

Fairtrade Standard for Contract Production

Current version: 01.05.2011_v1.4

Expected date of next full review: 2016

Contact for comments: standards-pricing@fairtrade.net

**For further information and Standards downloads:
www.fairtrade.net/standards.html**

Copyright 2009 © Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International e.V. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without full attribution.

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Purpose	4
References	4
How to use this Standard	4
Scope	4
Definitions	6
Implementation	6
Application	6
Part A - Promoting Body	9
A 1. General Requirements	9
A 1.1 Certification	9
A 1.2 Registered Producers are Small Producers	9
A 2. Trade	10
A 2.1 Traceability	10
A 2.2 Sourcing	11
A 2.3 Contracts	11
A 2.4 Use of Fairtrade Trademark	13
A 3. Production	13
A 3.1 Monitoring Systems	13
A 3.2 Environmental Development	14
Environmental management	14
Pest management	14
Soil and water	16
Waste	18
Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)	19
Biodiversity	19
Energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	20
A 3.3 Labour Conditions	21
Freedom from discrimination	21
Freedom from forced or compulsory labour	21
Child labour and child protection	22
A 4. Business and Development	22
A 4.1 Development Potential	22
A 4.2 Democracy, Participation and Transparency	23
A 4.3 Non Discrimination	24
A 4.4 Fairtrade Price	25
A 4.5 Fairtrade Premium	25
Part B - Producers	28
B 1. General Requirements	28
B 1.1 Certification	28
B 2. Trade	28
B 3. Production	28
B 3.1 Environmental Development	28
Pest management	28
Waste	30
Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)	31

Biodiversity	31
B 3.2. Labour Conditions	32
Freedom from discrimination.....	32
Freedom from forced or compulsory labour	33
Child labour and child protection.....	34
B 4. Business and Development	36
B 4.1 Development Potential	36
B 4.2 Democracy, Participation and Transparency	38
B 4.3 Non Discrimination	38
B 4.4 Fairtrade Premium	39
Annex 1 Hazardous Materials List	40

Introduction

Purpose

Fairtrade is a strategy that aims to promote sustainable development and to reduce poverty through fairer trade.

Making changes to the conventional trading system that aim to benefit small producers and workers in the South, and increasing their access to markets are the main goals of Fairtrade. These actions can lead to improvements in small producers' and workers' social and economic well-being, as well as to their empowerment, and to environmental sustainability.

Small producers that are unorganized or organized into non formal structures can participate in Fairtrade if they have a partnership with an intermediary organization (exporter, processor, private enterprise, NGO or other) that is able and willing to assist them.

This intermediary organization, called the promoting body, commits to and is responsible for supporting the producers to organize into autonomous producer organizations that are over time able to comply with the Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations.

The purpose of the Fairtrade Standard for Contract Production is to set the requirements that determine participation in the Fairtrade system.

References

When setting the Fairtrade Standards, Fairtrade International (FLO) follows certain internationally recognized standards and conventions, in particular those of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Fairtrade has a rigorous standard operating procedure for setting Fairtrade standards, which can be found at www.fairtrade.net. The FI procedure is designed in compliance with the [ISEAL Code of Good Practice](#) for Setting Social and Environmental Standards.

Fairtrade International requires that registered producers and promoting bodies always abide by national legislation, unless that legislation conflicts with internationally recognized standards and conventions, in which case the higher criteria prevail. However, if national legislation sets higher standards or ensures more favourable conditions for workers on an issue than Fairtrade International, then it prevails. The same applies to regional and sector-specific practices.

How to use this Standard

Scope

This Standard aims to extend the benefits and impact of Fairtrade to regions and products where small producer organizations are not the norm. This Standard is therefore limited in its scope of application. If proven necessary and effective in achieving the aims of Fairtrade, the scope of this Standard might be extended, after careful consideration and decision of the Fairtrade governance bodies.

This Standard applies only to promoting bodies and registered producers producing cocoa in Pacific; rice and cotton in India; and cotton, dried fruit, almonds, apricot seeds and walnuts in Pakistan.

For dried fruits, almonds, apricot seeds and walnuts nuts in Pakistan the standard is only applicable for existing certified operators.

This Standard is also extended to selected rotational crops produced in rotation with or as intercrops in cotton and rice for producers who are certified for cotton and rice in India and cotton in Pakistan. The following crops are included in the rotational crops: soybean, sesame (Fairtrade Standard for Oilseeds and Oleaginous Fruit), peanuts (Fairtrade Standard for Nuts), herbs and spices (included in

the Fairtrade Herbs and Spices list), vegetables (all varieties of fresh vegetables, edible roots and tubers and pulses for which Fairtrade Prices exist) and amaranth (Fairtrade Standard for Cereals).

This Standard is the Fairtrade Standard for Contract Production and you must comply with it regardless of the product you want to certify. Fairtrade International also publishes specific standards for the product(s) that you want to certify and you must also comply with those product specific Standards.

Chapters

The Fairtrade Standard for Contract Production is divided into two parts: **Part A** contains the requirements that the promoting body must comply with. **Part B** contains the requirements that the registered producers and producer organization must comply with, with support from and under the responsibility of the promoting body.

Each part has 4 chapters: General Requirements, Trade, Production and Business & Development.

- The **General Requirements** chapter defines Fairtrade small producers and lays out the prerequisites for promoting bodies.
- The **Trade** chapter defines what promoting bodies can do to build fair trading practices.
- The **Production** chapter defines what producers can do via production methods to better secure sustainable livelihoods.
- The **Business and Development** chapter defines the unique Fairtrade approach to development. It explains how, through social organization, producers can build a basis for empowerment and sustainable livelihoods.

Structure

In each chapter and section of the Standard you will find:

- The **intent and scope** which introduces and describes the objective and defines the scope of application of that section;
- The **requirements** which specify the rules that you must adhere to. You will be audited according to these requirements; and
- The **guidance** provided to help you to interpret the requirements. The guidance offers best practices, suggestions and examples of how to comply with the requirement. It also gives you further explanation on the requirement with the rationale and/or intention behind the requirement. You will not be audited against guidance.

Requirements

In this Standard you will find two different types of requirements:

- **Core requirements** which reflect Fairtrade principles and must be complied with. These are indicated with the term 'Core' found in the column on the left throughout the Standard.
- **Development requirements** which refer to the continuous improvements that certified operators must make on average against a scoring system (also defining the minimum average thresholds) defined by the certification body. These are indicated with the term 'Dev' found in the column on the left throughout the Standard.

You are in compliance with the Fairtrade Standard for Contract Production if you fulfil all core requirements **and** reach the minimum score on the development requirements as defined by the certification body. For more information on how you will be audited against the core and development requirements please see the certification body's website (www.flo-cert.net).

Each requirement is assigned a number (0, 1, 3 or 6). This number represents the number of years you have until you are audited against the requirement. Note that some requirements may not apply to you. For example, if promoting bodies and/or registered producers do not hire workers they will not be audited against requirements related to workers. Or, for example, if promoting bodies and/or

registered producers do not use any pesticides they will not be audited against requirements related to pesticides. In such cases, the certification body will consider these requirements as non-applicable.

In part A of this standard 'you' refers to the promoting body as the responsible party for fulfilling the requirements.

In part B 'you' refers to the registered producers. If the producer organization or the producer executive body is addressed, this is mentioned explicitly in the requirement.

Definitions

For the purpose of this Standard, the following terms and definitions apply:

Promoting Body (PB):

The promoting body is the intermediary organization that either contracts and/or supports small producers in producing and marketing one or more crops. It is responsible for supporting these producers to get organized. The promoting body can either be a trader (exporter/ processor), or non-trader (NGO or private) which is a legal entity forming a partnership with the producers it contracts and/or supports, i.e. the registered producers. The promoting body is the holder of the Fairtrade certificate and is responsible for supporting the registered producers in complying with this standard.

Registered producers:

Registered producers refer to all the small producers contracted and/or supported by the promoting body and participating in Fairtrade. The registered producers form the membership of the producer organization once it is established.

Rotational Crops:

Varied crops that are generally grown in a planned order on the same field, especially to avoid depleting the soil and to control weeds, diseases, and pests. For the purpose of this standard, it also includes intercrops which are crops grown between the rows of another main crop.

Producer Organization:

The producer organization is a group of registered producers contracted and/or supported by the promoting body. Its purpose is to enable the registered producers to democratically decide on the Fairtrade Premium use and negotiate with the promoting body over terms of trade. The producer organization is expected to become stronger over time and become an autonomous small producer organization which can comply with the Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations. When producer organization is referred to in the text, it can mean one or more than one producer organization.

Producer Executive Body (PEB):

The producer executive body comprises elected representatives of all the registered producers. It is the intermediary between the registered producers and the promoting body until the producer organization can adequately represent the producers' interest and manage the Fairtrade Premium money. Once the producer organization has developed these capacities, the producer executive body can, if so wished, assume the function of a structure similar to an executive committee.

Implementation

The certification body develops technical compliance criteria to be used during audits and for making certification decisions. These compliance criteria follow the wording and objectives of the requirements in this document.

Application

This version of the Fairtrade Standard for Contract Production is valid from 1 March 2014. This version supersedes all previous versions and includes new and changed requirements. New requirements are identified in this Standard by the words "New 2014".

Operators that start their certification on or after 1 April 2014 will need to comply with all applicable requirements. The timelines indicated in requirements refer to the number of years after first certification.

Operators that are certified before 1 April 2014 will need to comply with all applicable requirements following their regular certification cycle however there will be transition periods for complying with the “New 2014” requirements as defined by the certification body.

Requirements in this Standard identified as “New 2011” were implemented on 1 July 2011. For operators that were certified before 1 July 2011, only the following transition dates still apply:

“New 2011” Year 3 requirements: applicable from 1 July 2014

“New 2011” Year 6 requirements: applicable from 1 July 2017

Monitoring of changes

Fairtrade International may change Fairtrade Standards as explained in Fairtrade International's Standard Operating Procedures, see http://www.fairtrade.net/setting_the_standards.html. Fairtrade Standard requirements can be added, deleted, or changed. If you are Fairtrade-certified, you are required to regularly check the Fairtrade International website for changes to the Standards. Fairtrade certification ensures that you comply with Fairtrade Standards. Changes to Fairtrade Standards may change the requirements of Fairtrade certification. If you wish to be or are already Fairtrade-certified, you are required to regularly check the compliance criteria and certification policies on the certification body's website at <http://www.flo-cert.net>.

Change history

Version number	Date of publication	Changes
01.05.2011_v1.0	01.05.2011	- Revised environmental requirements - NSF changes: FDP introduced, trade requirements included, Standard requirements reworded and reorganized, timelines and core/development introduced, “becoming SPO” requirement B4.2.5 made more explicit
01.05.2011_v1.1	01.10.2012	- Change in scope: Cocoa from Contract Production in Oceania becomes allowable - Wording changes in environmental section based on SPO - Clarification: PB is responsible for producers' compliance with child labour requirements (A 3.3.3), PB/PEB must be able to prove that Fairtrade Premium is used in line with rules (A 4.5.2 ;B 4.1.6) - HIV/AIDS included in non-discrimination requirements - Inclusion of change history
01.05.2011_v1.2	28.02.2014	Application of limited review of the SPO Standard. Improved wording, improved explanation of scope and aim of this Standard, improved definitions and guidance of forced labour and child protection and new requirement marked as New 2014. Further details are available in the Main Changes document: http://www.fairtrade.net/contract-production-standards.html
01.05.2011_v1.2	16.12.2015	Timeline for revision of the PML Red and Amber lists extended to 2016. Date of application of Derogations for pesticides also extended to 2016.

01.05.2011_v1.3	1.12.2016	<p>Indication that Fairtrade International has revised its materials list and related requirements. The revised list and requirements will apply as of 1 January 2018.</p> <p>Inclusion of limited rotational crops, definition of rotational crops added.</p>
01.05.2011_v1.4	1.01.2018	<p>Revised Hazardous Materials List (HML), formerly the Prohibited Materials List is added in requirements 3.2.7, 3.2.8, B 3.1.9, B 3.1.10 and in Annex 1</p>

Part A - Promoting Body		
In this part 'YOU' refers to the promoting body.		
A 1. General Requirements		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section outlines the requirements that relate to the certification and to the scope of this Standard.</p> <p>This section applies to you as the certificate holder.</p>
A 1.1 Certification		
Year 0	Core	A1.1.1 You must accept audits of your premises and subcontracted premises and provide information at the certification body's request.
Year 0	Core	A1.1.2 You must appoint a contact person for all certification matters. This person must keep the certification body updated with the list of registered producers (see requirement A 1.2.3) and important information.
A 1.2 Registered Producers are Small Producers		
Year 0	Core	<p>A1.2.1 At least half of the registered producers must be small producers.</p> <p>Guidance: If the registered producers produce less labour intensive products (i.e. cocoa rice or seed cotton), they are small producers if they comply with the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm work is mostly done by the registered producers and their families. • They do not hire workers all year round. <p>If the registered producers produce highly labour intensive products (prepared and preserved fruit), they are small producers if they comply with either the above or the below criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The registered producers hire less than a maximum number of permanent workers as defined and published by Fairtrade International. • The size of the land the registered producers cultivate is equal to or below the average of the region, as defined and published by Fairtrade International. • The registered producers spend most of their working time doing agricultural work in their farms. • Most of the registered producers' income comes from their farms. <p>For specific country and product indicators please see the Explanatory Document "Definition of small producer for small producer organizations" published by the certification body.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A1.2.2 At least half of the volume of a Fairtrade product that you sell as Fairtrade per year must be produced by small producers.</p> <p>Guidance: This does not mean that you can sell products from non-registered producers as Fairtrade. All your Fairtrade products must come from registered producers (please see requirement 2.1.1)</p>
Year 0	Core	A1.2.3 You must have an updated list of the registered producers you are working with and who are in compliance with requirement B1.1.1.

