

Generic Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations

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

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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 in the South and increasing their access to markets are the main goals of Fairtrade. These actions can lead to improvements in small producers' social and economic well-being, as well as to their empowerment, and to environmental sustainability. The purpose of the Generic Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations 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, particularly those of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Fairtrade International also requires that producer organizations always abide by national legislation, on the topics covered by this Standard, whenever the legislation sets higher requirements than this Standard. The same applies to regional and sector-specific practices.

How to use this Standard

This Standard applies only to small producer organizations in the countries in the geographical scope in Annex 1.

This Standard is the Generic Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations 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.

The Generic Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations has four chapters: General Requirements, Trade, Production and Business and Development.

- The **General Requirements** chapter defines what Fairtrade understands by small producers and their organizations,
- The **Trade** chapter defines what producers can do to build fair trading practises.
- 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 more visible. It explains how through social organization producers can build a basis for empowerment and sustainable livelihoods.

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 chapter or section;
- The **requirements** which specify the rules to adhere to. You will be audited according to these requirements; and
- The **guidance** that will help you to interpret the requirements. The guidance can provide you with best practices, suggestions and examples of how to comply with the requirement. It can also give you further explanation on the requirement with the rationale and/or intention behind the requirement. You will not be audited against guidance.

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 organizations 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 Generic Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations 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.

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 you and the members of your organization do not hire workers, then you will not be audited against requirements related to workers. Or, for example, if you and the members of your organization do not use any pesticides, then you will not be audited against requirements related to pesticides. In such cases, the certification body will consider these requirements as non-applicable.

In this Standard 'you' refers to the small producer organization as the responsible party for fulfilling the requirement. When requirements apply directly to the members of your organization this is explicitly indicated in this document.

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.

The Fairtrade International Standards Unit provides Explanatory Documents which contain further information related to this Standard. These documents can be found on the Fairtrade International website: www.fairtrade.net/standards. You will not be audited against the Explanatory Documents.

Application

This version of the Generic Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations is valid from 1 July 2011. This version supersedes all previous versions and includes new and changed requirements. New requirements are identified in this Standard by the words "New 2011".

Organizations that start their certification from 1 July 2011 will need to comply with all applicable requirements. The timelines indicated in requirements refer to the number of years after first certification.

Organizations that were certified before 1 July 2011 will need to comply with all applicable requirements following their regular certification cycle with the following exceptions:

"New 2011" Year 0 requirements: transition period as defined by the certification body

"New 2011" Year 1 requirements: applicable from 1 July 2012

"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>.

| 1. General Requirements | | |
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| | | <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 certificate holder.</p> |
| 1.1 Certification | | |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>1.1.1 You must accept audits of your premises and subcontracted premises and provide information at the certification body's request.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>1.1.2 You must appoint a contact person for all certification matters. This person must keep the certification body updated with contact details and important information.</p> |
| 1.2 Members are Small Producers | | |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>1.2.1 You are a small producer organization and at least half of your members must be small producers.</p> <p>Guidance: If your members produce less labour intensive products (cocoa, coffee, herbs and herbal teas and spices, honey, nuts, oilseeds, cereals, seed cotton), they are small producers if the following criteria are fulfilled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm work is mostly done by members and their families. • They do not hire workers all year round. <p>If your members produce highly labour intensive products (cane sugar, prepared and preserved fruit & vegetables, fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, tea), they are small producers if the following criteria are fulfilled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They hire less than a maximum number of permanent workers as defined by the certification body. • The land they cultivate is equal to or below the average of the region, as defined by the certification body. • They spend most of their working time doing agricultural work on their farm. • Most of their income comes from their farm. |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>1.2.2 At least half of the volume that you sell as Fairtrade per year must be produced by small producers.</p> |

2. Trade

Intent and scope

This chapter outlines the rules you need to comply with when you sell Fairtrade products from your organization.

This chapter **does not include** the requirements you will have to fulfil if you want to trade products from **other** certified organizations. In that case you will be considered a trader and you will have to comply with the rules in the Generic Trade Standard.

This chapter **does not include** the requirements you will have to fulfil if you want to sell final Fairtrade products to consumer. In that case you need to contact Fairtrade International regarding the steps you need to take.

Finally, this chapter **does not include** the rules for composite products or ingredients (products made of several components). If you want to sell composite products or ingredients you will need to follow the relevant rules in the Generic Trade Standard.

Buyers **must** also **comply** with their own rules 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 Generic Trade Standard that can be found at http://www.fairtrade.net/generic_standards.html

This chapter applies to all your Fairtrade transactions.

2.1 Traceability

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| Year 0 | Core | <p>2.1.1 You can only sell as Fairtrade those products which were sourced from your members. For Fairtrade sales you must separate the products that were produced by members from the products from non-members, at all stages, until the product is sold.</p> <p>This requirement may not apply for processing of cocoa, cane sugar, juice and tea (see requirement 2.1.8).</p> <p>Guidance: You only need to separate the products of members and non-members that you want to sell as Fairtrade. You can always sell products from non-members, but you cannot sell them as Fairtrade products.</p> |
| Year 0 New 2011 | Core | <p>2.1.2 You must write down the product flow from members to the first buyer.</p> |
| Year 0 New 2011 | Core | <p>2.1.3 You must keep records of products sourced from members. Records must indicate the name of the individual member, date of purchase, product name, volume and the price received by the member.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>2.1.4 When you sell a Fairtrade product you must identify clearly in the related documents (e.g., invoices, delivery notes) that this product is Fairtrade.</p> |
| Year 0 New 2011 | Core | <p>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> |

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| Year 0 New 2011 | Core | 2.1.6 If you process Fairtrade products you must keep records that specify the amount of product before and after processing. |
| Year 0 | Core | 2.1.7 When you sell a Fairtrade product you must mark the product clearly so that it can be identified as Fairtrade. 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. |
| Year 0 | Core | 2.1.8 If you produce and process cocoa, cane sugar, juice or tea and you sell to operators without physical traceability, you do not need to physically separate at the processing stage the product that was produced by members from the product that was produced by non-members. You must fulfil the following rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The volumes sold as Fairtrade must not exceed the equivalent volumes produced by your members. • The product must be produced by your members before it is sold. • The product from your members must be delivered and processed in the same site where the Fairtrade product is processed. • The product from members must be of the same kind and quality as the input used to process the Fairtrade product (like for like). <p>If you want to sell cocoa, cane sugar, juice and tea to operators that have physical traceability in place then you must physically separate the product during processing.</p> <p>Guidance: The above are called the Mass Balance Rules. To explain what the “same kind” of product means two examples are given: If you sell cocoa powder made with high quality cocoa, the product that you get from members can not be low quality cocoa beans. Or, if you sell organic tea, the product that you get from members can not be non-organic tea.</p> <p>The possibility to mix product from members and non members only applies at the processing stage if you process yourself or subcontract the processing. Up to the processing stage, physical separation (as in requirement 2.1.1) is mandatory.</p> |
| 2.2 Sourcing | | |
| Year 0 | Core | 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. |
| 2.3 Contracts | | |
| Year 0 | Core | 2.3.1 If you or your buyer is suspended, you must not sign new Fairtrade contracts. You must fulfil , but not exceed, the contracts that you have already signed, for a maximum period of 6 months after suspension. Guidance: The contracts can be cancelled only if you and your buyer both agree to it in writing. |
| Year 0 | Core | 2.3.2 If you 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. |

