



FAIRTRADE STANDARDS

FOR Dried Fruit

FOR Small Farmers' Organisations

PART A	Generic Fairtrade Standards for Small Farmers' Organisations
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Refer to the generic standard for Small Farmers' Organisations as a separate document as updated by FLO on its website. Note that the following parts B and C are only applicable in connection with the generic standard.

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The product specific standards for dried fruit apply to all products and countries for which a Fairtrade price and/or premium is set in part C below.

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PART B Product Specific Standards for Dried Fruit

1. Social Development

1.3 Democracy, Participation and Transparency

1.3.2 Progress Requirements

Additional Product Specific Standards Dried Fruit:

1.3.2.1 Where the fruit is not grown by members of the association, the association must maintain a register of suppliers. Until 80% of fruit is supplied by members, this proportion must be supplied by registered suppliers and the organisation should develop and implement a plan to increase membership among suppliers.

1.4 Non-discrimination

Additional Product Specific Standards Dried Fruit:

1.4.1 Appropriate measures are being taken to increase the percentage of registered women growers and to promote their active role in the decision taking of the organisation (participation at members meetings, establishment of women's subcommittees, etc.). In case of women growers and drier operators, it has to be ensured that payments are given to the woman directly (not to the husband).

2. Economic Development

2.1 Fairtrade Premium

Additional Product Specific Standards Dried Fruit:

2.1.1 Until 80% of fruit is supplied by members, the association must develop and implement a plan to ensure suppliers benefit from the Premium.

2.2 Economic Strengthening of the Organisation

Dried Fruit production is often the only source of cash for the farmer. Efforts to promote also growing of other crops both for home consumption and joint marketing (local market but also export) has a positive effect on sustainable farm management as well as results in improved livelihood of farmers and decreases their economic dependence on a few enterprises.

2.2.2 Progress requirements

Additional Product Specific Standards Dried Fruit:

2.2.2.1 The producer organisation shows efforts to also promote the marketing of other crops in the farmer's rotation pattern in order to decrease economic dependency on one single crop and to give the farmers additional sources of income. Also other alternative sources of income (e.g. production of biological pest control formulations) shall be explored.

3. Environmental Development

There are no additional environmental standards specific to dried fruit producers.

PART C Trade Standards for Dried Fruit

1 Buying from Certified Producer Organisations

All dried fruit products, which are sold with the Fairtrade label, must have been produced by FLO Certified Producer Organisations.

2 Pricing and Premium

- 2.1 The minimum price is a FOB price defined per dried fruit and per country.
- 2.2 In addition to the Fairtrade minimum price the buyers shall pay a Fairtrade premium as set by FLO for each dried fruit.
- 2.3 If the market price is higher than the Fairtrade minimum price, the market price shall apply.
- 2.4 Buyers shall pay producer organisations at least the Fairtrade minimum price as set by FLO.
- 2.5 Fairtrade minimum prices and premium **for dried fruit** are as follows in the table below. They are stated for the indicated countries of production as farm-gate and/or FOB in the indicated currency and refer to 1 (one) **kg**.

Dried Fruit Price and Premium Information			
Fruit	Country	Fairtrade Minimum FOB Price per kg	Fairtrade Premium per kg
Dried Pineapple	Uganda	£ 2.33	£ 0.23
Dried Organic Pineapple	Togo	Eur 8.40	Eur 0.60
Dried Bananas	Uganda	£ 1.42	£ 0.14
Dried Organic Bananas	Costa Rica	US\$ 4.20	US\$ 0.80
Dried Organic Bananas	Brazil	US\$ 2.60	US\$ 0.65
Dried Organic Bananas	Bolivia	US\$ 3.00	US\$ 0.45
Dried Apricot	Pakistan	US\$ 1.95	US\$ 0.21
Dried Apple	Pakistan	US\$ 4.70	US\$ 0.47
Dried Tomato	Burkina Faso	US\$ 8.12	US\$ 0.81
Dried Organic Mango	West Africa	Eur 5.64	Eur 0.57

Fruit	Country	Fairtrade Minimum Farmgate price per kg	Fairtrade Premium per kg
Conventional Dates to be processed (dried)	Tunisia	Eur 0.81	Eur 0.15
Organic Dates to be processed (dried)	Tunisia	Eur 0.89	Eur 0.15
Raisins (dried)	South Africa	ZAR 5.16	US\$ 0.11
Sultanas (dried)	South Africa	ZAR 5.40	US\$ 0.11

3 Long term trading relationship

3.1 Buyers and importers (if these are not direct buyers) must use the following tools for establishing long term stable trade relationships:

- A Seasonal Sourcing Plan (SSP) specifying the volumes expected to be bought from every Fairtrade producer organisation. The SSP is an indication for producers, not an obligation to buy.
- Purchasing agreements between buyer and producer organisation. Necessary elements are: minimum and maximum volumes, quality specifications, price and payment conditions.

4 Payment

4.1 Payment minimum requirements: 50% of Fairtrade minimum price paid at delivery in port of production country. Rest: 48 hours after reception of documents.

5. Quality definition and claims

5.1 Producer organisation and buyer define quality requirements in their purchase contract. If it proves to be necessary FLO will define a regulation of the handling of quality claims.

6. Information rights and obligations

6.1 FLO establishes a system of control of the flow of Fairtrade goods, which must allow to certify that Fairtrade products bought by consumers are actually produced by Fairtrade producer organisations, and traded under Fairtrade conditions. All producers and traders will supply FLO with periodic information about volumes bought and sold. All trading actors allow FLO to inspect their books. Normally an external audit is required.