		Guidance: These registered producers have indicated their interest and commitment, in line with requirement B1.1.1.
Year 0	Core	A1.2.4 You must have at least one year of practical experience in supporting the registered producers and in helping them to meet the volume, quality and environmental requirements of the target market. Guidance: Ideally, you have experience in getting small producers organized.
Year 0	Core	A1.2.5 You must have experience in selling products in the international market.
Year 0	Core	A1.2.6 You must have the logistics and communication equipment in place needed for selling. Guidance: Examples include internet and telephone facilities, export licenses, processing and storage facilities, transportation. You are allowed to lease these services from third parties and subcontractors, as long as traceability can be guaranteed.
Year 0	Core	A1.2.7 You must demonstrate that you have the competency and enough resources to provide the necessary services and trainings to support the formation of one or more than one producer organization. Guidance: You can also draw on the capacity-building expertise of external experts.
Year 0	Core	A1.2.8 You must include the Fairtrade concept in your policy or mission statement. Guidance: If you are an NGO, this does not apply to you.
Year 0	Core	A1.2.9 You must sign a written agreement with the PEB to support the registered producers in becoming a producer organization.

A 2. Trade	
	<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section outlines the rules you need to comply with when you sell Fairtrade-certified products from the registered producers.</p> <p>This section does not include the requirements you will have to fulfil if you want to trade products from other certified operators. In that case you will be considered a trader and you will have to comply with the rules in the Fairtrade Trade Standard.</p> <p>Finally, this section does not include the rules for composite products or composite ingredients (products or ingredients made of several components). If you want to sell composite products or ingredients you will need to follow the relevant rules in the Trade Standard.</p> <p>Buyers must also comply with the Fairtrade Trade Standard when they buy Fairtrade products from you. You are encouraged to know those rules so you can be better positioned when negotiating Fairtrade transactions. The rules for traders are explained in the Fairtrade Trade Standard that can be found at http://www.fairtrade.net/</p> <p>This section applies to all your Fairtrade transactions.</p>
A 2.1 Traceability	

Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.1.1 You can only sell as Fairtrade those products which were sourced from registered producers. You must physically separate the products that were produced by registered producers from the products that were not produced by registered producers, at all stages, until the product is sold.</p> <p>Guidance: You only need to separate the products of registered producers and non-registered producers that you want to sell as Fairtrade. You can always sell products from producers that are not registered, but you cannot sell them as Fairtrade products.</p> <p>If any of the registered producers are also registered with any other Fairtrade-certified organization(s) for the same certified product(s), it is important that you pay special attention to the traceability of the products coming from these producers.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.1.2 You must write down the product flow from the registered producers to you.</p> <p>Guidance: The product flow should include a description of the collection process from your registered producers to you.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.1.3 You must keep records of products sourced from the registered producers. Records must indicate the name of the individual producer, date of purchase, product name, volume and the price received by the member.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.1.4 When you sell a Fairtrade product you must indicate clearly in the sales documents (e.g., invoices, delivery notes) that this product is Fairtrade.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.1.5 You must keep records of all your Fairtrade sales. Those records must indicate the volume sold, the name of the buyer and its Fairtrade International ID number, the date of the transaction and a reference to sales documents in such a way that the certification body is able to link these records with the corresponding sales documents.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.1.6 If you process Fairtrade products, you must keep records that specify the amount of product before and after processing.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.1.7 When you sell a Fairtrade product, you must mark the product clearly so that it can be identified as Fairtrade.</p> <p>This requirement does not apply for cocoa if you sell to operators without physical traceability.</p> <p>Guidance: You can decide what type of mark you will use to identify the product as Fairtrade (e.g., the Fairtrade International ID or “Fairtrade International/Fairtrade” on the package and documentation), so long as it is visible and clear.</p>
A 2.2 Sourcing		
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.2.1 When you become certified, you can sell the product that you have in stock as Fairtrade, but you must not sell the product that was produced more than one year before initial certification as Fairtrade.</p> <p>Guidance: This requirement means that an operator obtaining certification may begin selling recently harvested products in stock from the last 12 months of production without having to wait for the next harvest after initial certification. Traceability requirements will be applied to these products, i.e. the products must have come from registered producers.</p>
A 2.3 Contracts		

Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.1 Until the producer organization is able to purchase directly from its registered producers, you must sign a binding contract with each registered producer or with the producer organization that represents them. The contract must include at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reference to Fairtrade as an integral part of the contract • date of the contract • duration of the contract • product description • agreed volumes • quality specifications of the product • prices, with reference to specific Fairtrade Prices and Premiums • terms and conditions of payments • reference to sourcing plans • terms and conditions of purchase and delivery • description of any pre-finance mechanism • definition of “force majeure” • description of mechanisms for dispute resolution • description of all inputs and services provided and indication of any deductions that may be relevant as a result of the provision of these inputs and services • mechanism to resolve conflicts separate from jurisdiction agreed with the registered producers.
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.2 You must draw up the contract, unless the registered producers request to do it themselves.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.3 You must write the contract in a language that the registered producers understand.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.4 You must ensure that the registered producers know and understand the terms of the contract and the Fairtrade conditions.</p> <p>Guidance: It may be necessary to explain the contract orally.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.5 If a contract is only signed with the producer organization, you must at least provide a verbal explanation of the contract to the registered producers.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.6 The written contract between you and the registered producers must not restrict any registered producer from selling to other buyers. You must not make the purchase of certified products dependent on the purchase of non-certified products.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.7 When you provide credit or pre-finance, the interest rate and conditions attached to the offer must be agreed in advance with the registered producers. In case you charge an interest rate, it must also be agreed with the registered producers and it must not be higher than your cost of borrowing.</p> <p>Guidance: The interest rate can include administrative costs incurred in organizing and delivering the pre-finance.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.8 You do not sign new Fairtrade contracts if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • your supplier/buyer is suspended; or • you are suspended;

		<p>unless you can prove that you have existing trade relationships.</p> <p>If you do have existing trade relationships you can sign new contracts with these partners but the volume is restricted to up to a maximum of 50% of the volume traded with each partner in the previous year.</p> <p>In all cases you must fulfil existing Fairtrade contracts during the suspension period.</p> <p>Guidance: The contracts can be cancelled only if you and your buyer both agree to it in writing. The certification body will determine whether an existing trading relationship exists.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.9 If you or your first Fairtrade buyer are decertified, you must stop selling any Fairtrade product from the date of decertification even if you have signed Fairtrade contracts still to be fulfilled.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.10 If Fairtrade International publishes new Fairtrade Prices, you must fulfil all signed contracts at the price agreed in the contract.</p> <p>Guidance: The price in the contract can be modified only if you and your buyer both agree to it in writing.</p>
<h2>A 2.4 Use of Fairtrade Trademark</h2>		
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.4.1 If you want to use the FAIRTRADE Mark on your wholesale packaging or external promotional material (such as brochures, websites or invoices for Fairtrade products) you must first contact Fairtrade International for approval at artwork@fairtrade.net.</p> <p>Guidance: Fairtrade International encourages operators to use the FAIRTRADE Mark but needs to verify that it is used in line with the “Trademark Use Guidelines” to protect its integrity. Please calculate 5 to 6 weeks for the complete process.</p> <p>If you used the FAIRTRADE Mark without prior permission you do not need to remove it immediately, just contact artwork@fairtrade.net to discuss necessary steps.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A2.4.2 If you produce finished Fairtrade products and want to sell them to consumers under your own brand name with any FAIRTRADE Mark, you must sign a contract with Fairtrade International or with a National Fairtrade Organization.</p> <p>Guidance: Please contact Fairtrade International at license@fairtrade.net for more information.</p>

<h2>A 3. Production</h2>		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This chapter outlines the ethical and sustainable production practices that are behind every Fairtrade certified product.</p>
<h3>A 3.1 Monitoring Systems</h3>		
Year 1	Core	<p>A.3.1.1 You must have an Internal Control System (ICS) in place in order to monitor the implementation of the Standard and of the organizational development plan (ODP) (as defined in requirement A.4.1.2).</p>

		<p>Guidance: You are accountable for the implementation and monitoring of this Standard, including the organizational development plan.</p> <p>General principles for a functioning ICS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A documented description of the ICS •A documented management structure •One person responsible for the ICS •An internal regulation to ensure compliance •Identified internal inspectors •Training of the person responsible and the internal inspectors •Annual inspections and reports •Use of internal sanctions •Regularly updated Growers List •Use of risk assessment to address risks and threats to the integrity of the ICS <p>The certification body will define and publish the necessary elements that an ICS will require.</p>
A 3.2 Environmental Development		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure that you support the registered producers in having agricultural and environmental practices that are sustainable and minimize risks and that biodiversity is protected and enhanced.</p>
Environmental management		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure that you support coordinated action and capacity building among the registered producers to achieve the goal of a sustainable production system.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.3.2.1 You must designate one responsible person to lead the operational steps required to comply with the requirements in section A 3.2 Environmental Development.</p> <p>Guidance: The chosen person does not need to have a formal education in subjects such as the environment or agronomy but needs to have enough practical or theoretical knowledge to be able to perform these tasks properly.</p>
Pest management		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to minimize risks from handling pesticides, promote the use of integrated pest management tools, and aims at reducing the amounts of pesticides used as much as possible. You are encouraged to support the registered producers to use the types of pesticides that are the least toxic as economically and technically feasible.</p> <p>Pest management requirements are applicable to all crops that the operator is certified for and also to the fields where they are grown. This means that the use of forbidden pesticides on the certified crops, even if not intended for the Fairtrade market, is not allowed.</p>
Integrated pest management		
Year 3	Dev	<p>A3.2.2 You must provide training to the registered producers and the producer organization on the subject of integrated pest management. Training must include:</p>

New 2011		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the monitoring of pests and diseases • alternative ways to control pests and diseases • preventive measures against pests and diseases to avoid that pests build up resistance to pesticides. <p>Guidance: Alternative controls refer to methods other than the use of chemical pesticides. These can include biological controls such as the introduction of natural enemies or physical controls such as sticky traps to capture pests, as well as other means that serve to reduce and/or control the population of the pest.</p> <p>Preventive measures refer to cultivation techniques that may reduce the presence or the effects of pests. The registered producers are free to choose suitable measures. These can include crop rotation, ground covers, mixing compost with the soil, removing pest infested plants and plant parts and intercropping.</p>
Proper use and handling of pesticides and other hazardous chemicals		
Year 3	Core	<p>A3.2.3 You must provide training to registered producers and workers who handle pesticides and other hazardous chemicals on the risks of handling these materials and on how to handle them properly.</p> <p>Training must address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to properly store pesticides and hazardous chemicals, especially so these cannot be reached by children • how to understand the product label and other safety instructions for use made available by the manufacturer. Containers should be labelled indicating contents, warnings, and intended uses (preferably in the original container when possible) • how to handle accidents and spills when preparing and applying • how to properly handle and dispose of empty containers, including triple rinsing and puncturing containers • intervals of time when people are not allowed to enter a sprayed area or field without any personal protection equipment.
Year 3 New 2011	Core	<p>A3.2.4 You must implement measures to ensure that all people, including registered producers and workers, wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) when handling pesticides or hazardous chemicals.</p> <p>Guidance: PPE is protective clothing that effectively limits exposure to hazardous chemicals. PPE includes garments or equipment which cover the arms and legs, footwear (shoes or boots), a mask when applicable and, if spraying crops above your head, a hat. Specific garments will vary according to local context. The product labels may provide further guidance on the type of PPE that should be used when mixing and applying.</p> <p>Exposure may also be reduced by choosing certain formulations and modes of application. You can seek advice from the supplier or manufacturer.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>A3.2.5 You must raise awareness amongst all registered producers and workers of the hazards and risks related to pesticides and other hazardous chemicals, even if they are not directly handling these materials.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A3.2.6 If you have a central storage area for pesticides and other hazardous chemicals, you must maintain it in a way that minimizes risks. The storage area must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be locked and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel • be ventilated to avoid a concentration of toxic vapours • have equipment, such as absorbent materials, to handle accidents and spills

