.g. in the case of illiterate members), an agreement to participate as a farm in the unit of certification and fulfil the requirements of the standard, provide relevant data to complete the Farm Diary, agree to possible visit by auditors and understand their right to leave the unit of certification.</p>
	7.1.2 Completed Farm Diary from Farms in Unit of Certification	20% prior to first year of certification + new 20% each year after	✓	<p>The information in the Farm Diary template shall be completed regarding the farms, either in the Bonsucro template, or a version adapted by the mill/region. The Farm Diary may be collected by extension agents or completed by the farmer themselves. The group manager may use the Bonsucro template in excel or refer to another source of data collection (e.g. internal cane management system or other app-based tool) as long as the key input data of the Farm Diary is captured. In this case, the questions and format for entry can be localised. Compliance with this indicator is dependent on the accuracy of data collected.</p>

CRITERION	INDICATOR	REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLIANCE	CORE INDICATOR	NOTES
7.2 Training and Extension Provision	7.2.1 Provide training to farms within the unit of certification	20% prior to first year of certification + new 20% each year after	—	Training is provided to group members (including farmers) in the unit of certification. Trainings are carried out by a competent persons(s) and include tests or checks that the training content has been understood. Training records are kept for each training. Trainings are sufficient in number and duration to meet the group members' needs. Trainings are clear and understandable to group members. The training topics should be selected by the members of the group. If the farmers have access to demo plots or field clinics, and training or visits were carried out here, this can be considered training provided. Training shall be provided on good agricultural practices or complying with indicators defined in this standard.
	7.2.2 Extension services are in place	<500 farmers per extension officer	—	Extension services can be provided by the mill staff, government, or third party organisation. Extension is an informal educational process directed toward the rural population. This process offers advice and information to help them solve their problems. Extension also aims to increase the efficiency of the family farm, increase production and generally increase the standard of living of the farm family.
7.3 Internal Inspection	7.3.1 Conduct internal inspections to verify compliance	Yes	✓	The Group Manager is responsible for selecting a sample of farms each year for inspection to ensure compliance with core indicators is maintained by farms in the unit of certification (e.g. at least the square root of a random sample of the total number of farms). The aim of the internal inspection is to provide assurance that every farm covered in the group certificate conforms with core indicators the Bonsucro Smallholder Standard. This can be conducted on a risk-basis or as a sample. Records of inspections and farm non-compliances issued should be kept. If the group manager is supporting the farmer in collecting information for the Farm Diary, then the internal inspection can be conducted during the same visit. If a farmer is found not compliant with the standard on core indicators, they shall be removed from the unit of certification or demonstrate the farm has met the core requirements.
7.4 Volume Tracking	7.4.1 Track volumes of cane production and sales	100% of farms	✓	The group manager shall monitor production and sales of sugarcane produced by group members including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated sugarcane production per year (tonnes cane) • Total production area (hectares) • Actual sugarcane harvest in the unit of certification tracked quarterly

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 – Definitions

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE	
Agricultural Worker Categories	There is a lack of clear-cut distinctions between different categories of workers. Consequently, there are numerous types of labour relations and different forms of labour force participation. The different categories of workers also vary within each country and, in certain cases, a single farmer may be grouped in more than one category. Many smallholders supplement their income with wages earned by working in large commercial farms during harvesting periods.	ILO	
	Summary of broad categories of agricultural workers:		
	NON WAGED	WAGED	ILO, Safety and health in Agriculture document
	Large and Middle Scale Farmers	Permanent Workers	
	Small Scale Farmers	Temporary and Seasonal Workers	
	Subsistence farmers	Migrant Workers	
	Unpaid Family workers	Subcontracted Workers	
	Collective farmers	Squatters	
Tenants and Share croppers	Land-less workers		
Child	Any person less than 15 years of age, unless local minimum age law stipulates a higher age for work or mandatory schooling, in which case the higher age would apply. If however, local minimum age law is set at 14 years of age in accordance with developing country exceptions under ILO convention 138, the lower age will apply.	ILO	
	The ILO Minimum Age Convention, No. 138 (1973) states that the minimum age of employment should not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years. However a Member country, whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed, may under certain conditions initially specify a minimum age of 14 years.	ILO	
Child labour	Any work by a child younger than the age (s) specified in the above definition of a child, except as provided by ILO recommendation 146	ILO	
Company	The entirety of any organization or business entity responsible for implementing the standard.	SA 8000	
Conducting business with integrity	Businesses shall work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.	Principle 10 UN Global Compact	
Discrimination	1 The term discrimination includes—(Art 1 C111)	ILO Convention C111	
	(a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation;		
	(b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organisations, where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies.		
	2. Any distinction, exclusion or preference in respect of a particular job based on the inherent requirements thereof shall not be deemed to be discrimination.		
	3. For the purpose of this Convention the terms employment and occupation include access to vocational training, access to employment and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment.		