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| Year 0 | Core | <p>2.3.3 If Fairtrade International publishes new Fairtrade Minimum 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> |
| 2.4 Use of Fairtrade trademark | | |
| Year 0 New 2011 | Core | <p>2.4.1 If you want to use the FAIRTRADE trademark in your promotional material (such as brochures, websites or wholesale packaging) you must first contact Fairtrade International for approval.</p> <p>Guidance: Fairtrade International will verify that the material complies with the "Trademark Use Guidelines" and will give you written permission once this has been confirmed.</p> |

| 3. Production | |
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| | <p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This chapter outlines the ethical and sustainable production practices that are behind every Fairtrade product.</p> |
| 3.1 Management of Production Practices | |
| | <p>Intent and scope</p> <p>The requirements in this Standard apply to small producers that are part of organizations with formalized structures of management. The requirements acknowledge these internal structures and expect you to find the best means to guarantee your members' continuous compliance. For this reason, this Standard does not require a formal internal quality management system. However, the requirements support you in monitoring your members' compliance with this chapter (chapter 3 - Production).</p> |
| Year 0 New 2011 | <p>Core</p> <p>3.1.1 You must inform and explain to your members the environmental and labour requirements in the Production chapter.</p> <p>Guidance: You could keep a list of members that grow Fairtrade products, and identify the activities that have been implemented to raise awareness about the intention and the meaning of the requirements in this chapter.</p> |
| Year 1 New 2011 | <p>Core</p> <p>3.1.2 You must identify which requirements in the Production chapter your members may be at risk of not complying with.</p> <p>Guidance: Risks refer to the probability of members not being able to comply with the requirements. The information needed to determine risks would most probably come from knowledge within the community, from your and your members' experiences or from discussions at the general assembly.</p> |
| Year 3 New 2011 | <p>Dev</p> <p>3.1.3 Your identification of risks must be repeated periodically, at a minimum every 3 years.</p> <p>Guidance: The identification could be repeated more frequently if needed.</p> |
| Year 3 New 2011 | <p>Dev</p> <p>3.1.4 You must define and implement a procedure to monitor and evaluate the performance of your members in relation to the requirements in the Production chapter.</p> <p>Guidance: You could obtain performance results by evaluating your members directly or by encouraging members to evaluate themselves and to provide feedback to you based on their knowledge of their own situation.</p> |
| 3.2 Environmental Protection | |
| | <p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure that you and the members of your organization have agricultural and environmental practices that are safe and sustainable and that biodiversity is protected and enhanced.</p> |
| | Environmental management |

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| | | <p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure coordinated action and capacity building among you and your members to achieve the goal of a sustainable production system.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.2.1 One person in your organization must be given responsibility to lead the operational steps required for your organization to comply with the requirements in section 3.2 Environmental Protection.</p> <p>Guidance: The chosen person does not need to have a formal education in subjects such as the environment or agronomy. This person should be in a position that can influence decision making at the organizational level.</p> |
| | | <p>Pest management</p> |
| | | <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. When pesticide use is necessary, you and the members of your organization are encouraged to use pesticides that are the least toxic as economically and technically feasible.</p> <p>Pest management requirements are applicable to the Fairtrade crops and to the fields where they are grown.</p> |
| | | <p>Integrated pest management</p> |
| Year 3 New 2011 | Dev | <p>3.2.2 You must provide training to your members on the subject of integrated pest management. Training must include:</p> <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 • measures to avoid that pests and diseases 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. Your members 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> |
| Year 6 New 2011 | Dev | <p>3.2.3 Your members 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 and your members 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> |
| | | <p>Safe use and handling of pesticides and other hazardous chemicals</p> |

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| Year 3 | Core | <p>3.2.4 You must provide training to members 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 store safely, especially so materials cannot be reached by children • how to understand the product label and other safety instructions 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 handle and safely 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>3.2.5 You must implement measures to ensure that all people, including members 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>3.2.6 You must raise awareness amongst all members 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 1 New 2011 | Core | <p>3.2.7 You and the members of your organization must not apply pesticides and other hazardous chemicals within 10 meters from ongoing human activity (housing, canteens, offices, warehouses or the like). A buffer zone of at least 10 meters must be kept unless there is a barrier that effectively reduces 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>3.2.8 If you and the members of your organization spray pesticides or other hazardous chemicals from the air, you and the members of your organization must not spray above and around places with ongoing human activity or above and around water sources. If spraying is outsourced to subcontractors, you and the members of your organization 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 0 | Core | <p>3.2.9 You must maintain a safe central storage area for pesticides and other</p> |

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| | | <p>hazardous chemicals. The safe 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 • 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 safe 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 safe storage area until they can be disposed of safely.</p> |
| Year 3 | Core | <p>3.2.10 Your members must store pesticides and other hazardous chemicals safely, especially so they cannot be reached by children.</p> |
| Year 3 | Dev | <p>3.2.11 Your members 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>3.2.12 Your members must have equipment to handle accidents and spills in the areas where they prepare or mix pesticides and other hazardous chemicals, so these do not seep into soil or water. Members 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>3.2.13 You and the members of your organization must not reuse pesticide and other hazardous chemical containers to store or transport food or water.</p> |
| Year 3 | Dev | <p>3.2.14 You and the members of your organization must triple rinse, puncture and safely store empty containers. All equipment that has been in contact with hazardous materials must be cleaned and stored safely.</p> <p>Guidance: Store safely means to reduce risk of hazards by keeping away from people, animals and water sources. Equipment refers to other material that has been in contact with pesticides, such as personal protection equipment (PPE), filters, measuring and application equipment. You are encouraged to contact chemical suppliers and/or local authorities for disposing of these materials.</p> <p>Pesticide and other hazardous material remnants are covered under requirements related to storage (see 3.2.9 and 3.2.10).</p> |
| | | Choice of pesticides used |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.2.15 You must compile a list of the pesticides that are used on Fairtrade crops and keep it updated, at a minimum every 3 years. You must indicate which of those materials are in the Fairtrade International Prohibited Materials List (PML), part 1, Red List and part 2, Amber List (see Annex 2).</p> <p>Guidance: 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</p> |

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| | | members. The Fairtrade International PML has two parts, Part 1, the Red List, which includes a list of prohibited materials and Part 2, the Amber List, which includes a list of materials which will be monitored and by 2014 decided whether or not they will be included in the Red List. You are encouraged to abandon the use of materials in the Amber List. |
| Year 0 | Core | 3.2.16 You and the members of your organization must not use any of the materials on the Fairtrade International PML part 1 (Red List) on Fairtrade crops (see Annex 2). Prohibited materials must be clearly marked not for use on Fairtrade crops. Guidance: You may use materials listed on the PML 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. |
| Year 0 | Core | 3.2.17 By derogation from 3.2.16, you and your members may apply certain materials from the Fairtrade International PML Part 1 (Red List). You may use materials only if you have previously requested the use to the certification body and received permission . This requirement only applies when the certification body allows the use of a material specified in the Fairtrade International Red List of Materials by derogation. The certification body may only grant permission for materials and their scope in the Fairtrade International PML Part 1 (Red List). You must demonstrate that the use of these materials is minimized and undertaken only in case of definite need, used under appropriate health and safety conditions and using advanced techniques. An appropriate plan and record to substitute these materials must be developed and operated. Evidence of need must be demonstrated by the producer. |
| Year 1 New 2011 | Core | 3.2.18 You must develop a procedure to ensure that members do not use any materials on their Fairtrade crops that appear on the Fairtrade International PML Part 1 (Red List). The procedure must at least include activities that raise your members' awareness of the PML. Guidance: The procedure can describe any series of measures that are effective for your members. It may also include activities such as keeping and communicating an updated list of the commercial names of the materials on the PML Part 1 (Red List), identifying those materials that may be critical to your members, as well as activities that aim at an exchange of best practices based on your members' experiences. |
| Year 3 New 2011 | Dev | 3.2.19 You must work toward all members who use herbicides minimizing the amount they use by implementing other weed prevention and control strategies. 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. |
| Soil and water | | |
| | | Intent and scope Soil and water are non renewable resources. Fertile soils and clean and available water are important for the sustainability of the production system. Soil and water requirements are applicable to the Fairtrade crops and fields where they are grown. |
| | | Soil erosion |