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not contain food • contain hazardous materials clearly labelled and indicating contents, warnings, and intended uses, preferably in the original container when possible, and • contain information on proper handling (safety sheets) <p>Guidance: To further reduce risks you are encouraged to store the least amount of stock as possible and practical for you, depending on need, season, and distance to suppliers. It is good practice to keep obsolete materials in your storage area until they can be disposed of properly.</p>
		Choice of pesticides used
Year 0	Core	<p>A.3.2.7 You must compile a list of the pesticides that the registered producers use 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 must indicate which of those materials are in the Fairtrade International Hazardous Materials List (HML), part 1, Red List; Part 2, Orange List and part 3, Yellow List (see Annex 1).</p> <p>Guidance:</p> <p>Adequate knowledge of pesticides is the first step in proper use of hazardous materials in production and therefore maintaining an updated pesticide list is important. You can decide how you gather this information. You are encouraged to update the list often. The list can be compiled through interviews and informal communication with groups of members, or by collecting records of use kept by members.</p> <p>The Fairtrade International HML has three parts, part 1, the Red List, which includes a list of prohibited materials and part 2, the Orange List, which includes a list of materials that that can be used under conditions specified in the standard B 3.1.10 and the use of which will be monitored and part 3 the Yellow List, which includes a list of materials that are flagged for being hazardous. You are encouraged to abandon the use of all materials in the Orange and Yellow Lists.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>A.3.2.8 You must develop a procedure to ensure that the registered producers do not use any materials on their Fairtrade crops that appear on the Fairtrade International HML part 1 (Red List). The procedure must at least include activities that raise the registered producers' awareness of the HML.</p> <p>Guidance: The procedure can be part of your ICS. It can describe any series of measures that are effective for the registered producers. It may also include activities such as keeping and communicating an updated list of the commercial names of the materials on the HML part 1 (Red List), identifying those materials that may be critical to the registered producers, as well as activities that aim at an exchange of best practices based on the registered producers' experiences.</p> <p>.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.9 You must work toward all registered producers who use herbicides minimizing the amount they use by promoting other weed prevention and control strategies.</p> <p>Guidance: Strategies may include activities to avoid favourable growing conditions for weeds, to bring competition to weeds or to promote alternative control measures such as mechanical weeding, manual weeding, using herbivores or biological control.</p>
		Soil and water

		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Soil and water are non-renewable resources. Fertile soils and clean and available water are important for the sustainability of the production system.</p> <p>Soil and water requirements are applicable to the Fairtrade crops and fields where they are grown.</p>
		Soil erosion
Year 3	Dev	A3.2.10 You must identify land at risk of soil erosion and land that is already eroded in fields where the registered producers plant Fairtrade crops.
Year 6	Dev	<p>A3.2.11 You must provide training on practices that reduce and/or prevent soil erosion to those registered producers where risk of soil erosion or already eroded land has been identified.</p> <p>Guidance: The training may include information on preventive measures to avoid erosive conditions, remedial actions, establishing groundcovers or other kinds of vegetation.</p>
		Handling Fertilizers
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.12 You must provide training to the registered producers on the appropriate use of fertilizers. This training must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measures to ensure that fertilizers (organic and inorganic) are applied in amounts that respond to the nutrient need of the crop • measures to store fertilizers separately from pesticides in a way that minimizes risks of polluting water. <p>Guidance: Nutrient content of soil may be determined by producers based on their knowledge. If soil samples are sent to laboratories for analysis, the samples shall represent all cultivated land and be analyzed as often as possible.</p> <p>Cross contamination between fertilizers and pesticides can lead to crop damage. However, if the label or the instructions allows mixing, they can be stored together.</p>
		Soil fertility
Year 3	Dev	<p>A3.2.13 You must report on measures that you or the registered producers have implemented to improve soil fertility.</p> <p>Guidance: You are free to choose how you report the activities. Measures can include practices such as crop rotation, intercropping, agroforestry, the use of ground covers or incorporating compost or green manures into the soil.</p>
		Sustainable water sources
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.14 You must list sources of water used for irrigating and processing Fairtrade crops.</p> <p>Guidance: Maps or schemes that show the location of the water sources are acceptable.</p>
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	A3.2.15 You must keep informed about the situation of the water sources in your area. In case local environmental authorities or other entities consider that your water sources are being depleted, or are in a critical situation or under excessive pressure, you must engage in a dialogue with the authorities or local existing initiatives in order to identify possible ways to be involved in research or solution finding.

		Guidance: You may find it difficult to know if a water source is sustainable or if it has replenishing capacity, but you may monitor the existing knowledge about the sustainability of the water sources for related information and/or claims with local authorities, universities or organizations that are working in your region.
		Sustainable water use
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.16 You must provide training to the registered producers on measures to use water efficiently. This training must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estimating how much water is needed to irrigate and/or process your crop • measuring (or estimating) how much water is extracted from the source • measuring how much water is used for irrigation and/or processing • providing maintenance to the water distribution system • adopting as applicable, methods to recirculate, reuse and/or recycle water.
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.17 You must handle waste water from central processing facilities in a manner that does not have a negative impact on water quality, soil fertility or food safety.</p> <p>Guidance: Waste water from processing facilities includes water contaminated by the processing itself and waste water from sanitary facilities. You may define a plan to monitor the water quality of the waste water discharged from processing facilities. Such a plan may include: baseline levels of acceptability for waste water quality, method(s) of analysis of water quality and a specified frequency of monitoring and means to correct any incidence of contaminants down to adequate levels. You may install water filtration or other treatment systems in the processing facilities.</p>
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.18 You must provide training to the registered producers about waste water and the health risks it bears as well as on the prevention of risks and treatment methods of waste water and their implementation.</p> <p>Guidance: Plans to improve the sanitary conditions of the registered producers could complement the training.</p>
		Waste
		<p>Intent and Scope</p> <p>Reducing, reusing, handling and recycling waste in a manner that is appropriate to the respective materials reduces risks from hazardous waste and leads to an improved environment and work place.</p> <p>The waste management requirements in this section are applicable to the fields where Fairtrade crops are grown.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>A3.2.19 You must ensure that the registered producers keep their farms free of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Guidance: You may explain to the registered producers which waste is hazardous, in which operations hazardous waste is involved and ways to handle and store hazardous waste properly in order to minimize risks.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.20 You must raise awareness among the registered producers about re-using organic waste through the implementation of practices that allow nutrients to be recycled. You and the registered producers may only burn organic waste if it is permitted by applicable legislation.</p> <p>Guidance: Examples of good practices are composting, mulching and using green manures.</p>

		Feeding animals with organic waste contaminated with pesticides and burning organic waste are not sustainable practices. If burning organic waste for sanitary reasons is undertaken, it should be done strictly controlled manner to minimize risk of wildfires and smoke production.
Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Genetically Modified (GM) crops do not contribute to sustainability in the long run. GM crops increase dependencies on external inputs and discourage an integrated approach in the production system thus inhibiting resiliency. GM crops may also have potential negative impacts on human health and to the environment.</p> <p>GMO requirements in this section are applicable to all crops that the operator is certified for and also to other crops grown in the same fields. This means that the parallel production of a GMO variety and a non-GMO variety of the certified crops inside the organization, even if not intended for the Fairtrade market, is not allowed.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A3.2.21 You must not intentionally use genetically engineered seed or planting stock for Fairtrade crop(s). You must implement practices to avoid GM contamination in seed stocks.</p> <p>Guidance: You may evaluate the potential risk of the registered producers to use genetically modified seed stock and/or planting material. You may establish a program to raise awareness about the GM species and varieties which are registered in the country or region and are to be sold as Fairtrade. For species identified as at risk, you may establish additional measures to avoid use of these seed lots.</p> <p>You may make a list of GMOs being marketed in the country, by species, trait, and brand names. You may monitor publicly available lists to know what products are available on the market as GMOs. For any crops that the registered producers grow that are of known GMO species you may have a standardized procedure for requiring documentation, analysis and other non-GMO verification for the seed in question.</p> <p>In cases where there is a risk of GMO contamination of the FT crop, you may</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a plan to actively seek out and request non-GMO seed. • keep records that show the distribution of the seed – by farmer name, quantity, lot number(s) of the seed, brand/source. • check if amount of seed distributed to the farmer matches theoretical planting density for the stated planted acreage. <p>If you save/produce your own seed, your species, field production techniques and post-harvest practices may be monitored to ensure contamination is avoided. A sampling and testing protocol may be in place, with a rationale given for the frequency and types of tests.</p>
Biodiversity		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Biodiversity supports natural ecosystems. The loss of natural ecosystems is a threat to the sustainability of the production system because the benefits they provide can be lost. These benefits include enhanced water conservation, soil fertility, potential alternative crops, hosting of natural enemies, and a reserve of products important to local communities. Natural ecosystems also provide a buffer to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Biodiversity requirements in this section are applicable to the whole farm where a Fairtrade crop is grown.</p>

Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.22 You must report on activities that you or the registered producers carry out to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>Guidance: Activities can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identification of key biodiversity issues in the region and actions that the registered producers have implemented in order to improve the situation • activities you have provided to the registered producers such as raising awareness about biodiversity or training in techniques to protect it • agro-forestry systems • maintaining and restoring natural ecosystems in areas that are not suitable for cultivation, and in buffer zones around bodies of water and watershed recharge areas and between production and areas of high conservation value, either protected or not • activities to increase ecosystem connectivity by identifying unproductive sites and buffer zones. <p>You may find valuable knowledge within your local community regarding further activities. With time you may benefit from advice by local experts such as authorities, universities, NGOs or online data bases.</p> <p>Restoration of ecosystems can take place by actively replanting native vegetation or by actively protecting to allow regeneration of native vegetation.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.23 You must raise awareness among the registered producers so that no collecting or hunting of rare or threatened species takes place.</p> <p>Guidance: Initial classification of rare and threatened species may be made by the registered producers based on their own knowledge. You may want to contact a local expert on biodiversity who would provide support in identifying rare and threatened species and in adjusting the initial classification. In addition to regional or local information, you may want to look at IUCN red list of threatened species at http://www.iucnredlist.org/ for further reference.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.24 You must raise awareness among the registered producers so that alien invasive species are not introduced.</p> <p>Guidance: Initial classification of alien species may be made by the registered producers based on their own knowledge. You may want to contact a local expert who could provide support in identifying alien species and ways in which their introduction and propagation may be avoided. For further information see the Convention of Biological Diversity at http://www.cbd.int/invasive/</p>
Energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Agriculture is vulnerable to climate change. It also has the potential to reduce climate change by reducing emissions, increasing carbon sinks, enhancing biodiversity and maintaining natural habitats. Strengthening the sustainability of local production systems by lowering dependencies on external inputs may be an important way of adapting to climate change.</p> <p>Energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission requirements in this section are applicable to the whole farm where a Fairtrade crop is grown.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.25 In central processing facilities where non-renewable energy is used, you must keep records of energy consumption, take measures to use energy more efficiently and replace non-renewable sources by renewable ones as far as possible.</p>

		Guidance: Records are intended help to identify measures and make informed decisions on how to reduce energy consumption. An example of more efficient energy use is the adequate maintenance of processing equipment.
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	A3.2.26 You must report on practices that the registered producers carry out to reduce GHG emissions and increase carbon sequestration. Guidance: Incorporating green manure in the fields and increasing organic matter in the soil contribute to the increase in carbon sequestration.
A 3.3 Labour Conditions		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure good working conditions for workers. Fairtrade International regards the core ILO conventions as the main reference for good working conditions.</p> <p>Workers are waged employees, whether they are permanent or temporary, migrant or local, subcontracted or directly employed. Workers include all hired personnel regardless whether they work in the field, in processing sites, or in administration. Senior managers and other professionals are not considered workers.</p> <p>The requirements in this section apply to all registered producers that produce a Fairtrade crop, and to all businesses and facilities that are related to Fairtrade production and processing of which you or the registered producers own 75% or more.</p> <p>Requirements will only be audited within this scope. Nevertheless Fairtrade International expects that all your or the registered producers' operations unrelated to Fairtrade are also conducted in a way that upholds national law, including international human rights treaties ratified by your government. Therefore, if Fairtrade International identifies or receives information on any violation of rights of children or vulnerable adults, this will trigger Fairtrade's internal protection procedures that include reporting to relevant national protection bodies.</p>
Freedom from discrimination		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to prevent discrimination against workers based on the content of ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination. The Convention defines discrimination as "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" (Article 1).</p> <p>Discrimination is making an unfair distinction in the treatment of one person over another on grounds that are not related to ability or merit.</p> <p>This section is applicable to all workers employed by you and by the registered producers. This section applies to workers employed directly or indirectly (subcontracted).</p>
Year 3	Dev	A3.3.1 You must make the registered producers aware of the laws relating to sexual harassment. If there are no such laws, you must draft a suitable policy on this subject and make the registered producers aware of it. Guidance: This requirement refers to ILO conventions 111 on discrimination in employment.
Freedom from forced or compulsory labour		
		Intent and scope

		<p>This section intends to prevent forced or bonded labour, including trafficking and sexual exploitation based on ILO Conventions C29 (Forced Labour Convention) and C105 (Abolition of Forced Labour Convention) and Protocol 029 (Trafficking in persons). “Forced or compulsory labour 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” (Article 2).</p> <p>This section is applicable to all workers employed by you and by the registered producers. This section applies to workers employed directly or indirectly (subcontracted).</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>A3.3.2 You must make the registered producers aware of the ILO conventions and encourage them to follow them with regard to their labour force.</p> <p>Guidance: This requirement refers to ILO conventions 29, 105, 138 and 182 on child labour and forced labour</p>
Child labour and child protection		
Year 0	Core	<p>A3.3.3 You must ensure that the registered producers comply with the requirements regarding child labour and child protection in chapter B 3.2 of this Standard.</p>