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Extension Services	<p>Extension services are provided by an extension officer and can meet any of the following definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension is an informal educational process directed toward the rural population. This process offers advice and information to help them solve their problems. Extension also aims to increase the efficiency of the family farm, increase production and generally increase the standard of living of the farm family. - The objective of extension is to change farmers' outlook toward their difficulties. Extension is concerned not just with physical and economic achievements but also with the development of the rural people themselves. Extension agents, therefore, discuss matters with the rural people, help them to gain a clearer insight into their problems and also to decide how to overcome these problems. - Extension is a process of working with rural people in order to improve their livelihoods. This involves helping farmers to improve the productivity of their agriculture and also developing their abilities to direct their own future development. 	Food and Agriculture Organisation, Guide to Extension Training, 1985
Farmer	The farm owner or manager (decision maker on the farm).	
Forced or compulsory labour	<p>This shall mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily</p> <p>Most common forms of forced or compulsory labour: Forced labour can take many forms – some imposed by the State, but the majority in the private economy. Forced labour can be an outcome of trafficking in persons and irregular migration. Mechanisms of force applied include debt bondage, slavery, misuse of customary practices and deceptive recruitment systems. Some of the most common forms of forced labour include (for a full list see ILO Handbook):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Debt-induced forced labour: Commonly referred to as “bonded labour” in south Asia, where the practice is most common, but also known as “debt bondage”. .. Debt bondage arises when a person mortgages his or her services or those of his family members to someone providing credit in order to repay the loan or advance. · Forced labour as an outcome of human trafficking: Trafficking in persons, or human trafficking, is often linked to forced labour. It is fuelled by organised criminal networks or individuals and can involve deceptive recruitment, racketeering and blackmailing for the purpose of labour exploitation. · Forced labour linked to exploitation in labour contract systems: This can be found almost everywhere in the world today. For example, migrant workers can find themselves “bonded” to a labour contractor because excessive fees have been charged and with limited if any possibility to change the employer once they arrive in the destination country. 	ILO Convention C29 Combating forced labour: A handbook for employers and business, booklet 2
Group	The list of farms in the unit of certification with a defined organiser who is supporting the farms for the purpose of certification. This can be a representative linked to the mill or an association of farms.	
Group Manager	The person or group of people who manages and is responsible for the actions of the group for the purpose of certification.	Common Requirements for the Certification of Producer Groups (ISEAL)
Hazardous child labour	Hazardous child labour is defined by Article 3 (d) of the ILO Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, 1999 (182) 3D work which, by its nature or its circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.	ILO