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| Year 3 | Dev | 3.2.20 You must identify land at risk of soil erosion and land that is already eroded in fields where your members plant Fairtrade crops. |
| Year 6 | Dev | 3.2.21 You must provide training on practices that reduce and/or prevent soil erosion to those members of your organization where risk of soil erosion or already eroded land has been identified. Guidance: The training may include information on preventive measures to avoid erosive conditions, remedial actions, establishing groundcovers or other kinds of vegetation. |
| Handling fertilizers | | |
| Year 6 New 2011 | Dev | 3.2.22 You must provide training to the members of your organization on the appropriate use of fertilizers. This training must include : <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 safely store fertilizers separately from pesticides in a way that minimizes risks of polluting water 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. 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. |
| Soil fertility | | |
| Year 3 | Dev | 3.2.23 You must report on measures that you as an organization and your members have implemented to improve soil fertility. 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. |
| Sustainable water sources | | |
| Year 3 New 2011 | Dev | 3.2.24 You must list sources of water used for irrigating and processing Fairtrade crops. Guidance: Maps or schemes that show the location of the water sources are acceptable. |
| Year 6 New 2011 | Dev | 3.2.25 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 | | |

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| Year 3 New 2011 | Dev | <p>3.2.26 You must provide training to the members of your organization 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 Fairtrade crops • 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>3.2.27 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>3.2.28 You must provide training to your members 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 at member level 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 Standard are applicable to the fields where Fairtrade crops are grown.</p> |
| Year 1 New 2011 | Core | <p>3.2.29 You must ensure that your members keep their farms free of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Guidance: You may explain to your members which waste is hazardous, in which operations hazardous waste is involved and ways to handle and store hazardous waste safely.</p> |
| Year 3 New 2011 | Dev | <p>3.2.30 You and the members of your organization 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 and the members of your organization may only burn hazardous waste if it is allowed by local regulation and all safety recommendations are followed.</p> <p>Guidance: You may provide central areas for disposal and storage of hazardous waste so that your members 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> |
| Year 3 | Dev | <p>3.2.31 You must raise awareness among your members about re-using organic waste</p> |

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| <p>New 2011</p> | | <p>through the implementation of practices that allow nutrients to be recycled. You and your members may only burn organic waste if it is required by applicable legislation for sanitary purposes, or it is clearly a more sustainable practice.</p> <p>Guidance: Examples of good practices are composting, mulching and using green manures.</p> <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 in a strictly controlled manner to minimize risk of wildfires and smoke production.</p> <p>Using organic waste as fuel could be considered a more sustainable practice.</p> |
| <p>Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)</p> | | |
| | | <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 Standard are applicable to the fields where Fairtrade crops are grown.</p> |
| <p>Year 0</p> | <p>Core</p> | <p>3.2.32 You and your members 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 your members 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 your members 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> |
| <p>Biodiversity</p> | | |
| | | <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</p> |

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| | <p>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 Standard are applicable to the whole farm where a Fairtrade crop is grown.</p> |
| <p>Year 0 New 2011</p> | <p>Core</p> <p>3.2.33 Your members must avoid negative impacts on protected areas and in areas with high conservation value within or outside the farm or production areas 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” refer to areas of land or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means (IUCN 1994). 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” refer 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 evolution of the natural vegetation in the region.</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>3.2.34 You must report on activities that you or your members carry out to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>Guidance: Members are free to choose how they report their activities to you. Activities can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identification of key biodiversity issues in the region and actions that your members have implemented in order to improve the situation • training that you have provided to your members • 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 or NGOs.</p> <p>Restoration of ecosystems can take place by actively introducing vegetation or by passively protecting it to allow regeneration of native vegetation.</p> |

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| Year 6 New 2011 | Dev | <p>3.2.35 You and the members of your organization must maintain buffer zones around bodies of water and watershed recharge areas and between production 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 in this requirement are intended to protect biodiversity. Clusters of small farms can be considered a single production site, with buffer zones at its perimeters 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 introducing vegetation or by passively protecting it to allow regeneration of native vegetation. No requirement is made on minimum distance.</p> |
| Year 1 New 2011 | Core | <p>3.2.36 You and the members of your organization that carry out wild harvesting of Fairtrade products from uncultivated areas 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> |
| Year 3 New 2011 | Dev | <p>3.2.37 You must raise awareness among your members so that no collecting or hunting of rare or endangered species takes place.</p> <p>Guidance: Initial classification of rare and endangered species may be made by your members based on their own knowledge. You may want to contact a local expert on biodiversity who would provide support in identifying rare and endangered species and in adjusting the initial classification.</p> |
| Year 3 New 2011 | Dev | <p>3.2.38 You must raise awareness among your members so that alien invasive species are not introduced.</p> <p>Guidance: Initial classification of alien species may be made by your members 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.</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 Standard are applicable to the whole farm where a Fairtrade crop is grown.</p> |
| Year 3 New 2011 | Dev | <p>3.2.39 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> <p>Guidance: Records are intended to help to identify measures and make informed</p> |

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| | | 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 | <p>3.2.40 You must report on practices that you or the members of your organization carry out to reduce GHG emissions and increase carbon sequestration.</p> <p>Guidance: Incorporating green manure in the fields and increasing organic matter in the soil contribute to the increase in carbon sequestration.</p> |
| 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 whether they work in the field, in processing sites, or in administration. Senior managers and other professionals are not considered workers.</p> <p>If you or one of your members have a completely separate business unrelated to Fairtrade production, or if you have members that produce only a non-Fairtrade crop, then the requirements in this section do not apply to that business or to those members. If you or one of your members own less than 75% of a production facility then the requirements in this section do not apply.</p> <p>For technical reasons the certification body may focus on permanent workers during audits.</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 members of your organization.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.3.1 You and the members of your organization must not discriminate on the basis of race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, age, religion, political opinion, membership of unions or other workers’ representative bodies, national extraction or social origin in recruitment, promotion, access to training, remuneration, allocation of work, termination of employment, retirement or other activities.</p> <p>Guidance: Where discrimination 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>3.3.2 During the recruitment of workers you and the members of your organization must not test for pregnancy, HIV or genetic disorders.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.3.3 You and the members of your organization must not engage in, support, or</p> |