A 4. Business and Development

		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section outlines the requirements that are unique to Fairtrade and intends to lay the foundations for empowerment and development to take place.</p> <p>This section applies to you as the certificate holder.</p>
--	--	--

A 4.1 Development Potential

		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Fairtrade should lead to the demonstrable empowerment and environmentally sustainable social and economic development of producers, and through them of the workers they employ, and the surrounding community.</p> <p>The intent of this section is to ensure that the direct beneficiaries of Fairtrade are small producers, including their families.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.1.1 You must carry out a needs assessment of how Fairtrade benefits can promote the environmentally sustainable social and economic development of the registered producers.</p> <p>Guidance: Direct Fairtrade benefits include the Fairtrade Premium, differentials between costs of production, organizational costs and the received Fairtrade Minimum Price or negotiated market price where applicable. What is considered other Fairtrade benefits depends on the assessment of the producer organization.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>A4.1.2 You and the registered producers must develop an ODP in a democratic and transparent manner. The ODP must show a timeline and activities that support the registered producers in getting organized. You must not impose your views in the development of the plan.</p> <p>Guidance: The objective of the ODP is that the registered producers organize themselves into one or more than one producer organization. This organization should be strengthened overtime, in accordance with the ODP. Ultimately, this</p>

		producer organization should be able to comply with the Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations (see requirement B4.2.5).
Year 1	Core	A4.1.3 You must explain and discuss the ODP with the registered producers and update it every year.
Year 1	Core	A4.1.4 You must support the registered producers to meet the targets defined in the ODP. Guidance: You are expected to provide the necessary capacity building, training, resources and other support for the registered producers to meet the targets defined in the ODP.
Year 3	Dev	A4.1.5 You must ensure that one or more producer organizations are being established in a transparent manner.
Year 6	Dev	A4.1.6 You must help the producer organization formalize its internal systems for democratic participation.
Year 1	Core	A4.1.7 If the registered producers do not meet the targets outlined in the ODP, you must contract an independent third party (person or organization) to support them in their organization in accordance with the ODP after three years of certification, or earlier if the registered producers request it. You must consult the PEB during the process of contracting the independent party. You must demonstrate that the selected independent party has the requisite experience and skills to provide this support.
A 4.2 Democracy, Participation and Transparency		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure that you facilitate the social and economic development of the registered producers and guarantee that the benefits of Fairtrade reach them.</p> <p>Organization is an instrument for the social and economic development of registered producers and the benefits of Fairtrade are intended to reach them and their families. Therefore, the registered producers, with support from the promoting body, are required to organize into a producer organization with democratic structures and a transparent administration, enabling effective control by its members.</p> <p>The promoting body supports the producer organization to improve its structures and practices continuously in order to maximize the participation of members and their sense of ownership of the producer organization.</p> <p>Fairtrade International follows ILO Recommendation R193 “on the promotion of cooperatives” which is based on the cooperative principles of “voluntary and open membership, democratic member control, member economic participation, autonomy and independence, education, training and information, cooperation among cooperatives and concern for the community”.</p> <p>Fairtrade International extends these principles to primary producer organizations (cooperatives, associations or other types of organizations) and to umbrella organizations where they exist.</p>
Year 0	Core	A4.2.1 You must ensure that the registered producers establish a structure called the producer executive body (PEB) where they are able to make democratic and transparent decisions about Fairtrade issues, including the use of the Fairtrade Premium. You must ensure that they inform you about these decisions.

		<p>Guidance: The PEB acts as an intermediary between you and the registered producers and represents the interests of the registered producers. Until a producer organization is in place, the PEB works with you to develop the Fairtrade development plan and manage the Fairtrade Premium on behalf of the registered producers.</p> <p>The PEB is intended as a temporary structure. When the registered producers have gained experience in organization and administration, they can form a producer organization. The PEB may then result into, for example, an executive or Premium committee.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.2.2 You must ensure that the PEB is democratically elected by, and represents, all the registered producers. The elections must be documented.</p> <p>Guidance: All registered producers are eligible for forming the PEB.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.2.3 The composition of the PEB must reflect the composition of the registered producers taking into account gender, location, community membership, and, where applicable, temporary or migrant workers.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.2.4 You must ensure there is an established communication and feedback system in place between you and the registered producers so that information and concerns, particularly about the Fairtrade Premium and Fairtrade sales, is documented and shared between all parties in a timely manner.</p> <p>Guidance: Established communication channels between you and the registered producers have to be in place and the producer executive body (PEB) should be used for this purpose.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.2.5 You must define and document the process of including and excluding producers.</p> <p>Guidance: You can do this in your by-laws, for example.</p>
Year 6	Dev	<p>A4.2.6 If there are non-registered producers interested in participating in Fairtrade, you must take steps to incorporate these producers.</p>
Year 3 New 2014	Dev	<p>A4.2.7 You must share audit results with the registered producers, in a format and language accessible to them.</p> <p>Guidance: The results of the audit mean an explanation or a summary of non-compliances and corrective measures. The results can be shared via the established communication and feedback system (see A4.2.4) or in other ways. This is an opportunity for registered producers to have more awareness of and involvement in the process.</p>
<h3>A 4.3 Non Discrimination</h3>		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Fairtrade International follows the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on ending discrimination. The Declaration rejects “distinction of any kind such as, race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status” (Article 2). Discrimination is making an unfair distinction in the treatment of one person over another on grounds that are not related to ability or merit. This section intends that these principles are followed.</p> <p>This is a voluntary social standard aiming to support the development of its beneficiaries. The “positive discrimination” of small producers is therefore intended (see small producer definition and requirements of Standard section A 2.1). The same applies also for registered producers from disadvantaged or minority groups as specified in B 4.3.2.</p>

Year 0	Core	<p>A4.3.1 You must not discriminate against or restrict participation on the basis of race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin. You must not discriminate regarding participation, voting rights, the right to be elected, access to markets, training, technical support, or any other benefit of participation.</p> <p>Guidance: Where particular forms of discrimination exist within an economic sector or geographical region, you are encouraged to show progress towards removing them, addressing them in the ODP.</p>
Year 6	Dev	<p>A4.3.2 You must ensure that there are programmes in place related to disadvantaged/minority groups to improve their social and economic position in the producer organization.</p> <p>Guidance: These programmes are expected to show how the producer organizations directly support the registered producers from disadvantaged or minority groups in participating actively in the organization, e.g., by assuming organizational responsibilities.</p>
A 4.4 Fairtrade Price		
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.4.1 You must pay at least the Fairtrade Minimum Price to the registered producers if it exists for the product contracted, the relevant market price, or the contractually agreed price where no Fairtrade Minimum Price exists.</p> <p>When the relevant market price for a product is higher than the Fairtrade Minimum Price, then you must pay at least the market price.</p> <p>Guidance: The Fairtrade Minimum Price of a product, where it exists, is the lowest possible price that you may pay to the registered producers. The Fairtrade Minimum Price is the starting point for price negotiations between you and the registered producer. When the relevant market price (or contractually agreed price) for a product is higher than the Fairtrade Minimum Price, then you must pay at least this higher market price (or contractually agreed price).</p> <p>Both parties must keep evidence of the price level and how it was agreed. Either party can demonstrate the market price based on agreements/contracts with other clients/suppliers for a similar time period (if and when required).</p> <p>The Fairtrade Minimum Price includes any reference to organic prices or organic price differentials.</p> <p>You must refer to the Fairtrade Minimum Price information which is published separately.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.4.2 If you charge the registered producers for inputs or services, you must charge only a normal market price. You must declare these prices in a transparent manner.</p>
A 4.5 Fairtrade Premium		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>The Fairtrade Premium is an amount paid to the PEB or the producer organization in addition to the payment for the product. The Fairtrade Premium is a tool for development, supporting the registered producers to realize their development objectives as laid down in the Fairtrade development plan. It is meant for investment in the social, economic and environmentally-sustainable development of the registered producers, and through them, their families, workers and surrounding communities. It is for the registered producers and the producer organization, through the PEB and with your support, to analyze and evaluate the possible options for</p>

		<p>spending the Fairtrade Premium. Choices should be made and priorities set depending on the specific situation of the registered producers and the organization and the available amount of Fairtrade Premium. Decisions on the use of the Fairtrade Premium are taken democratically by the PEB, following principles of transparency and participation. It is the joint responsibility of you and the PEB or the producer organization to take wise and fair decisions.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.5.1 You must pay the correct amount of Fairtrade Premium to the producer executive body or to the producer organization once it is established.</p> <p>Guidance: You must not use any part of the Premium to help create the producer organization, the producer executive body, or use it for trainings or anything else not agreed in the Fairtrade development plan.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>A4.5.2 Until the producer organization is able to open its own bank account and manage the Fairtrade Premium in a democratic and transparent manner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you must stand as a trustee of the Fairtrade Premium funds • you must set up a separate bank account so you can receive the Fairtrade Premium on behalf of the registered producers • you must have at least one member of the PEB as a joint signatory of the Fairtrade Premium account • you must be able to prove that the Fairtrade Premium is used in line with applicable rules.
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.5.3 You must commit in writing to allow the PEB to make its decisions on the use of the Fairtrade Premium in an independent manner.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>A4.5.4 You must support the PEB to develop proposals on possible uses of the Fairtrade Premium and to make democratic and transparent decisions.</p> <p>Guidance: You can support the PEB in documenting all the requests or suggestions for the use of the Fairtrade Premium and provide guidance on the feasibility and budget of the proposals. If necessary, you are expected to make available the appropriate training for the PEB members to decide on the Fairtrade Premium. Training can include topics such as needs assessment, priority setting, feasibility studies, cost analysis, implementation, monitoring, budgeting and other relevant topics.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>A4.5.5 You must ensure that the handling of the Fairtrade Premium is audited every year by an external organization.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>A4.5.6 You must provide a report as well as audited accounts of the Fairtrade Premium use to the PEB and to the registered producers annually (see B1.3.1.1) or upon request at any time.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>A4.5.7 You must carry out regular administrative and organizational capacity-building trainings with the representatives of the PEB so that they are able to take over management of the Fairtrade Premium in a democratic and transparent manner.</p>
Year 6	Dev	<p>A4.5.8 You must support and facilitate the producer organization having access to and using any market related certificates, which you hold in their name, allowing them to access other buyers independently.</p> <p>Guidance: Other market certificates (e.g. organic certification) might help the registered producers access new markets or increase their sales. In this case, you can help the producers obtain these certificates through appropriate training, support in compliance with the certificate's requirements, and by facilitating all necessary administrative tasks.</p>

Part B - Producers		
<p>In this part, 'YOU' refers to the registered producers, or to the members once a producer organization is established. If a requirement is for the PEB to comply with, this will be made explicit.</p>		
B 1. General Requirements		
B 1.1 Certification		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This chapter outlines the requirements that relate to the certification and to the scope of this Standard.</p> <p>This chapter applies to you as the registered producers.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B1.1.1 You must have basic knowledge of the Fairtrade concept and indicate your commitment to participating in Fairtrade and to cooperating with the promoting body to organize in a way that allows you to eventually comply with the Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations.</p>
B 2. Trade		
		There are no requirements.

B 3. Production		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This chapter outlines the ethical and sustainable production practices that are behind every Fairtrade certified product.</p>
B 3.1 Environmental Development		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure that you have agricultural and environmental practices that are safe and sustainable and that biodiversity is protected and enhanced.</p>
Pest management		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure the safe handling of pesticides, the use of integrated pest management tools, and aims at reducing the amounts of pesticides used as much as possible. You are encouraged to use the types of pesticides that are the least toxic as economically and technically feasible.</p> <p>Pest management requirements are applicable to all crops that the operator is certified for and also to the fields where they are grown. This means that the use of forbidden pesticides on the certified crops, even if not intended for the Fairtrade market, is not allowed.</p>