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
High Conservation Value	High Conservation Values (HCVs) are biological, ecological, social or cultural values which are considered outstandingly significant or critically important, at the national, regional or global level. All natural habitats possess some inherent conservation values, including the presence of rare or endemic species, provision of ecosystem services, sacred sites, or resources harvested by local residents. However, some values are more significant or critical than others, and it is the HCV approach which offers an objective way of identifying those values to be maintained or enhanced. (see www.hcvnetwork.org). A cut off date of 1 January 2008 will apply.	
	The six High Conservation Values (HCVs):	
	HCV 1 Species diversity: Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.	
	HCV 2 Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics: Large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.	
	HCV 3 Ecosystems and habitats: Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.	
	HCV 4 Ecosystem services: Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.	
Occupational disease	A disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity	ILO
Operator	Company, association or group applying for certification.	
Phosphate equivalent as a measure of eutrophication	Since phosphorus and nitrogen differ in their eutrophication effects, a phosphate equivalent conversion is used based on potency factors of 3.06 for phosphorus and 0.42 for nitrogen. Using 120 kg N /ha/y and 20 kg P /ha/y, the figure would be (120 x 0.42) + (20 x 3.06) = 112 kg phosphate/ha/y.	IChemE (2002). Sustainable development progress metrics. Inst. Chem. Engrs. London.
Reporting period	This will be one year unless otherwise agreed. The period shall include a single complete milling season.	
Shared Service	Directly hired or sub-contracted, including labour that is not permanent where more than one farmer benefits from the provision of labour	
Smallholder Farmer	The farmer shall be the decision maker of the majority of activities on the land and meet the eligibility requirements defined in this standard, such as managing less than 25 hectares of land.	
Significantly affected	A significant impact would be apparent if the operations of sugarcane farms or mills resulted in changes to the environment that resulted in (1) the quality and / or quantity of habitat supporting an endangered or threatened species being affected to the extent that the numbers and viability of the species (the classification from the IUCN red list) was adversely affected; (2) conversion, diminution or degradation of the integrity of an endangered habitat such that there was a measurable adverse impact on its ecological status in the opinion of a competent ecologist (3) ecosystem service (such as water supply) being sufficiently changed as to cause material adverse impacts to local communities or ecosystems (for example, flows contain additional nutrients that change downstream ecology or affect the availability of drinking water for downstream communities).	
Subcontractor/sub-supplier	A business entity in the supply chain which, directly or indirectly, provides the suppliers with goods and/or services integral to, and utilized in/for, the production of the suppliers' and/or company's goods and/or services.	SA 8000
Supplier/contractor	A business entity which provides the company with goods and/or services integral to, and utilized in/for, the production of the company's goods and/or services.	SA 8000
Theoretical recovery of sugar	The theoretical OR (Overall Recovery) normalized for juice purity and cane fibre content is calculated as:	"Good Management Practices for the Cane Sugar Industry" by J Meyer et al.,p. 439.
	$OR^* = E^* \cdot BHR^* = 0.98 \cdot \left[100 - \frac{20 \cdot W_{F,C}}{100 - W_{F,C}} \right] \cdot \left[1.5 - \frac{50}{P_J} \right]$ <p>where wF,C is the fibre content of the cane in g/100 g and P_J the purity of the raw juice. In addition, refining all white sugar in a white end refinery is expected to increase the undetermined loss by 0.4 % of the sugar in raw juice. Then the factor 0.98 becomes 0.976.</p>	

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Worker	Any person who performs work, either regularly or temporarily, for an employer. Including sub-contracted and family labour.	ILO. Safety and health in Agriculture document
Worst forms of child labour	Whilst child labour takes many different forms, a priority is to eliminate without delay the worst forms of child labour as defined by Article 3 of ILO Convention 182.	ILO
Young worker	Any worker over the age of a child as defined above and under the age of 18.	ILO
Symbols and Abbreviations	BOD biological oxygen demand	
	COD chemical oxygen demand	
	EMP environmental management plan	
	ESIA environmental and social impact assessment	
	g grams	
	GHG greenhouse gas	
	ha hectares	
	HCV high conservation value	
	kg kilograms	
	kj kilojoules	
	kWh kilowatt hours	
	L litres	
	MJ megajoules	
	PPE personal protective equipment	
	RS reducing (invert) sugars	
	t metric tonnes	
tc tonnes cane		
TSAI total sugars expressed as invert		
y year		

ANNEX 2 – Banned Agrochemicals

To access an online database of banned agrochemicals, see the IPM coalition's Pesticides Database at <http://www.ipm-coalition.org/>

INGREDIENT	INTERNATIONAL REGULATION
CFCs	Montreal Protocol
Halons	Montreal Protocol
Other fully halogenated CFCs	Montreal Protocol
Carbon tetrachloride	Montreal Protocol
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)	Montreal Protocol
Hydrochlorofluorocarbons	Montreal Protocol
Hydrobromofluorocarbons	Montreal Protocol
Methyl bromide	Montreal Protocol
Bromochloromethane	Montreal Protocol
2,4,5-T and its salts and esters	Rotterdam Convention
Aldrin	Rotterdam Convention
Binapacryl	Rotterdam Convention
Captafol	Rotterdam Convention
Chlordane	Rotterdam Convention
Chlordimeform	Rotterdam Convention
Chlorobenzilate	Rotterdam Convention
DDT	Rotterdam Convention
Dieldrin	Rotterdam Convention
Dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	Rotterdam Convention
Dinoseb and its salts and esters	Rotterdam Convention
1,2-dibromoethane (EDB)	Rotterdam Convention

INGREDIENT	INTERNATIONAL REGULATION
Ethylene dichloride	Rotterdam Convention
Ethylene oxide	Rotterdam Convention
Fluoroacetamide	Rotterdam Convention
HCH (mixed isomers)	Rotterdam Convention
Heptachlor 76-44-8	Rotterdam Convention
Hexachlorobenzene	Rotterdam Convention
Lindane	Rotterdam Convention
Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds	Rotterdam Convention
Monocrotophos	Rotterdam Convention
Parathion	Rotterdam Convention
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	Rotterdam Convention
Toxaphene	Rotterdam Convention
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of:	Rotterdam Convention
- Benomyl at or above 7 per cent, - Carbofuran at or above 10 per cent,	
- Thiram at or above 15 per cent	