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| | | <p>tolerate the use of corporal punishment, or 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>3.3.4 You and the members of your organization 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 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 that clearly prohibits sexually intimidating behaviour.</p> |
| Freedom of labour | | |
| | | <p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to prevent forced or bonded labour based on ILO Conventions 29 and 105 on Forced Labour. “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 members of your organization.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.3.5 You and the members of your organization must not engage forced labour, including bonded or involuntary prison labour. You must explain to all workers that they are free to leave at any time as long as they follow the due notice period in their contract.</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. It is considered forced labour if you retain any part of the workers’ salary, benefits, 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. The term “bonded labour” refers to workers that have received loans from employers, where these loans are subject to unreasonable terms and conditions such as excessively high interest rates.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.3.6 You and the members of your organization 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.</p> |
| 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 members of your organization.</p> |

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| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.3.7 You and the members of your organization must not employ children below the age of 15.</p> <p>Guidance: In the case of child-headed households a child's right approach should be used to interpret these requirements, giving priority to the best interest of the child.</p> <p>The prohibition also applies to children who are employed indirectly by you or the members of your organization, for example when children of workers are working with their parents in your or your members' fields.</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 encouraged to address this and include actions in your Fairtrade Development Plan that tackles root causes of child labour. 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 | <p>3.3.8 Your members' children below 15 years of age are allowed to help your members on their 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, they do not work long hours and/or under dangerous or exploitative conditions and their parents supervise and guide them.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.3.9 You and the members of your organization must not submit workers 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 or morals and their school attendance.</p> <p>Guidance: Examples of work considered to be unacceptable includes work that involves slave-like practices, recruitment into armed conflict, sex work and/or illicit activities. Examples of work that is potentially damaging includes work that takes place in an unhealthy environment, involves excessively long working hours, the handling or any exposure to toxic chemicals, work at dangerous heights, operation of dangerous equipment and work that involves abusive punishment.</p> |
| Year 1 | Core | <p>3.3.10 If in the past you or your members have employed children under 15 for any type of work, or children under 18 for dangerous and exploitative work, you must ensure that those children do not enter or are at risk of entering into even worse forms of labour.</p> <p>Guidance: You should develop a remediation policy and program which includes a clear statement against child labour and defines projects with expert partner organizations to ensure the immediate and continued protection of children. One example of an appropriate remediation program might include implementing a community led child labour project aimed at improving social protection at household levels where impacted and at risk children live, with a provision to provide quality education.</p> |
| Year 3 | Dev | <p>3.3.11 If you have identified child labour as a risk in your organization (see requirement 3.1.2) you and the members of your organization must implement 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: The procedure may involve keeping records of all workers stating their age, gender, identification papers, migratory status and other relevant data.</p> |

| | | Freedom of association and collective bargaining |
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| | | <p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to protect workers against discrimination when defending their rights to organize and to negotiate collectively based on ILO Convention 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize, ILO Convention 98 on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining and ILO Recommendation 143 on Workers' Representatives. "Workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, shall have the right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, to join organizations of their own choosing without previous authorisation. Workers' and employers' organizations shall have the right to draw up their constitutions and rules, to elect their representatives in full freedom, to organize their administration and activities and to formulate their programmes."</p> <p>This section is only applicable to you if you employ a significant number of workers, and to your members who employ a significant number of workers. Significant number is defined by the certification body.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.3.12 You and the members of your organization must declare in writing that all workers are free to join a workers' organization of their own choosing, and that workers are free to participate in group negotiations regarding their working conditions. You must not deny these rights in practice. You must not have opposed these rights in the last two years.</p> <p>Guidance: "Workers organization" is any organization of workers with the objective of "furthering and defending the interests of workers..." (ILO Convention 110, Article 69). If there has been opposition to these rights in the last two years you and the members of your organization can still fulfil this requirement if your circumstances have changed substantially, for example in case of a change of management.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.3.13 You and the members of your organization must allow trade unions that do not have a base in the organization to meet workers and to share information. You must not interfere in these meetings.</p> <p>Guidance: Workers are free to participate or not in these meetings. The meetings can be requested by the workers. External union officials can request the meetings if the union is involved in a in a Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) within the relevant industry or at national level. Time and place for these meetings have to be agreed in advance. You and the members of your organization are not required to allow these meetings if either you have not been informed first.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.3.14 You and the members of your organization must ensure that there is no discrimination against workers and their representatives for organizing, joining (or not) a workers' organization, or for participating in the legal activities of the workers' organization.</p> <p>If a workers' organization representative is dismissed you and the members of your organization must report it immediately to the certification body and explain the reason.</p> <p>You and the members of your organization must keep a record of all terminated contracts. These records must include the reason for termination and must indicate if workers are members of a workers' organization.</p> <p>Guidance: "Discrimination" means that workers are treated differently or suffer any negative repercussions. Some actions that could indicate discrimination against workers who form a workers' organization or who are trying to form one are closing production, denying access, longer working hours, making transport difficult or dismissals.</p> |

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| Year 3 | Dev | <p>3.3.15 If there is no union that is recognized and active in your area, if unions are forbidden by law, or if unions are managed by government and not by members, then you and the members of your organization that employ a significant number of workers must encourage workers to democratically elect a workers' organization. The workers' organization will represent workers in their negotiations with you to defend their interests.</p> <p>Guidance: Fairtrade International defends the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining and believes that independent trade unions are the best way for achieving this. Therefore, this requirement only applies to you if there are no recognized unions that are active in your area, if unions are forbidden by law or if unions are managed by government and not by members.</p> <p>"Recognized union" means that the union is affiliated with a national or international trade secretariat (for example the Global Union Federation).</p> <p>If you or the workers need help in contacting a trade union representative you can ask Fairtrade International for support.</p> |
| Year 6 | Dev | <p>3.3.16 You and the members of your organization must provide training to workers for improving their awareness about workers' rights and duties. Training must take place during paid working time.</p> |
| Conditions of employment | | |
| | | <p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to provide for good practices regarding the payment of workers and their conditions of employment based on ILO Convention 100 on Equal Remuneration and on ILO Convention 110 on Conditions of Employment of Workers.</p> <p>This section is only applicable to you if you employ a significant number of workers, and to your members that employ a significant number of workers. Significant number is defined by the certification body.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.3.17 You and the members of your organization must set salaries for workers according to CBA regulations where they exist or at regional average wages or at official minimum wages for similar occupations whichever is the highest. You must specify wages for all employee functions.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.3.18 For work based on production, quotas and piecework, during normal working hours, you and the members of your organization must pay the proportionate minimum wage or the relevant industry average, whichever is higher. Information about this pay rate must be available for all workers and worker organizations.</p> <p>For pay based on piecework, the worker must agree that the rate is fair, and you and the members of your organization must make the method of calculation transparent and accessible to the worker.</p> <p>You and the members of your organization must not use production, quotas and piecework employment as a means to avoid time-bound contracts.</p> |
| Year 0 | Core | <p>3.3.19 You and the members of your organization must make payments to workers at regularly scheduled intervals and must document the payments with a pay slip containing all necessary information. Payments must be made in legal tender. Only if the worker explicitly agrees may you make the payment in kind.</p> |
| Year 6 | Dev | <p>3.3.20 You and the members of your organization must set maternity leave, social security provisions and non-mandatory benefits according to national laws or according to CBA regulations where they exist, or according to the agreement signed between the</p> |