Integrated pest management		
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>B3.1.1 You must be able to demonstrate that pesticides are applied based on knowledge of pests and diseases.</p> <p>Guidance: Pesticide application decisions based on monitoring can best happen when you understand which pests and diseases affect your Fairtrade crop and under which conditions they may put the crop at risk. Monitoring can include diagrams or sketches showing the distribution of pests and diseases in the field which could lead to spot pesticide applications.</p>
Proper use and handling of pesticides		
Year 1	Core	<p>B3.1.2 You must not apply pesticides and other hazardous chemicals within 10 meters from ongoing human activity (housing, canteens, offices, warehouses or the like with people present). A buffer zone of at least 10 meters must be kept unless there is a barrier that effectively reduces pesticide drift. Alternatively appropriate re-entry intervals can be applied so that people are not affected by pesticide drift.</p> <p>Guidance: The size of a reduced buffer zone may depend on the density of the barrier and on the spraying or application methods.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>B3.1.3 If you spray pesticides or other hazardous chemicals from the air, you must not spray above and around places with ongoing human activity or above and around water sources. If spraying is outsourced to subcontractors, you must make sure that this requirement is met.</p> <p>Guidance: When spraying is done from the air, buffer zones need to be larger than when spraying from the ground. To guarantee that buffer zones are respected, you could identify places with human activity, rivers and other water sources on maps for pilots responsible for the spraying. If it is not possible to avoid spraying over small rivers or irrigation channels that flow within fields, you can protect them by planting protective vegetation.</p>
Year 3	Core	<p>B3.1.4 You must store pesticides and other hazardous chemicals in a way that minimizes risks, especially so they cannot be reached by children.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>B3.1.5 You must have all pesticides and hazardous chemicals clearly labelled.</p> <p>Guidance: Containers should be labelled indicating contents, warnings, and intended uses (preferably in the original container when possible).</p>
Year 6	Dev	<p>B3.1.6 You must have equipment to handle accidents and spills in the areas where you prepare or mix pesticides and other hazardous chemicals, so these do not seep into soil or water. You must plan spraying in such a way as to have no or very little spray solution left.</p> <p>Guidance: The equipment can be very simple such as absorbent material.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.1.7 You must not reuse pesticide and other hazardous chemical containers to store or transport food or water.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>B3.1.8 You must triple rinse, puncture and store empty containers properly. All equipment that has been in contact with hazardous materials must be cleaned and stored properly.</p> <p>Guidance: Store properly means to reduce risk of hazards by keeping away from people, animals and water sources.</p> <p>Equipment refers to other material that has been in contact with pesticides, such as personal protection equipment (PPE), filters, and application equipment. You are</p>

		encouraged to contact chemical suppliers and/or local authorities for disposing of these materials.
		Choice of pesticides used
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.1.9 You must not use any of the materials on the Fairtrade International HML part 1 (Red List) on Fairtrade crops (see Annex). All synthetic materials are used only if officially registered and permitted for use on the crop in the country of usage.</p> <p>Prohibited materials must be clearly marked not for use on Fairtrade crops.</p> <p>Guidance: You may use materials listed on the HML on crops that are not Fairtrade crops, but you will be asked by auditors for which crops and pests you are using them. You are encouraged not to use these materials on any of your crops as they are dangerous for you and the environment.</p> <p>There are many materials that are not approved for use in agriculture due to their extreme hazardous nature or are now considered obsolete and all of them are not listed in the HML. It is therefore extremely important that only officially approved materials are used for crop production and for purpose for which they are approved. Traditional pest control methods such as botanical preparations can be used even if they are not explicitly approved for use in agriculture, provided they are not explicitly prohibited for use.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.1.10 You and the members of your organization use the materials in the Orange List on Fairtrade crops only under the following conditions:</p> <p>a) You fulfill the specific conditions of use. (See Annex 2.); AND</p> <p>b) You only use a material in the Orange List: i) as part of avoiding pesticide resistance buildup in pests, ii) in rotation with less harmful pesticides, iii) as part of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and iv) includes non-chemical control measures; AND</p> <p>c) You develop a plan for reducing/phasing out the use of the materials including information on the type of material (technical name/active ingredient (a.i.), formulation (% of a.i.), commercial name), the quantity used (spray concentration (a.i./ha or % or ppm etc.) and total consumed a.i./ha/year), actions taken for reducing/phasing out the material including details of other non-chemical controls which are part of the IPM strategy. The plan is implemented and made available to the certification body.</p>
	Waste	
		<p>Intent and Scope</p> <p>Reducing, reusing, handling and recycling waste in a manner that is appropriate to the respective materials reduces risks from hazardous waste and leads to an improved environment and work place.</p> <p>The waste management requirements in this section are applicable to the fields where Fairtrade crops are grown.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>B3.1.11 You must have designated areas for the storage and disposal of hazardous waste. In the absence of appropriate disposal facilities, small amounts of hazardous farm waste can be burned in a well-ventilated area away from people, animals or crops. You may only burn hazardous waste if it is allowed by local regulation and all safety recommendations are followed.</p> <p>Guidance: The promoting body or the producer organization may provide central areas for disposal and storage of hazardous waste so that you may avoid disposing of them unsafely or store them indefinitely. You may also contact suppliers and local authorities to help you identify hazardous materials and better practices to handle and dispose of them.</p>

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Genetically Modified (GM) crops do not contribute to sustainability in the long run. GM crops increase dependencies on external inputs and discourage an integrated approach in the production system thus inhibiting resiliency. GM crops may also have potential negative impacts on human health and to the environment.</p> <p>GMO requirements in this section are applicable to all crops that the operator is certified for and also to other crops grown in the same fields. This means that the parallel production of a GMO variety and a non-GMO variety of the certified crops inside the organization, even if not intended for the Fairtrade market, is not allowed.</p>
Year 0	Core	B3.1.12 You must not intentionally use genetically engineered seed or planting stock for Fairtrade crop(s).
Biodiversity		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>The loss of natural ecosystems is a threat to the sustainability of the production system because the benefits provided by biodiversity can be lost. These benefits include enhanced water conservation, soil fertility, potential alternative crops, hosting of natural enemies, and a reserve of products important to local communities. Biodiversity and natural habitats can also provide a buffer to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Biodiversity requirements in this section are applicable to the whole farm where a Fairtrade crop is grown.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.1.13 You must avoid negative impacts on protected areas and in areas with high conservation value within or outside the farm or production areas or from the date of application for certification. The areas that are used or converted to production of the Fairtrade crop must comply with national legislation in relation to agricultural land use.</p> <p>Guidance: “Protected areas” are a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values (IUCN 2008). Protected areas can be public or private biological conservation areas.</p> <p>You may identify protected areas with the help of local, regional or national authorities.</p> <p>“Areas with high conservation value” is a concept developed by Forest Stewardship Council –FSC- and refers to areas that are worth conserving because they are important on a local, regional or global scale and which may include social value such as the benefits that an area provides to a community in terms of its cultural importance or economic resource. Biological value includes ecosystems or habitats of an endangered species. These areas can usually be identified through natural vegetation with low disturbance from agriculture, forestry, industry, urbanism or other. You may initially identify areas with high conservation value based on available knowledge within your organization and neighbouring community. You may wish to consult with elders and people in the community who may have knowledge of the natural vegetation in the region.</p> <p>For more information see: www.fsc.org and www.hcvnetwork.org .</p> <p>“Negative impact” refers to partial or complete destruction of the protected area or loss of the conservation value.</p>

<p>Year 6 New 2011</p>	<p>Dev</p>	<p>B3.1.14 You must maintain buffer zones around water bodies and watershed recharge areas and between production areas and areas of high conservation value, either protected or not. Pesticides, other hazardous chemicals and fertilizers must not be applied in buffer zones.</p> <p>Guidance: Buffer zones lead to better management and sustainability of adjacent protected areas which thus enhances biodiversity. Clusters of small farms can be considered a single production site with buffer zones at its perimeter only. It is recommended that total use of land for crop production be avoided. It is also recommended that buffer zones, where feasible, are connected in order to create ecological corridors.</p> <p>Restoration of ecological corridors may take place by actively reintroducing the native vegetation or by protecting it as to allow regeneration of native vegetation. No requirement is made on minimum distance.</p>
<p>Year 1</p>	<p>Core</p>	<p>B3.1.15 If you carry out wild harvesting of Fairtrade products from uncultivated areas, you must assure the sustainability and survivability of the collected species in its native habitat.</p> <p>Guidance: Wild harvesting implies that the only productive activity in the uncultivated area is the harvest itself. Any other activities (e.g. clearing paths, maintaining camps) should be done in a way that minimizes human impact. Assuring sustainability refers to harvesting in such a way to maintain the species, maintain availability to other species in the ecosystem that depend on it and ensure that the subsequent harvest cycle will provide a comparable quantity.</p>
<p>B 3.2. Labour Conditions</p>		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure good working conditions for workers. Fairtrade International regards the core ILO conventions as the main reference for good working conditions.</p> <p>Workers are waged employees, whether they are permanent or temporary, migrant or local, subcontracted or directly employed. Workers include all hired personnel whether they work in the field, in processing sites, or in administration. Senior managers and other professionals are not considered workers.</p> <p>The requirements in this section apply to all registered producers that produce a Fairtrade crop, and to all businesses and facilities that are related to Fairtrade production and processing of which you own 75% or more.</p> <p>Requirements will only be audited within this scope. Nevertheless Fairtrade International expects that all your operations unrelated to Fairtrade are also conducted in a way that upholds national law, including international human rights treaties ratified by your government. Therefore, if Fairtrade International identifies or receives information on any violation of rights of children or vulnerable adults, this will trigger Fairtrade’s internal protection procedures that include reporting to relevant national protection bodies.</p>
<p>Freedom from discrimination</p>		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to prevent discrimination against workers based on the content of ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination. The Convention defines discrimination as “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” (Article 1).</p>

		<p>Discrimination is making an unfair distinction in the treatment of one person over another on grounds that are not related to ability or merit.</p> <p>This section is applicable to all workers employed by you and by the producer organization. This section applies to workers employed directly or indirectly (subcontracted).</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.1 The producer organization and you must not discriminate 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 when it comes to recruitment, promotion, access to training, remuneration, allocation of work, termination of employment, retirement or other activities</p> <p>Guidance: Where discrimination based on any of the above mentioned indicators is endemic within a sector or region you are encouraged to address this within the framework of your Fairtrade development plan.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.2 During the recruitment of workers you and the producer organization must not test for pregnancy, HIV or genetic disorders.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.3 The producer organization and you must not engage in, support or tolerate the use of corporal punishment, mental or physical coercion or verbal abuse.</p> <p>Guidance: Where such practices are endemic within a sector or region you are encouraged to address this within the framework of your Fairtrade development plan, for example by developing a written policy and a system to prevent improper disciplinary practice.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.4 The producer organization and you must not engage in, support or tolerate behaviour, including gestures, language, and physical contact, that is sexually intimidating, abusive or exploitative.</p> <p>Guidance: Where such practices are within a sector or region you are encouraged to address this within the framework of your Fairtrade development plan, for example by developing a written policy and a system that clearly prohibits sexually intimidating behaviour.</p>
Freedom from forced or compulsory labour		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to prevent forced or bonded labour, including trafficking and sexual exploitation based on ILO Conventions C29 (Forced Labour Convention) and C105 (Abolition of Forced Labour Convention) and Protocol 029 (Trafficking in persons).</p> <p>“Forced or compulsory labour 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” (Article 2).</p> <p>This section is applicable to all workers employed by you and by the producer organization. This section applies to workers employed directly or indirectly (subcontracted).</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.5 You and the producer organization must not engage in forced labour, including bonded or involuntary prison labour. You must explain this to all workers.</p> <p>Guidance: “Forced labour” includes work for which a person has not offered him or herself voluntarily and they are forced to perform under the threat of any penalty. Slavery, misuse of prison labour, forced recruitment, debt bondage, human trafficking for labour and/or sexual exploitation are some examples of forced labour. It is considered forced labour if you retain any part of the workers' salary, benefits,</p>

		property or documents in order to force them to remain in their employment. If you require or force workers to remain in employment against their will using any physical or psychological measure, that is considered forced labour. If you demand unreasonable notice period for termination of the contract of employment, it is also considered forced labour. The term “bonded labour” or “debt bondage” also refers to workers that have received loans from employers, where these loans are subject to unreasonable and/or unjust terms and conditions for repayment, where the worker and/or their families are held to pay off the loan through their labour against their will.
Year 0	Core	B3.2.6 The producer organization and you must not make the employment of a worker, or an offer of housing, conditional on the employment of their spouse. Spouses have the right to work elsewhere.
Year 6	Dev	B3.2.7 With support from the promoting body, the producer organization must take over the responsibility to improve your working conditions and those of your workers.
Child labour and child protection		
		<p>Intent and Scope</p> <p>This section intends to prevent labour that is damaging to children based on ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour addressing “work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children” and on ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age. “The minimum age specified in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years”.</p> <p>This section is applicable to all workers employed by you and by the producer organization. This section applies to workers employed directly or indirectly (subcontracted).</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.8 The producer organization and you must not employ children below the age of 15 or under the age defined by local law, whichever is higher.</p> <p>Guidance: In the case of child-headed households where all members of the household are below the age of 18 years, a child’s right approach should be used to interpret the minimum age requirements, giving priority to the best interest of the child.</p> <p>The minimum age requirement also applies to children who are employed indirectly by you or by the producer organization, for example children of workers that support them in the field. If the age of a child is unknown, all efforts must be made to identify the age following child rights guidelines.</p> <p>When there is a high likelihood of child labour as defined by ILO Convention 138 (Minimum age) and ILO Convention 182 (worst forms of child labour) occurring, you are expected to address this and include actions that tackle root causes of child labour such as ensuring safe schooling of children in your Fairtrade development plan. If there are no schools available in the area where children live, all effort should be given to work with national authorities and/or other relevant partners to build schools for children or provide safe transportation so children can attend the nearest schools. If children who migrate temporarily with their working families to areas where no schools are available, temporary schooling alternatives could be sought and provided so children can attend school and receive a quality education.</p> <p>In all circumstances child rights should be given primary consideration, as reflected in the guiding principles of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).</p>
Year 0	Core	B3.2.9 Your children below 15 years of age are allowed to help you on your farms under strict conditions: you must make sure that they only work after school or during holidays, the work they do is appropriate for their age and physical condition,