INGREDIENT	INTERNATIONAL REGULATION
(1) Monocrotophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	Rotterdam Convention
Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	Rotterdam Convention
Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)	Rotterdam Convention
Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient)	Rotterdam Convention
(1) Parathion (all formulations – aerosols, dustable powder (DP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granules (GR) and wettable powders (WP) – of this substance are included, except capsule suspensions (CS)	Rotterdam Convention
Aldrin	

INGREDIENT	INTERNATIONAL REGULATION
Alpa hexachlorocyclohexane	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Beta hexachlorocyclohexane*	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Chlordane	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Chlordecone*	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Dieldrin*	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Endrin	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Heptachlor	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Hexabromobiphenyl*	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Hexabromodiphenyl ether* and heptabromodiphenyl ether	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Hexachlorobenzene	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Lindane	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Mirex*	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Pentachlorobenzene	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)*	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Tetrabromodiphenyl ether* and pentabromodiphenyl ether*	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit

INGREDIENT	INTERNATIONAL REGULATION
Toxaphene	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Polychlorinated biphenyls	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Technical endosulfan and its related isomers	Stockholm Annex A - prohibit
Aldicarb	WHO 1a
Brodifacoum	WHO 1a
Bromadiolone	WHO 1a
Bromethalin	WHO 1a
Calcium cyanide	WHO 1a
Captafol	WHO 1a
Chlorethoxyfos	WHO 1a
Chlormephos	WHO 1a
Chlorophacinone	WHO 1a
Difenacoum	WHO 1a
Difethialone	WHO 1a
Diphacinone	WHO 1a
Disulfoton	WHO 1a
EPN	WHO 1a
Ethoprophos	WHO 1a
Flocoumafen	WHO 1a
Hexachlorobenzene	WHO 1a
mercuric chloride	WHO 1a
Mevinphos	WHO 1a
Parathion	WHO 1a
Parathion-methyl	WHO 1a
Phenylmercury acetate	WHO 1a
Phorate	WHO 1a
Phosphamidon	WHO 1a
Sodium fluoroacetate	WHO 1a

INGREDIENT	INTERNATIONAL REGULATION
Sulfotep	WHO 1a
Tebupirimfos	WHO 1a
Terbufos	WHO 1a
Acrolein	WHO 1b
Allyl alcohol	WHO 1b
Azinphos-ethyl	WHO 1b
Azinphos-methyl	WHO 1b
Blasticidin	WHO 1b
Butocarboxim	WHO 1b
Butoxycarboxim	WHO 1b
Cadusafos	WHO 1b
Calcium arsenate	WHO 1b
Carbofuran	WHO 1b
Chlorfenvinphos	WHO 1b
3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol	WHO 1b
Coumaphos	WHO 1b
Coumatetralyl	WHO 1b
Cyfluthrin	WHO 1b
Beta-cyfluthrin	WHO 1b
Zeta-cypermethrin	WHO 1b
Demeton-S-methyl	WHO 1b
Dichlorvos	WHO 1b
Dicrotophos	WHO 1b
Dinoterb	WHO 1b
DNOC	WHO 1b
Edifenphos	WHO 1b
Ethiofencarb	WHO 1b
Famphur	WHO 1b
Fenamiphos	WHO 1b
Flucythrinate	WHO 1b

INGREDIENT	INTERNATIONAL REGULATION
Fluoroacetamide	WHO 1b
Formetanate	WHO 1b
Furathiocarb	WHO 1b
Heptenophos	WHO 1b
Isoxathion	WHO 1b
Lead arsenate	WHO 1b
Mecarbam	WHO 1b
Mercuric oxide	WHO 1b
Methamidophos	WHO 1b
Methidathion	WHO 1b
Methiocarb	WHO 1b
Methomyl	WHO 1b
Monocrotophos	WHO 1b
Nicotine	WHO 1b
Omethoate	WHO 1b
Oxamyl	WHO 1b
Oxydemeton-methyl	WHO 1b
Paris green	WHO 1b
Pentachlorophenol	WHO 1b
Propetamphos	WHO 1b
Sodium arsenite	WHO 1b
Sodium cyanide	WHO 1b
Strychnine	WHO 1b
Tefluthrin	WHO 1b
Thallium sulfate	WHO 1b
Thiofanox	WHO 1b
Thiometon	WHO 1b
Triazophos	WHO 1b
Vamidothion	WHO 1b
Warfarin	WHO 1b

INGREDIENT	INTERNATIONAL REGULATION
Zinc phosphide	WHO 1b

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