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| | | workers' organization and the employer, whichever is the most favourable for the worker. |
| Year 3 | Dev | 3.3.21 You and the members of your organization must have a legally binding written contract of employment for all permanent workers that includes at least the following: the job duties related to the position; protection of the worker from loss of pay in the case of illness, disability or accident; and a notice period for termination that is the same as to the notice period of the employer. |
| Year 3 New 2011 | Dev | 3.3.22 You and the members of your organization must provide a copy of the signed contract to the worker. |
| Year 3 | Dev | 3.3.23 You and the members of your organization must gradually increase salaries above the regional average and the official minimum wage. |
| Year 3 | Dev | 3.3.24 Where possible you and the members of your organization must assign all regular work to permanent workers. Guidance: Regular work excludes all seasonal work, work that is added to usual work levels during peak periods, and special tasks. The intention of this requirement is that you do not avoid legal obligations by using continuous fixed-term employment contracts. |
| Year 6 | Dev | 3.3.25 You and the members of your organization must give local, migrant, seasonal and permanent workers the same benefits and employment conditions for the same work performed. Where this is not possible, you and the members of your organization must provide an alternative and equivalent benefit. |
| Occupational health and safety | | |
| | | Intent and scope This section intends to prevent work-related accidents by minimizing hazards in the work place. It is based on ILO Convention 155 on Occupational Safety and Health. This section is only applicable to you if you employ a significant number of workers, and to your members that employ a significant number of workers. Significant number is defined by the certification body. |
| Year 0 | Core | 3.3.26 You and the members of your organization must make work processes, workplaces, machinery and equipment on your production site safe. |
| Year 0 | Core | 3.3.27 Children under the age of 18 years, pregnant or nursing women, mentally handicapped people, people with chronic, hepatic or renal diseases and people with respiratory diseases must not carry out any potentially hazardous work. |
| Year 0 | Core | 3.3.28 You and the members of your organization must ensure alternative work for your employees in the case that a change of work is necessary to comply with requirement 3.3.27. |
| Year 0 | Core | 3.3.29 You and the members of your organization must have accessible first aid boxes and equipment and a sufficient number of people trained in first aid in the workplace at all times. |
| Year 0 | Core | 3.3.30 You and the members of your organization must provide clean drinking water and clean toilets with hand washing facilities close by for workers, and clean showers for workers who handle pesticides. These facilities must be separate for women and men and the number of facilities must be in proportion to the number of workers. |

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| Year 3 | Dev | 3.3.31 You and the members of your organization must ensure that workers nominate a representative who knows about health and safety issues and who will raise workers' concerns on health and safety issues with the organization's management. |
| Year 3 | Core | 3.3.32 You and the members of your organization must provide training to workers who carry out hazardous work on the risks from this work to their health, and to the environment, and on what to do in case of an accident. |
| Year 3 | Core | 3.3.33 When you carry out hazardous work, you and the members of your organization must display all information, safety instructions, re-entry intervals and hygiene recommendations clearly and visibly in the workplace in the local language(s) and with pictograms. |
| Year 3 | Core | 3.3.34 You and the members of your organization must provide and pay for personal protective equipment for all workers who perform hazardous work. You must make sure that the personal protective equipment is used and that replacement equipment is ordered and distributed when the existing equipment wears out. |
| Year 3 | Dev | <p>3.3.35 You and the members of your organization must improve health and safety conditions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • putting up warning signs that identify risk areas and potential hazards in local languages and including pictograms if possible • providing information to workers about safety instructions and procedures including accident prevention and response • putting safety devices on all hazardous machinery and equipment and protective guards over moving parts • providing safety equipment to all workers who perform hazardous tasks and instructing and monitoring workers on its proper use • storing equipment safely for chemical spraying. |

| 4. Business and Development | | |
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| | <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 as the certificate holder.</p> | |
| 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 producer organizations and their members, and through them, of the workers employed by the organizations or by the members, 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 who are organized into producer organizations.</p> | |
| Year 1 | Core | <p>4.1.1 You must plan and document at least one activity with the intention to promote the progress of your business, organization, members, workers, community and/or environment. The plan is called the Fairtrade Development Plan.</p> <p>In the plan you must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the description of the activity (what you plan to do) • the objective of the activity (why you plan to do it) • the timeline of the activity (by when you plan to do it) • the responsibilities (who will be in charge of doing it) • and in case you need to spend funds (such as the Fairtrade Premium as described in requirement 4.1.2 or other sources of funds), the budget of the activity (how much you plan to spend) <p>Guidance: Planning, implementing and evaluating the plan will stimulate and increase the participation of members in their own organization and community. It is a good practice to plan activities that respond to the needs of your organization, members, workers and communities.</p> <p>Your organization has the right to choose any activities that your members agree on and are important for your particular situation, aspirations and priorities. Upon your 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>4.1.2 You must include all the activities that you plan to fund with the Fairtrade Premium in the Fairtrade Development Plan before you implement the activities.</p> <p>Guidance: The Fairtrade Premium is an amount paid to your organization, 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> |

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| Year 1 | Core | <p>4.1.3 Before you implement the Fairtrade Development Plan, you must present it to the General Assembly for approval. You must document the decisions.</p> <p>Guidance: The intention is to guarantee transparent and democratic decision making. Only the General Assembly is authorised to approve the content and form of the Fairtrade Development Plan.</p> <p>It is possible that the Fairtrade Development Plan may need to be changed in between General Assembly meetings. This might be necessary in situations where, for example, you receive more or less Fairtrade Premium money than planned, or where members or the community are affected by an unexpected event and you wish to respond. If this happens, you will need to document the decisions to make the changes, and explain the changes and get ratification from the General Assembly retrospectively.</p> |
| Year 1 | Core | <p>4.1.4 You must have an accounting system that accurately tracks the Fairtrade Development Plan expenses, and in particular identifies the Fairtrade Premium transparently.</p> |
| Year 1 | Core | <p>4.1.5 When you complete your planned activities you must update the Fairtrade Development Plan by planning at least one additional activity to be approved by the General Assembly of members.</p> <p>Guidance: Longer term projects are encouraged. Any planned action may be extended over more than one year or may be repeated.</p> |
| Year 3 | Core | <p>4.1.6 You must report the results of the Fairtrade Development Plan to the General Assembly every year and document this presentation. In the report you 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 you and your members 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. Your members need to be informed about this.</p> |
| Year 3 New 2011 | Dev | <p>4.1.7 Workers must also benefit from at least one activity in your 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 actions do not need to be addressed to workers only, but can benefit workers and members alike, such as for example by addressing needs of the communities where members and workers live.</p> <p>Ideally, and if feasible, you would consult workers and communities annually to understand their needs and know their preferences.</p> |
| Year 3 | Dev | <p>4.1.8 If there are workers' representatives in your organization, you must invite them to the General Assembly to observe and participate in the discussion of the topics that relate to them.</p> |