		they do not work long hours and/or under dangerous or exploitative conditions and you supervise and guide them.
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.10 The producer organization and you must not submit workers of less than 18 years of age 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.</p> <p>Guidance: Examples of work that is potentially damaging includes work that takes place in an unhealthy environment, involves excessively long working hours, night hours, the handling or any exposure to toxic chemicals, work at dangerous heights, operation of dangerous equipment and work that involves abusive punishment or is exploitative.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>B3.2.11 If in the past you have employed children under 15 for any type of work, or children under 18 for dangerous and exploitative work, you must ensure that those children do not enter or are at risk of entering into even worse forms of labour including hazardous work, slave-like practices, recruitment into armed conflict, sex work, trafficking for labour purposes and/or illicit activities.</p> <p>Any action that you take to ensure this must respect the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) protective framework, which means that the best interest of the child are always the top priority, that their right to survival and development is respected, that you apply them to all children without discrimination, that the views of the child are heard and respected, and at all moments they are protected from violence.</p> <p>Guidance: In order to ensure children do not enter worse forms the PEB could develop a rights based remediation policy and program within a UN CRC protective framework that covers how to withdraw the children and how to prevent that they enter into worse forms of labour</p> <p>This policy and program should include a clear statement against child labour and remediation projects to ensure the immediate and continued protection of children. To be able to monitor the risk of child labour, the PEB could consider including in the remediation project a youth inclusive, community led monitoring and remediation on child labour aimed at improving social protection at household levels where possible impacted and at risk children live. These projects can include support from expert partner organizations, preferably local.</p> <p>The PEB can check your country's National Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour, especially its Hazardous Child Labour Framework, if available.</p> <p>If the PEB chooses to partner with Fairtrade and/or its child rights partner in safe withdrawal of impacted children found in unconditional worst forms of child labour, it will need a signed Child Protection Policy and Procedure that demonstrates a commitment to adopting a child rights' approach to protecting impacted children. The PEB will need to be trained on child rights methodologies and a Fairtrade contact within your organization or another representative from senior management should be responsible for the development, ratification, implementation, and evaluation of this Child Protection Policy and Procedures.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>B3.2.12 If the PEB has identified child labour as a risk in your area, it must implement relevant procedures to prevent children below the age of 15 from being employed for any work and children below the age of 18 from being employed in dangerous and exploitative work.</p> <p>Guidance: Relevant procedures can be keeping records of all workers stating their age, gender, identification papers, migratory status and other relevant data.</p> <p>If the PEB chooses to mitigate risk through your Fairtrade Development Plan it could build a youth inclusive community based monitoring and remediation on child labour on an on-going basis. This would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying children in or at risk of being employed in child labour,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reporting on the status of the identified children on a regular basis, • measuring the progress made in safely withdrawing and preventing children from being engaged in child labour; and • avoiding that children withdrawn from labour situations are substituted by other. <p>For suggestions on how to establish a youth inclusive community based monitoring and remediation on child labour, please request Fairtrade's descriptive and training materials on this from producer support team.</p>
--	--	---

B 4. Business and Development

		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This chapter outlines the requirements that are unique to Fairtrade and intends to lay the foundations for empowerment and development to take place.</p> <p>This chapter applies to you, to the PEB and to the producer organization once it is established.</p>
--	--	--

B 4.1 Development Potential

		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Fairtrade should lead to the demonstrable empowerment and environmentally sustainable social and economic development of producers, and through them of the workers they employ, and the surrounding community.</p> <p>The intent of this section is to ensure that the direct beneficiaries of Fairtrade are small producers, including their families.</p>
--	--	--

Year 1	Core	<p>B4.1.1 The PEB must plan and document at least one activity with the intention to promote the progress of you, your workers, your business, your communities and/or environment. This plan is called the Fairtrade development plan.</p> <p>In the plan, the PEB must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the description of the activity (what they plan to do) • the objective of the activity (why they plan to do it) • the timeline of the activity (by when they plan to do it) • the responsibilities (who will be in charge of doing it) • and in case they need to spend funds (such as the Fairtrade Premium as described in requirement B4.1.3 or other sources of funds), the budget of the activity (how much they plan to spend) <p>Guidance: Planning, implementing and evaluating the plan will stimulate and increase your participation in your community and in the producer organization once it is established. It is a good practice to plan activities that respond to your needs or to the needs of your organization, workers and communities.</p> <p>The PEB has the right to choose any activities that you agree on and that are important for your particular setup, aspirations and priorities. Upon the PEB's request, Fairtrade International or Producer Networks can provide the <i>list of ideas for the Fairtrade development plan</i> that includes activities that have been useful in other organizations. The list is only for guidance. You are encouraged to think of your own activities.</p>
--------	------	---

Year 1	Core	<p>B4.1.2 Every registered producer and every worker can suggest activities. The PEB must decide on these in a democratic and transparent manner, document the decision and present it to you.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>B4.1.3 The PEB must include all the activities they plan to fund with the Fairtrade Premium in the Fairtrade development plan before they implement the activities.</p> <p>Guidance: The Fairtrade Premium is an amount paid to you, in addition to the payment for your products, for the realization of common goals. The Fairtrade Premium will help you implement the objectives in your Fairtrade development plan.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>B4.1.4 When the planned activities are completed, the PEB must update the Fairtrade development plan by planning at least another activity that has been agreed democratically.</p> <p>Guidance: Longer term projects are encouraged. Any planned activity may be extended over more than one year or may be repeated.</p>
Year 3	Core	<p>B4.1.5 The PEB must report the results of the Fairtrade development plan to you every year and document this presentation.</p> <p>In the report the PEB must answer the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the actions carried out yes/no? If not, why? • When? • At what cost? • Was the objective achieved or are further actions needed? <p>Guidance: The intention of this requirement is that the PEB and you self-monitor your own performance against the original plan, and evaluate the success of the plan. There can be several reasons why a plan was not carried out as originally planned or why it was not successful in reaching the objectives. You need to be informed about this.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>B4.1.6 The PEB must have a basic accounting system that accurately tracks the Fairtrade development plan expenses, and in particular identifies the Fairtrade Premium transparently. You must have access to these accounts at any time if you request it.</p> <p>The PEB must be able to prove that the Fairtrade Premium is used in line with applicable rules.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>B4.1.7 Workers must also benefit from at least one activity in the Fairtrade development plan.</p> <p>Guidance: The intention is that all people involved in the production of Fairtrade products can benefit and demonstrate solidarity with their communities. Supporting workers is especially important in achieving this.</p> <p>Benefiting producers, workers and communities can mean any action that is directed at improving their living conditions, welfare or capacities. The activities do not need to be addressed to workers only, but can benefit you and workers alike, such as for example by addressing needs of the communities where you and workers live.</p>
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>B4.1.8 You must have an activity in your Fairtrade development plan to maintain or improve sustainable production practises within your ecosystem</p> <p>Guidance: The intention is you are better able to decide on and plan your sustainability goals. You have the right to decide on the activities that are a priority for you. Activities do not necessarily need to be new but can focus on maintaining good practises you already carry out. This provides you with the opportunity to identify and maintain these practises and to increase overall awareness on sustainability.</p>

		Maintaining or improving sustainable production practises can mean any activity that is good for both your farms and the environment. It could for example mean activities that increase soil fertility, promote the sustainable use of water, reduce the use of pesticides and other external inputs, enhance biodiversity, reduce carbon emissions or increase carbon sinks or promote measures to adapt to climate change.
B 4.2 Democracy, Participation and Transparency		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure that the PEB and the producer organization facilitate the social and economic development of the registered producers and guarantee that the benefits of Fairtrade reach them.</p> <p>You, with support from the promoting body, are required to organize into a producer organization with democratic structures and a transparent administration, enabling effective control by its members.</p> <p>An organization should strive to improve structures and practices continuously in order to maximize the members' participation and their sense of ownership of the organization.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>B4.2.1 The PEB must have an established communication and feedback system to communicate with you. As part of this system, the PEB must record the minutes and decisions of its meetings and share them with you after each PEB meeting.</p> <p>Guidance: You may use the feedback system to express your concerns to the PEB regularly. You and the PEB can jointly decide how you want to regularly exchange information and concerns.</p>
Year 3	Dev	B4.2.2 With the help of the promoting body, the producer organization must update the ODP, clearly setting out the steps, timeframes and activities to become compliant with the Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations.
Year 6	Dev	B4.2.3 The producer organization must improve its capacity to administer its activities and operations as described in the ODP.
Year 3	Dev	B4.2.4 The producer organization must take ongoing measures to promote your participation in the producer organization's internal control. Measures must include at least training and education, as made available by or through the promoting body.
Year 6	Dev	B4.2.5 You must organize into a producer organization compliant with the Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations as laid out in the ODP.
B 4.3 Non Discrimination		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Fairtrade International follows the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on ending discrimination. The Declaration rejects "distinction of any kind such as, race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status" (Article 2). Discrimination is making an unfair distinction in the treatment of one person over another on grounds that are not related to ability or merit. This section intends that these principles are followed.</p> <p>This is a voluntary social Standard aiming to support the development of its beneficiaries. The "positive discrimination" of small producers is therefore intended (see small producer definition and requirements of Standard section A 1.2.). The same applies also for producers from disadvantaged or minority groups as specified in B.4.3.2.</p>

Year 0	Core	<p>B4.3.1 The producer organization and you must not discriminate against or restrict membership on the basis of race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, age, HIV/AIDS status, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin. You must not discriminate regarding participation, voting rights, the right to be elected, access to markets, or access to training, technical support, or any other benefit of participation.</p> <p>Guidance: Where particular forms of discrimination exist within an economic sector or geographical region, the PEB is encouraged to show progress towards removing them, addressing them in the Fairtrade development plan.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>B4.3.2 The producer organization must identify disadvantaged/minority groups within the organization</p>
B 4.4 Fairtrade Premium		
Year 0	Core	<p>B4.4.1 The PEB must acknowledge the receipt of the Fairtrade Premium in writing</p>
Year 6	Dev	<p>B4.4.2 With support from the promoting body, the producer organization must take over the responsibility for handling the Fairtrade Premium.</p> <p>Guidance: The PEB, and later the producer organization, is encouraged to develop its capacities to manage all issues related to the Fairtrade Premium, including the decision making process on Fairtrade Premium use, the implementation of these decisions and administrating the accounts and records.</p>

Annex 1. Hazardous Materials List

Version: 1.01.2018 v 1.0

All agrochemicals, especially pesticides, can be potentially hazardous in some form or other to human and animal health as well as to the environment and therefore should be used only under caution. Fairtrade International recommends the use of other methods like proper choice of crops and varieties, suitable cultivation practices and biological material for pest, before a chemical pesticide is used for pest control.

The Hazardous Materials List (HML) is divided in three lists: the Red List, the Orange List and the Yellow List.

- **Red List:** The Red List is a 'prohibited' list and includes materials that must not be used on Fairtrade products.
- **Orange List:** The Orange List is a 'restricted' List and includes materials that may be used under conditions specified in this document thus restricting their use. The use of materials in this list will be monitored by Fairtrade International. Operators should be aware that some of these materials are to be phased out by end of 2019 as indicated in the list. The other materials in the list may eventually be prohibited and are encouraged to abandon their use
- **Yellow List:** The Yellow List is a 'flagged' list and includes materials which are flagged for being hazardous and should be used under extreme caution. Fairtrade International will be monitoring the classification of these materials by international bodies like PAN, WHO and FAO, and materials may be prohibited in the future. Operators are encouraged to abandon their use.

Classification of materials in the HML

The Hazardous Materials List includes materials that are identified as Highly Hazardous as defined in the Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management adopted by FAO and WHO in 2013. The PML has been build based on information from PAN International List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHP).

Highly Hazardous Pesticides (FAO/WHO)

“Highly Hazardous Pesticides means pesticides that are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health or environment according to internationally accepted classification systems such as WHO or GHS or their listing in relevant binding international agreements or conventions. In addition, pesticides that appear to cause severe or irreversible harm to health or the environment under conditions of use in a country may be considered to be and treated as highly hazardous.”

“Hazard means the inherent property of a substance, agent or situation having the potential to cause undesirable consequences (e.g. properties that can cause adverse effects or damage to health, the environment or property).”

Hazard criteria for identification of Highly Hazardous Pesticides¹

Hazard criteria	Measure (hazard classifications used)
Conventions	<p>Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention)</p> <p>PIC substances (The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Information Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade)</p> <p>Ozone depleting substances (Montreal Protocol)</p>
High acute toxicity	<p>'Extremely hazardous' (Class 1a) according to WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard</p> <p>'Highly hazardous' (Class 1b) according to WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard</p> <p>'Fatal if inhaled' (H330) according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)</p>
Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	<p>Carcinogenic to humans according to IARC, US EPA or 'Known or presumed human carcinogens' (Category 1) according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)</p> <p>Probable/likely carcinogenic to humans according to IARC, US EPA</p> <p>'Substances known to induce heritable mutations (mutagenic) or to be regarded as if they induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans', 'Substances known to induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans' (Category I) according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)</p> <p>'Known or Presumed human reproductive toxicant' (reprotoxic) (Category I) according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)</p> <p>Potential endocrine disruptor according to EU Category 1 or 'Suspected human reproductive toxicant' (Category 2) AND 'Suspected human carcinogen' (Category 2) according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) or</p>
Environmental concern	<p>'Very persistent' half-life > 60 days in marine-or freshwater or half-life > 180 days in soil ('typical' half-life), marine or freshwater sediment (indicators and thresholds according to the Stockholm Convention) and/or</p> <p>'Very bioaccumulative' (BCF >5000) or Kow logP >5 (existing BCF data supersede Kow log P data) (indicators and thresholds according to the Stockholm Convention) and/or</p> <p>Very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC/EC 50 [48h] for Daphnia spp. < 0,1 mg/l)</p>
Hazard to ecosystem services	<p>'Highly toxic for bees' according to U.S. EPA (LD50, µg/bee < 2) (includes Greenpeace bee toxic 7, namely: Clothianidin, Imidacloprid, Thiametoxam, Clorpyrifos, Cypermethrin, Deltamethrin, and Fipronil)</p>

¹ A glossary of terms and abbreviations used are given in the end of this document.