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| Year 6 New 2011 | Dev | <p>4.1.9 You must have an activity in your Fairtrade Development Plan to maintain or improve sustainable production practises within your eco-system.</p> <p>Guidance: The intention is that 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> <p>Maintaining or improving sustainable production practises can mean any activity that is good for both the farms and your 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.</p> |
| Year 6 New 2011 | Dev | <p>4.1.10 You must design and start implementing a process that collects and analyzes the development needs in your organization.</p> <p>Guidance: The intention is to ensure there is a process in place that informs your organization of the needs included in the Fairtrade Development Plan. In time you are encouraged to use this information to measure the success or shortcomings of your plan and to guide your organization’s planning in the future.</p> |
| 4.2 Democracy, Participation and Transparency | | |
| <p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure that organizations facilitate the social and economic development of their members and guarantee that the benefits of Fairtrade reach these members.</p> <p>An organization should have democratic structures in place and a transparent administration that allows members and the board to have effective control over the management of the organization. Members should be able to hold the board accountable for its activities.</p> <p>An organization should strive to improve structures and practices continuously in order to maximize the member participation and their sense of ownership over the 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”. 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 | <p>4.2.1 The structure of your organization must have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a General Assembly as the highest decision making body where all major decisions are discussed and taken • equal voting rights for all members • a Board chosen in free, fair and transparent elections <p>Guidance: Staff hired by your organization will be controlled by the Board which is in turn controlled by the General Assembly.</p> <p>All members must have voting rights in the General Assembly. You can do this through a system of elected delegates if you choose.</p> |

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| Year 0 | Core | 4.2.2 It needs to be clear who is a member of your organization. Therefore, you must have written rules to determine who can become a member and you must keep a record of your members. |
| Year 0 | Core | 4.2.3 You must follow your own rules and regulations such as a constitution, by-laws and internal policies, including those for election and membership processes. |
| Year 0 | Core | 4.2.4 You must hold a General Assembly at least once a year. |
| Year 0 | Core | 4.2.5 You must inform your members in good time when the General Assembly will take place. |
| Year 0 | Core | 4.2.6 Minutes of the General Assembly must be taken and signed by the president of the Board and at least one other member and must contain a list of participants of the General Assembly. |
| Year 0 | Core | 4.2.7 You must present the annual report, budgets and accounts to the General Assembly for approval. <i>Guidance:</i> This requirement is common in most legal regulations for organizations of this kind. |
| Year 0 | Core | 4.2.8 You must have administration in place with at least one person or committee who is responsible for managing the administration and book keeping. |
| Year 0 | Core | 4.2.9 You must keep records and books that are accessible to all members. |
| Year 0 | Core | 4.2.10 You must have a bank account with more than one signatory, unless it is not possible. |
| Year 3 | Dev | 4.2.11 You must provide training to your members on internal mechanisms to facilitate their control over your administration. <i>Guidance:</i> This will increase members' understanding and awareness of operations enabling them to participate more actively in your administration. |
| 4.3 Non Discrimination | | |
| | | Intent and scope 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. This is a voluntary social standard aiming to support the development of its beneficiaries. The “positive discrimination” of small producer members is therefore intended (see small producer definition and requirements of Standard section 1.2.). The same applies also for members from disadvantaged or minority groups as specified in 4.3.3. |
| Year 0 | Core | 4.3.1 You must not discriminate against members or restrict new membership on the basis of race, colour, sex, 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 |

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| | | markets, or access to training, technical support or any other benefit of membership. 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 your Fairtrade Development Plan. |
| Year 0 | Core | 4.3.2 Your rules that determine who can become a member must not be discriminatory . |
| Year 3 | Dev | 4.3.3 You must identify disadvantaged/minority groups within your organization according to, for example, gender, age, income or land area. |
| Year 6 | Dev | 4.3.4 You must have programmes in place related to the disadvantaged/minority groups that you have identified, to improve their social and economic position in your organization. Guidance: You are expected to show how you directly support your members from disadvantaged or minority groups in participating actively in your organization, for example by delegating organizational responsibilities. You are encouraged to give special attention to the participation of female members. You are encouraged to include these programmes within the framework of your Fairtrade Development Plan. |

Annex 1 Geographical Scope

Geographical Scope policy of Producer Certification for Fairtrade International

Fairtrade International Standards are applicable to producers in the following countries:

| AFRICA | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <i>Eastern Africa</i> | <i>Middle Africa</i> | <i>Northern Africa</i> | <i>Southern Africa</i> | <i>Western Africa</i> |
| Burundi Comoros Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Madagascar Malawi Mauritius Mayotte Mozambique Rwanda Seychelles Somalia Uganda United Republic of Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe | Angola Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Congo Congo, Democratic Republic Equatorial Guinea Gabon Sao Tome and Principe | Algeria Egypt Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Morocco Sudan Tunisia | Botswana Lesotho Namibia South Africa Swaziland | Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Cote d'Ivoire Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria Saint Helena Senegal Sierra Leone Togo |

| AMERICAS (Latin America and the Caribbean) | | |
|---|---|---|
| <i>Caribbean</i> | <i>Central America</i> | <i>South America</i> |
| Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Barbados Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Grenada Haiti Jamaica Montserrat Saint Lucia Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands | Belize Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama | Argentina Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador Guyana Paraguay Peru Suriname Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) |

| ASIA | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Central Asia | Eastern Asia | Southern Asia | South-Eastern Asia | Western Asia |
| Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan | China* Democratic People's Republic of Korea Mongolia | Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Iran, Islamic Republic of Maldives Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka | Cambodia Indonesia Lao People's Democratic Republic Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Thailand Timor-Leste Viet Nam | Armenia Azerbaijan Georgia Iraq Jordan Lebanon Occupied Palestinian Territory Oman Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic Yemen |

| OCEANIA | | |
|--|---|--|
| Melanesia | Micronesia | Polynesia |
| Fiji Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands Vanuatu | Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia, Federated States of Nauru Palau | Cook Islands Niue Samoa Tonga Tuvalu Tokelau Wallis and Futuna Islands |

* The scope of Fairtrade certification in China is limited to the certification against the Generic Fairtrade Standard for Small Producers' Organizations and the Generic Fairtrade Trade Standard (with the exception of Seed Cotton). The Generic Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour, the Fairtrade Standard for Contract Production and the Product Specific Fairtrade Trade Standard for Seed Cotton are not applicable in China.

Definition of Fairtrade International's geographical scope

Fairtrade International defines the countries in which it certifies producers as those countries with low and medium development status. The definition is based on the OECD-DAC (Development Assistance Committee) list of recipient countries of Official Development Assistance. The list includes countries with low and middle per capita income as defined by the World Bank¹.

Fairtrade International's geographical scope encompasses almost all countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Oceania, and the poorest countries in Asia. Countries and territories are divided into regions based on the UN classification of macro geographical regions.

Excluded from Fairtrade International's geographical scope are European Countries (including Eastern European countries and Turkey²) and all G8-countries (thus Russian Federation as an upper-middle income economy).

Review of Fairtrade International's geographical scope

The review of the Fairtrade International's geographical scope follows the Standard Operating Procedures which determine a 5 years routine review cycle and provide for more frequent reviews in case of need. A review of the OECD DAC list may trigger an earlier review.

¹ The World Bank classifies member countries and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000 according to the gross national income (GNI) per capita. Economies are divided using the World Bank **Atlas method**. The low and middle income groups are: **low income**, \$875 or less; **lower middle income**, \$876 - \$3,465; **upper middle income**, \$3,466 - \$10,725.

² Turkey is considered as West Asia according to the UN classification, but is official candidate for membership to the European Union.

Annex 2 Prohibited Materials List

The Prohibited Materials List (PML) is divided in two lists: the Red List and the Amber List.