Part 1: Fairtrade International Red List of Prohibited Materials

The Red List is a 'prohibited' list and includes Highly Hazardous Pesticides that must not be used on Fairtrade products.

The criteria for classifying a material in the Red List are:

- Listed in conventions OR
- High acute toxicity OR
- Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure (Carcinogenic, Mutagenic, Repro-toxic, Endocrine disruptor) OR
- Environmental concern (two of the following three effects on environment a) Very persistent, b) Very bioaccumulative, c) Very toxic to aquatic organisms; OR
- Considered as obsolete

Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
1	2,3,4,5-Bistetrahydro-2-furaldehyde	126-15-8						x
2	2,4,5-T	93-76-5	x					x
3	2,4,5-TCP	35471-43-3						x
4	Acetochlor	34256-82-1			x			
5	Acrolein	107-02-8		x				
6	Alachlor	15972-60-8	x		x			
7	Aldicarb	116-06-3	x	x			x	
8	Aldrin	309-00-2	x			x	x	x
9	Allyl alcohol	107-18-6		x				
10	alpha-BHC;alpha-HCH	319-84-6	x					
11	Alpha-chlorohydrin*	96-24-2		x				
12	Amitrole	61-82-5			x			
13	Anthracene oil	90640-80-5			x			
14	Arsenic and its compounds	7778-39-4			x			
15	Asbestos	1332-21-4		x				
16	Azafenidin	68049-83-2			x			
17	Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9		x			x	
18	Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	x	x			x	
19	Azocyclotin	41083-11-8		x		x		
20	Benomyl	17804-35-2	x		x			
21	beta-HCH; beta-BCH	319-85-7	x		x			
22	Binapacryl	485-31-4	x					x
23	Blasticidin-S	2079-00-7		x				
24	Brodifacoum*	56073-10-0		x				
25	Bromadiolone*	28772-56-7		x				
26	Bromethalin*	63333-35-7		x		x		

² Note: Hazard to ecosystem services is not a criteria for Red list, but the column is added to Red list to indicate that the materials are bee toxic also.

Red List (Prohibited List)

No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
27	Bromoxynil	1689-84-5		x				
28	Bromoxynil heptanoate	56634-95-8				x		
29	Bromoxynil octanoate	1689-99-2				x		
30	Butocarboxim	34681-10-2		x			x	
31	Butoxycarboxim	34681-23-7		x				
32	Cadmium compounds	7440-43-9		x				x
33	Cadusafos	95465-99-9		x		x	x	
34	Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1		x				
35	Calcium cyanide	592-01-8		x				
36	Captafol	2425 06 1	x	x	x			
37	Captan	133-06-2			x			
38	Carbofuran	1563-66-2	x	x			x	
39	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5, 53908-27-3, 8003-06-3			x			x
40	Chloranil	118-75-2						x
41	Chlordane	57-74-9	x		x			
42	Chlordecone	143-50-0	x			x	x	x
43	Chlordimeform	6164-98-3			x			x
44	Chlorethoxyphos	54593-83-8		x			x	
45	Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6		x			x	
46	Chlorfluazuron	71422-67-8				x		
47	Chlormephos	24934-91-6		x				
48	Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	x					x
49	Chlorophacinone*	3691-35-8		x				
50	Chloropicrin	76-06-2		x				
51	Chlorotoluron	15545-48-9			x			
52	Copper arsenate	7778-41-8			x			
53	Coumaphos*	56-72-4		x				
54	Coumatetralyl*	5836-29-3		x				
55	CPMA (Chloromethoxypropyl- mercuric-acetate)	1319-86-4		x	x			
56	Creosote	8001-58-9			x			
57	Cyhexatin	13121-70-5				x		
58	DBCP	96-12-8			x			x
59	DDD (dichlorodiphenyl – dichloroethan)	72-54-8		x	x	x		
60	DDT	50-29-3	x		x	x		

Red List (Prohibited List)

No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
61	Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8		x			x	
62	Dicofol	115-32-2				x	x	
63	Dicrotophos	141-66-2		x			x	
64	Dieldrin	60-57-1	x			x	x	x
65	Difenacoum*	56073-07-5		x				
66	Difethialone*	104653-34-1		x				
67	Dimoxystrobin	149961-52-4			x	x		
68	Dinocap	39300-45-3			x			
69	Dinoseb and its salts and esters	88-85-7	x					x
70	Dinoterb	1420-07-1		x	x			
71	Diphacinone*	82-66-6		x				
72	Diquat dibromide	85-00-7		x				
73	Diquat dichloride	4032-26-2		x				
74	Disulfoton	298-04-4		x				
75	DNOC and its salts	534-52-1	x	x				
76	Edifenphos	17109-49-8		x				
77	Endosulfan	115-29-7	x	x	x			
78	Endrin	72-20-8	x					x
79	E-Phosphamidon	297-99-4		x				
80	Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8			x			
81	EPN	2104-64-5		x			x	
82	Ethiofencarb	29973-13-5		x				
83	Ethoprophos; Ethoprop	13194-48-4		x				
84	Ethylene dichloride, EDC	107-06-2	x		x			x
85	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	x		x			
86	Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7			x			
87	Ethylenedibromide;1,2-dibromoethane, EDB	106-93-4	x		x			x
88	Famphur	52-85-7		x				
89	Fenamiphos	22224-92-6		x			x	
90	Fenarimol	60168-88-9			x			
91	Fenbutatin-oxide	13356-08-6		x		x		
92	Fenchlorazole-ethyl	103112-35-2			x			
93	Fentin acetate	900-95-8		x	x			
94	Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9		x	x			
95	Flocoumafen	90035-08-8		x				
96	Fluazifop-butyl	69806-50-4			x			

Red List (Prohibited List)

No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
97	Fluazolate	174514-07-9				x		
98	Flucythrinate	70124-77-5		x			x	
99	Flumetralin	62924-70-3				x		
100	Flumioxazin	103361-09-7			x			
101	Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	x	x				
102	Formaldehyde	50-00-0			x			
103	Formetanate	22259-30-9		x			x	
104	Furathiocarb	65907-30-4		x				
105	Halfenprox	111872-58-3				x		
106	Heptachlor	76-44-8	x			x		x
107	Heptenophos	23560-59-0		x			x	
108	Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1	x	x	x			x
109	Hexachlorocyclohexane HCH(Benzene hexachloride)	608-73-1	x				x	x
110	Hexaflumuron	86479-06-3			x			
111	loxynil	1689-83-4			x			
112	Isopyrazam	881685-58-1				x		
113	Isoxathion	18854-01-8		x			x	
114	Lead arsenate	7784-40-9		x		x		
115	Leptophos	21609-90-5						x
116	Lindane	58-89-9	x		x		x	
117	Linuron	330-55-2			x			
118	Magnesium phosphide	12057-74-8		x				
119	Maneb	12427-38-2			x			
120	Mecarbam	2595-54-2		x				
121	Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds	Individual CAS numbers	x	x				
122	Metam-sodium	137-42-8			x			
123	Methamidophos	10265-92-6	x	x			x	
124	Methidathion	950-37-8		x			x	
125	Methiocarb	2032-65-7		x			x	
126	Methomyl	16752-77-5		x			x	
127	Methoxychlor	72-43-5			x			
128	Methyl bromide	74-83-9	x					
129	Metiram	9006-42-2			x			
130	Metribuzin	21087-64-9			x			
131	Mevinphos	7786-34-7		x			x	
132	Mirex	2385-85-5	x			x	x	x
133	Molinate	2212-67-1			x			

Red List (Prohibited List)

No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
134	Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	x	x			x	
135	Nicotine	54-11-5		x				
136	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3			x			
137	Nitrofen	1836-75-5			x			x
138	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide (OMPA)	152-16-9						x
139	Omethoate	1113-02-6		x	x		x	
140	Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2		x			x	
141	Paraquat (All forms including Paraquat dichloride)	1910-42-5		x				
142	Parathion	56-38-2	x	x			x	
143	Parathion-methyl	298-00-0	x	x				
144	Paris Green (copper acetoarsenite)	12002-03-8			x			
145	Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	x					
146	Pentachlorophenol (PCP), its salts and esters	87-86-5	x	x	x			
147	Phenylmercury acetate	62-38-4			x			
148	Phorate	298-02-2		x			x	
149	Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	x	x			x	
150	Picloram	1918 02 1			x			
151	PMDS Di(phenylmercuric) dodecanyl succinate	27236-65-3			x			
152	Polybrominated biphenyls mixture PBB	Separate CAS Nos. are assigned to individual polybrominated biphenyls			x			
153	Polychlorinated biphenyls PCB (except mono and dichlorinated) Aroclor	Separate CAS Nos. are assigned to individual polychlorinated biphenyls	x					x
154	Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	x					
155	Potasan	299-45-6		x				
156	Profoxydim	139001-49-3			x			
157	Propetamphos	31218-83-4		x				
158	Propylene oxide	75-56-9			x			
159	Prothiofos	34643-46-4				x		
160	Pyrazoxon	108-34-9		x				
161	Pyridalyl	179101-81-6				x		
162	Quinalphos	13593-03-8			x		x	
163	Quizalofop-p-tefuryl	119738-06-6			x			
164	Resmethrin	10453-86-8			x		x	
165	Safrole	94-59-7			x			x
166	Silafluofen	105024-66-6			x		x	

Red List (Prohibited List)

No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
167	Silvex (all forms)	93-72-1						x
168	Sodium arsenite (arsenic and its compounds)	7784-46-5			x			
169	Sodium cyanide	143-33-9		x				
170	Sodium fluoroacetate (1080)	62-74-8		x				
171	Strychnine	57-24-9		x				
172	Sulfotep	3689-24-5		x				
173	TCMTB	21564-17-0		x				
174	TDE	72-54-8, 53-19-0						x
175	Tebupirimphos (Phostebupirim)	96182-53-5		x		x		
176	Tefluthrin	79538-32-2		x			x	
177	Tepraloxymid	149979-41-9			x			
178	Terbufos	13071-79-9		x				
179	Terbutryn	886-50-0			x			
180	Terpene polychlorinates (Strobane)	8001-50-1				x		x
181	Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2				x		
182	Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1				x		
183	Thallium sulfate	7446-18-6		x				x
184	Thiofanox	39196-18-4		x			x	
185	Thiometon	640-15-3		x			x	
186	Thiourea	62-56-6			x			
187	Thiram	137-26-8	x		x			
188	Tolfenpyrad	129558-76-5				x		
189	Tolyfluanid	731-27-1		x				
190	Toxaphene; Camphechlor	8001-35-2	x			x	x	x
191	Tri-allate	2303-17-5				x		
192	Triazophos	24017-47-8		x				
193	Tributyltin compounds	Various CAS			x			
194	Trichlorfon	52-68-6			x		x	
195	Tridemorph	81412-43-3			x			
196	Trifluralin	1582-09-8			x			
197	Triforine	26644-46-2			x			
198	Tris(2,3 - dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	x					
199	Vamidothion	2275-23-2		x			x	
200	Vinclozolin	50471-44-8			x			
201	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4		x		x		x
202	Warfarin*	81-81-2		x	x			
203	Zeta-Cypermethrin	52315-07-8		x			x	
204	Zinc phosphide	1314-84-7		x				

Red List (Prohibited List)

No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
205	Zineb	12122-67-7			x			
206	Ziram	137-30-4		x				
207	Z-Phosphamidon	23783-98-4		x				

* Rodenticides (only those marked with*) can be used in the premises (buildings) that handle Fairtrade products or around the fields, if used properly in fixed bait-stations to prevent spillage and spoilage. Non-chemical rodent control measures shall be implemented before these rodenticides are used. The bait stations should be monitored regularly to prevent exposure to non-target organisms. As a Red List material, they shall not be used on Fairtrade product or used in ways that results in its contact with a Fairtrade product.

Part 2: Fairtrade International Orange List of Restricted Materials

Producers and traders use the materials in the Orange List on Fairtrade products only under the following conditions:

- a. Fulfilling the specific conditions of use (see the list below) AND
- b. Only using a material in the Orange List: i) as part of avoiding pesticide resistance build up in pests, ii) in rotation with less harmful pesticides, iii) as part of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and iv) including non-chemical control measures; AND
- c. Developing a plan for reducing/phasing out the use of the materials including information on the type of material (technical name/active ingredient (a.i.), formulation (% of a.i.), commercial name), the quantity used (spray concentration (a.i. /ha or in % or ppm etc.) and total consumed a.i./ha/year), actions taken for reducing/phasing out the material including details of other non-chemical controls which are part of the IPM strategy. The plan is implemented and made available to the Certification Body.

The use of the pesticides in the list will be monitored. Some materials in the list are to be phased out by end of 2019 (see list below). For other materials in the list, decision on whether they will be placed in the list of prohibited materials (Red List) or retained in the Orange List will be taken in the next review of the HML.

The criteria for classifying a material in the Orange List are:

- Hazard to ecosystem services (Highly toxic for bees: only Greenpeace bee toxic 7) OR
- Materials that would be classified in the Red List but are perceived as irreplaceable in the short term as identified in the public consultations held as part of the last review of the materials list, but excludes materials that a) were included in the previous Red List for which a possibility of derogation was not available or b) are classified under conventions, or c) are carcinogenic; OR
- Materials that would be classified in the Yellow List but are identified as materials of high concern to civil society

Orange List (Restricted List)							
No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services	Specific Conditions
1	2,4-DB	94-82-6		x			
2	Abamectin	71751-41-2	x (h330)				d
3	Aluminum phosphide	20859-73-8	x (h330)				c
4	Amisulbrom	348635-87-0			x		
5	Amitraz	33089-61-1		x			a
6	Atrazine	1912-24-9		x			
7	Beta -cyfluthrin	68359-37-5	x (WHO 1b)				d
8	Bifenthrin	82657-04-3		x			
9	Carbaryl	63-25-2		x			
10	Carbendazim	10605-21-7		x			
11	Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	x (h330)				d
12	Chlorantraniliprole,	500008-45-7			x		
13	Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	x (h330)				d
14	Chlorpyrifos, Chlorpyrifos-methyl	2921-88-2, 5598-13-0				x	b

Orange List (Restricted List)

No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services	Specific Conditions
15	Clothianidin	210880-92-5				x	b
16	Cypermethrin & its alpha and beta isomer	65731-84-2 67375-30-8 65731-84-2				x	b
17	Deltamethrin	52918-63-5		x		x	b
18	Dichlorvos; DDVP	62-73-7	x (WHO 1b and h330)				d
19	Dimethoate	60-51-5		x			
20	Epoxiconazole	133855-98-8		x			
21	Etofenprox	80844-07-1			x		
22	Fenitrothion	122-14-5		x			
23	Fenpropathrin	39515-41-8	x (h330)				d
24	Flufenoxuron	101463-69-8			x		
25	Fipronil	120068-37-3				x	b
26	Flusilazole	85509-19-9		x			
27	Glyphosate	1071-83-6		x			
28	Glufosinate ammonium	77182-82-2		x			
29	Imidacloprid	138261-41-3				x	b
30	Lambda-cyhalothin	91465-08-6	x (h330)	x			d
31	Lufenuron	103055-07-8			x		
32	Mancozeb	8018 01 7		x			
33	Oxamyl	23135-22-0	x (WHO 1b and h330)				d
34	Phosphine	7803-51-2	x (h330)				c
35	Pirimicarb	23103-98-2			x		
36	Procymidone	32809-16-8		x			
37	Propargite	2312-35-8			x		
38	Quinoxyfen	124495-18-7			x		
39	Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4				x	b

Specific Conditions to be fulfilled for using certain pesticides in the Orange list of restricted materials

Condition Set	Details
a	To be used only for Apiculture
b	<p>Not to be used on young plant materials</p> <p>To be used only in greenhouse production</p> <p>OR</p> <p>In open field conditions, it is not used on gregariously flowering melliferous crops, starting one month prior to peak flowering and during flowering period. (e.g. coffee, fruit trees, cashew, almond etc.). The certification body will determine the crops which fall under this type.</p>
c	To be used only by professionally trained warehouse staff using proper personal protective equipment and specially designed equipment to ensure hermetic sealing and minimize gas leakages
d	To be phased out by 31 December 2019

Part 3: Fairtrade International Yellow List of Flagged Materials

The materials in this list are hazardous and should be used with caution. No additional conditions are prescribed by Fairtrade International for the use of these materials. The materials in the list can potentially be moved to the Red List (prohibited) or Orange List (restricted) as new information is generated on their hazards and thus it is recommended to limit the use of these materials and phase- them out.

The Criteria for classifying a material in the Yellow List are:

- Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure (Probable Carcinogens) OR
- Environment concern (at least one the following three effects on environment a) Very persistent, b) Very bioaccumulative, c) Very toxic to aquatic organisms; OR
- Hazard to ecosystem services (Highly toxic for bees: excludes Greenpeace bee toxic 7) OR
- Hazardous materials allowed in organic agriculture, irrespective of their nature of hazard

Yellow List (Flagged List)							
No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	Conven-tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ-mental concern	Hazard to ecosyste m services
1	1,3-dichloropropene	542-75-6			x		
2	Acephate	30560-19-1					x
3	Acrinathrin	101007-06-1					x
4	Alanycarb	83130-01-2					x
5	Anthraquinone	84-65-1			x		
6	Antibiotics (including Amoxicillin)	26787-78-0			x		
7	Azamethiphos	35575-96-3					x
8	Bendiocarb	22781-23-3					x
9	Benfuracarb	82560-54-1					x
10	Bensulide	741-58-2					x
11	Benthiavalicarb-isopropyl	177406-68-7			x		
12	Bioresmethrin	28434-01-7					x
13	Borax; disodium tetraborate decahydrate	1303-96-4			x		
14	Boric acid	10043-35-3			x		
15	Butachlor	23184-66-9			x		
16	Butylate	2008-41-5			x		
17	Chinomethionat;Oxythioquinox	2439 01 2			x		
18	Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0					x
19	Chloroform	67-66-3			x		
20	Climbazole	38083-17-9					x
21	Copper (II) hydroxide	29427-59-2				x	
22	Cyflufenamid	180409-60-3			x		
23	Cyhalothrin (not lambda)	68085-85-8					x
24	Cyhalothrin, gamma	76703-62-3					x

Yellow List (Flagged List)

No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	Conven-tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ-mental concern	Hazard to ecosyste m services
25	Daminozide	1596-84-5			x		
26	Diafenthuron	80060-09-9					x
27	Diazinon	333-41-5					x
28	Diclofop-methyl	51338-27-3			x		
29	Dimethenamid	87674-68-8			x		
30	Dinotefuran	165252-70-0					x
31	Diuron	330-54-1			x		
32	Esfenvalerate	66230-04-4					x
33	Ethirimol	23947-60-6					x
34	Fenazaquin	120928-09-8					x
35	Fenoxycarb	72490-01-8			x		x
36	Fenthion	55-38-9					x
37	Fenvalerate	51630-58-1					x
38	Fluthiacet-methyl	117337-19-6			x		
39	Folpet	133-07-3			x		
40	Fosthiazate	98886-44-3					x
41	Furilazole	121776-33-8			x		
42	Haloxfop-methyl; haloxfop	69806-40-2			x		
43	Hexythiazox	78587-05-0			x		
44	Imazalil	35554-44-0			x		
45	Imazethapyr	81335-77-5					x
46	Imiprothrin	72963-72-5					x
47	Indoxacarb	173584-44-6					x
48	Iprodione	36734-19-7			x		
49	Iprovalicarb	140923-17-7			x		
50	Isoxaflutole	141112-29-0			x		
51	Kresoxim-methyl	143390-89-0			x		
52	Malathion	121-75-5					x
53	Mepanipyrim	110235-47-7			x		
54	Metaflumizone	139968-49-3					x
55	Metam-potassium	137-41-7			x		
56	Methabenzthiazuron	18691-97-9					x
57	MGK 326	136-45-8			x		
58	Milbemectin	51596-10-2 /11-3					x
59	MON 4660	71526-07-3			x		

Yellow List (Flagged List)

No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	Conven-tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ-mental concern	Hazard to ecosyste m services
60	Monuron	150-68-5			x		
61	Naled	300-76-5					x
62	Nitenpyram	150824-47-8					x
63	Nitrapyrin	1929-82-4			x		
64	Oryzalin	19044-88-3			x		
65	Oxadiazon	19666-30-9			x		
66	Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3			x		
67	Paraffin oils; mineral oils	11 separate CAS			x		
68	Permethrin	52645-53-1			x		x
69	Phenthoate	2597 03 7					x
70	Phosalone	2310-17-0			x		
71	Phosmet	732-11-6					x
72	Pirimiphos-methyl	29232-93-7					x
73	Prallethrin	23031-36-9					x
74	Profenofos	41198-08-7					x
75	Propachlor	1918-16-7			x		
76	Propham	122-42-9			x		
77	Propoxur	114-26-1			x		x
78	Propyzamide	23950-58-5			x		
79	Pymetrozine	123312-89-0			x		
80	Pyraclofos	77458-01-6					x
81	Pyraflufen-ethyl	129630-19-9			x		
82	Pyrazachlor	6814-58-0			x		
83	Pyrazophos	13457-18-6					x
84	Pyridaben	96489-71-3					x
85	Pyridiphenthion	119-12-0					x
86	Pyrimethanil	53112-28-0			x		
87	Quinoclamine	2797-51-5					x
88	Quintozene	82-68-8			x		
89	Rotenone	83-79-4					x
90	Sedaxane	874967-67-6			x		
91	Simazine	122-34-9				x	
92	Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate	128-04-1			x		
93	Spinetoram	935545-74-7					x
94	Spinosad	168316-95-8					x

Yellow List (Flagged List)

No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	Conven-tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ-mental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services
95	Spirodiclofen	148477-71-8			x		
96	Sulfoxaflor	946578-00-3					x
97	Tebuconazole	107534-96-3			x		
98	Technazene	117-18-0			x		
99	Temephos	3383-96-8					x
100	Terrazole; Etridiazole	2593-15-9			x		
101	Tetrachlorvinphos	22248-79-9			x		x
102	Tetraconazole	112281-77-3			x		
103	Tetramethrin	7696-12-0					x
104	Thiacloprid	111988-49-9			x		
105	Thiodicarb	59669-26-0			x		x
106	Thiophanate-methyl	23564-05-8			x		
107	Tralomethrin	66841-25-6					x
108	Triadimenol	55219-65-3			x		
109	Validamycin	37248-47-8					x
110	XMC	2655-14-3					x

Glossary

Active ingredient (a.i.): are the chemicals in pesticide products that kill, control, or repel pests. Often, the active ingredients make up a small portion of the whole product. All other ingredients are called "inert ingredients" which are important for product performance and usability.

Bioaccumulation: it refers to the accumulation of substances, such as pesticides, in an organism.

Carcinogen: is any substance, radionuclide, or radiation that is an agent directly involved in causing cancer.

CAS number: A CAS Registry Number, also referred to as CASRN or CAS Number, is a unique numerical identifier assigned by Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) to every chemical substance described in the open scientific literature.

Endocrine disruptor: are chemicals that, at certain doses, can interfere with endocrine (or hormone) systems.

Environmental Persistence: Property of some organic compounds to be resistant to environmental degradation through chemical, biological, and photolytic processes.

FAO: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is an agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. (<http://www.fao.org/home/en/>)

GHS: The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) is an internationally agreed-upon system, created by the United Nations to replace the various classification and labelling standards used in many countries in their different regulations on hazard classification, by using consistent criteria on a global level. (http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_welcome_e.html)

IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer is an intergovernmental agency forming part of the World Health Organization of the United Nations. (<http://www.iarc.fr/>)

IPM: "the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms." (www.fao.org)

Montreal Protocol: The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion. (<http://ozone.unep.org>)

Mutagen: is a physical or chemical agent that changes the genetic material thus increases the frequency of permanent alteration of the genetic material of an organism.

Obsolete pesticides: are pesticides that are unfit for further use or for re-conditioning. Obsolescence may arise because a product has been de-registered locally or banned internationally. (IUPAC International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry)

PAN: Pesticide Action Network (PAN) is an international coalition of around 600 NGOs, citizens' groups, and individuals in about 60 countries and is involved in fighting problems caused by pesticide use, and advocates ecologically sound alternatives. (<http://www.pan-uk.org/>)

Reprotoxic: Reproductive toxicity is a hazard associated with some chemical substances that they will interfere in some way with normal reproduction; such substances are called reprotoxic. It includes adverse effects on sexual function and fertility in adult males and females, as well as developmental toxicity in the offspring.

Rodenticides: are chemicals made and sold for the purpose of killing rodents (colloquially rat poison)

Rotterdam Convention: Formally, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, is a multilateral

treaty to promote shared responsibilities in relation to importation of hazardous chemicals. The convention promotes open exchange of information and calls on exporters of hazardous chemicals to use proper labelling, include directions on safe handling, and inform purchasers of any known restrictions or bans. Signatory nations can decide whether to allow or ban the importation of chemicals listed in the treaty, and exporting countries are obliged to make sure that producers within their jurisdiction comply. (<http://www.pic.int>)

Stockholm Convention: Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is an international environmental treaty, signed in 2001 and effective from May 2004, that aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). (<http://www.pops.int>)

US EPA: The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or sometimes USEPA) is an agency of the Federal government of the United States which was created for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment. (<https://www3.epa.gov/>)

WHO: The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health. It was established on 7 April 1948, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. (<http://www.who.int/en/>)

Note: The English version of the standard is the official version. Fairtrade offers translations into other languages for information purposes only. Although Fairtrade strives to ensure accuracy in translations, the English version of the standard is the basis for all certification decisions, particularly if conflicts on these decisions should arise.