Red List

The Red List includes materials that must not be used by producers while handling Fairtrade products. Handling means all activities that producers are involved in, such as production, post-harvest treatment, processing, storage and transportation.

Amber List

The Amber List includes materials which are being evaluated by Fairtrade International as candidates to be prohibited by inclusion into the Red List. Materials from the Amber List can still be used by producers for Fairtrade crops. Producers must report their use for monitoring purposes. Monitoring will last for 3 years until June 2014, by which date a revision of the Red and Amber lists will be made. Producers should be aware that these materials may eventually be prohibited and are encouraged to abandon their use.

Structure of the Red and Amber List

The lists contain the following information:

Substance: specifies the name of the material

Reference list: shows in 7 columns the international list or regulation from where Fairtrade International has taken the material. The reference lists are:

- POP: The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- PIC: The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Information Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
- PAN 12: Pesticide Action Network's "dirty dozen" list (currently 18 pesticides)
- WHO 1a and 1b: World Health Organization Acute toxicity classification 1a and 1b
- EU: Banned or severely restricted in the European Union according to PAN List of Lists
- US: Banned or severely restricted pesticide EPA according to PAN List of Lists

Specific regulations in the Red List

These provide information for specific use of materials and include:

Derogation possible and required prior to use: The material must not be used unless a derogation is granted by the certification body. The possible product scope and timeline for derogations is indicated.

Prohibition only for specified crops and use: The material must not be used on specific crops and for specific purposes.

Prohibition introduced with current revision: The material was previously allowed and is not anymore with publication of this list. A derogation may or may not be possible. The certification body will define a transition period for certified producers to eliminate this material or may grant a derogation upon request, as applicable.

Part 1: Fairtrade International Red List of prohibited materials

| Substance | Reference list | | | | | | | Specific regulations |
|---|----------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|----|----|--|
| | POP | PIC | PAN 12 | WHO 1a | WHO 1b | EU | US | |
| 1,2 dibromethane (ethylene dibromide) (EDB) | | X | X | | | X | X | |
| 1,2-dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride) | | X | | | | X | X | |
| 2,4,5-T (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid) and its salts and esters (dioxin contamination) | | X | X | | | X | X | |
| 3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol (Alpha-chlorohydrin) | | | | | X | | | |
| acrolein | | | | | X | | | |
| aldicarb | | | X | X | | X | | |
| aldrin | X | X | X | | | X | X | |
| allyl alcohol | | | | | X | | | |
| alpha HCH (alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane) | X | | | | | | | |
| amoxicillin | | | | | | | | Prohibited in bananas post harvest |
| asbestos (such as crocidolite, actinolite, anthophyllite, amosite and tremolite) | | X | | | | | | |
| azinphos-ethyl | | | | | X | X | | |
| azinphos-methyl | X | | | | X | X | | Derogations upon request possible only for citrus and deciduous crops until June 1st, 2014 |
| beta – cyfluthrin | | | | | X | | | <i>Prohibited since 2011</i> Derogations upon request possible until June 1st, 2014 |
| beta HCH (beta-hexachlorocyclohexane) | X | | | | | | | |
| binapacryl | | X | | | | X | X | |
| blasticidin (blasticidin-S) | | | | | X | | | |
| brodifacoum | | | | X | | | | |
| bromadiolone | | | | X | | | | |

| Substance | Reference list | | | | | | | Specific regulations |
|---|----------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|----|----|---|
| | POP | PIC | PAN 12 | WHO 1a | WHO 1b | EU | US | |
| bromethalin | | | | X | | | | |
| butocarboxim | | | | | X | | | |
| butoxycarboxim | | | | | X | | | |
| cadusafos (ebufos) | | | | | X | X | | Derogations upon request possible only for citrus and deciduous crops and for flowers and plants until June 1st, 2014 |
| calcium arsenate | | | | | X | | X | |
| calcium cyanide | | | | X | | | | |
| captafol | | X | | X | | X | X | |
| carbofuran | | | | | X | X | X | Derogations upon request possible only for flowers and plants until June 1st, 2014 |
| chlordane | X | X | X | | | X | X | |
| chlordecone (kepone) | X | | | | | X | X | |
| chlordimeform | | X | X | | | X | X | |
| chlorethoxyfos | | | | X | | | | |
| chlorfenvinphos | | | | | X | X | | |
| chlormephos | | | | X | | X | | |
| chlorobenzilate | | X | | | | X | X | |
| chlorophacinone | | | | X | | | | |
| copper acetoarsenite (Paris Green) | | | | | X | | | |
| coumaphos | | | | | X | | | |
| coumatetralyl | | | | | X | | | Derogations upon request possible until June 1st, 2014 |
| DBCP (dibromocloropropane) | | | X | | | | | |
| cyfluthrin | | | | | X | | | <i>Prohibited since 2011</i> Derogations upon request possible until June 1st, 2014 |
| DDT (Dichlorodiphenyl-dichloroethylene) | X | X | X | | | X | X | |
| demeton-S-methyl | | | | | X | | | |

| Substance | Reference list | | | | | | | Specific regulations |
|---|----------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|----|----|--|
| | POP | PIC | PAN 12 | WHO 1a | WHO 1b | EU | US | |
| dichlorvos | | | | | X | X | | Derogations upon request possible only for citrus and deciduous crops until June 1st, 2014 |
| dicrotophos | | | | | X | | | |
| dieldrin | X | X | X | | | X | X | |
| difenacoum | | | | X | | | | |
| difethialone | | | | X | | | | |
| dinoseb, its acetate and dinoseb salts | | X | | | | X | | |
| dinoterb | | | | | X | X | | |
| diphacinone | | | | X | | | | |
| disulfoton | | | | X | | | | |
| DNOC (dinitro-ortho-cresol) and its salts (ammonium, potassium, sodium) | | X | | | X | X | | |
| Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of: - benomyl at or above 7%, - carbofuran at or above 10%, - thiram at or above 5% (PIC: 15%) | | X | | | | X | | |
| edifenphos (EDDP) | | | | | X | | | |
| endosulfan | X | | | | | X | | |
| endrin | X | | X | | | X | X | Prohibited since 2011 |
| EPN | | | | X | | | X | |
| ethiofencarb | | | | | X | | | |
| ethoprophos (ethoprop) | | | | X | | | | |
| ethylene oxide (oxirane) | | X | | | | X | X | |
| famphur | | | | | X | | | |
| fenamiphos | | | | | X | | | Derogations upon request possible until June 1st, 2014 |
| flocoumafen | | | | X | | | | |
| flucythrinate | | | | | X | | | |
| fluoroacetamide | | X | | | X | X | X | |
| formaldehyde | | | | | | | | Prohibited in flowers and plants |
| formetanate | | | | | X | | | |

| Substance | Reference list | | | | | | | Specific regulations |
|---|----------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|----|----|--|
| | POP | PIC | PAN 12 | WHO 1a | WHO 1b | EU | US | |
| furathiocarb | | | | | X | X | | |
| HCH mixed isomers (containing less than 99.0% of the gamma isomer) | | X | | | | X | | |
| heptachlor | X | X | X | | | X | X | |
| heptenophos | | | | | X | | | |
| hexachlorobenzene (HCB) (benzene hexachloride) | X | X | | X | | X | X | |
| hexachlorocyclohexane HCH/BCH - (mixed isomers) | X | | X | | | | | |
| isoxathion | | | | | X | X | | |
| lead arsenate | | | | | X | | X | |
| lindane (gamma-HCH) | X | X | X | | | | | |
| mecarbam | | | | | X | | | |
| mercury chloride | | X | | X | | X | | |
| Mercury compounds (including mercuric oxide, mercurous chloride (calomel), phenylmercury acetate (PMA), phenylmercuric oleate (PMO) other inorganic mercury compounds: alkyl mercury, alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds) | | X | | | | X | | |
| mercury oxide | | X | | | X | X | | |
| methamidophos | | X | | | X | X | X | |
| methidathion | | | | | X | X | | Derogations upon request possible only for citrus and deciduous crops until June 1st, 2014 |
| methiocarb (mercaptodimethur) | | | | | X | | | Derogations upon request possible until June 1st, 2014 |
| methomyl | | | | | X | | | Derogations upon request possible until June 1st, 2014 |
| methyl parathion (parathion methyl) | | X | X | X | | X | X | |
| mevinphos | | | | X | | | X | |

| Substance | Reference list | | | | | | | Specific regulations |
|--|----------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|----|----|--|
| | POP | PIC | PAN 12 | WHO 1a | WHO 1b | EU | US | |
| mirex | X | | | | | X | X | Prohibited since 2011 |
| monocrotophos | | X | | | X | X | | |
| nicotine | | | | | X | | | |
| omethoate | | | | | X | X | | |
| oxamyl | | | | | X | | | Derogations upon request possible until June 1st, 2014 |
| oxydemeton-methyl | | | | | X | X | | |
| paraquat (all forms) | | | X | | | | | |
| parathion | | X | X | X | | X | X | |
| pentachlorobenzene | X | | | | | | | Prohibited since 2011 |
| pentachlorophenol (PCP), its salts and esters | | X | X | | X | X | X | |
| phenylmercury acetate (PMA) | | | | X | | | | |
| phorate | | | | X | | | | |
| phosphamidon (fosfamidon) | | X | | X | | X | X | |
| phostebupirim (tebupirimfos) | | | | X | | | | |
| polybrominated biphenyl mixture (PBB) | | X | | | | | | |
| polychlorinated biphenyls PCB (except mono- and dichlorinated) (Aroclor) | X | X | | | | | | |
| polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT) | | X | | | | | | |
| propramphos | | | | | X | | | |
| sodium arsenite | | | | | X | | X | |
| sodium cyanide | | | | | X | | | |
| sodium fluoroacetate (1080) | | | | X | | | | |
| strychnine | | | | | X | X | | |
| sulfotep | | | | X | | | | |
| tebupirimifos (phostebupirim) | | | | X | | | | |
| tefluthrin | | | | | X | | | |
| terbufos | | | | X | | X | | |
| tetraethyl lead | | X | | | | | | |
| tetramethyl lead | | X | | | | | | |
| thallium sulphate | | | | | X | X | X | |
| thiofanox | | | | | X | | | |
| thiometon | | | | | X | | | |

| Substance | Reference list | | | | | | | Specific regulations |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|----|----|----------------------|
| | POP | PIC | PAN 12 | WHO 1a | WHO 1b | EU | US | |
| toxaphene (camphechlor) | X | X | X | | | X | X | |
| triazophos | | | | | X | X | | |
| tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate | | X | | | | | | |
| vamidothion | | | | | X | X | | |
| warfarin (coumaphene) | | | | | X | | | |
| zeta-cypermethrin | | | | | X | | | |
| zinc phosphide | | | | | X | | | |

Part 2: Fairtrade International Amber List or monitored materials

| Substance | Reference list | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|----|
| | POP | PIC | PAN 12 | WHO 1a | WHO 1b | EU | US |
| 2,3,4,5-bis(2-butylene) tetrahydro-2-furaldehyde [repellent-11] | | | | | | | X |
| 2,4,5-TCP (potassium 2,4,5- trichlorophenate) | | | | | | | X |
| acephate | | | | | | X | |
| alachlor | | | | | | X | |
| amitraz | | | | | | X | |
| arsenic compounds (EPA: arsenic trioxide: calcium, copper, lead and sodium arsenate sodium arsenite) | | | | | | X | |
| atrazine | | | | | | X | |
| bromoxynil | | | | | | | X |
| bromoxynil butyrate | | | | | | | X |
| butylate | | | | | | | X |
| cadmium and its compounds | | | | | | | X |
| carbaryl | | | | | | X | |
| carbon tetrachloride | | | | | | | X |
| carbosulfan | | | | | | X | |
| chloranil | | | | | | | X |
| chlorfenapyr | | | | | | X | |
| chloromethoxypropyl-mercuric- acetate (CPMA) | | | | | | | X |

| Substance | Reference list | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|----|
| | POP | PIC | PAN 12 | WHO 1a | WHO 1b | EU | US |
| chlozolate | | | | | | X | |
| copper arsenate | | | | | | | X |
| cyhalothrin (but not lambda isomers of cyhalothrin) | | | | | | X | |
| daminozide (alar) | | | | | | | X |
| DDD (dichlorodiphenyl-dichloroethan) [TDE] | | | | | | | X |
| di (phenylmercury) dodeceny succinate (PMDS) | | | | | | | X |
| dicofof | | | | | | X | |
| dicofof containing less than 78% p,p -Dicofof or >1 g/kg of DDT and DDT related compounds | | | | | | X | |
| dimethenamid | | | | | | X | |
| ethyl hexylene glycol | | | | | | | X |
| fenthion | | | | | | X | |
| fentin acetate | | | | | | X | |
| fentin hydroxide | | | | | | X | |
| fenvalerate | | | | | | X | |
| ferbam | | | | | | X | |
| haloxyfop-R (haloxyfop-P-methyl-ester) | | | | | | X | |
| leptophos | | | | | | | X |
| malathion | | | | | | X | |

| Substance | Reference list | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|----|
| | POP | PIC | PAN 12 | WHO 1a | WHO 1b | EU | US |
| maleic hydrazide and its salts, other than choline, potassium and sodium salts ; choline, potassium and sodium salts; maleic hydrazide containing more than 1 mg/kg of free hydrazine expressed on the basis of the acid equivalent | | | | | | X | |
| monolinuron | | | | | | X | |
| monuron | | | | | | X | |
| nitrofen (TOK) | | | | | | X | X |
| nonylphenol ethoxylates | | | | | | X | |
| OMPA (octamethylpyrophosphoramidate) | | | | | | | X |
| permethrin | | | | | | X | |
| phosalone | | | | | | X | |
| propham | | | | | | X | |
| pyrazophos | | | | | | X | |
| pyriminil (vacor) | | | | | | | X |
| quintozene | | | | | | X | |
| safrole | | | | | | | X |
| silvex | | | | | | | X |
| simazine | | | | | | X | |

| Substance | Reference list | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|----|
| | POP | PIC | PAN 12 | WHO 1a | WHO 1b | EU | US |
| technazene | | | | | | X | |
| terpene polychlorinates (strobane) | | | | | | | X |
| thiodicarb | | | | | | X | |
| triazamate | | | | | | | |
| trichlorfon | | | | | | X | |
| triorganostannic compounds (tributyltin compounds) | | | | | | X | |
| vinyl chloride | | | | | | | X |
| zineb | | | | | | X | |