



Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour

Current version: 15.01.2014_v1.11

Expected date of next review: 2019

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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.

The purpose of the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour is to set the requirements that determine participation in the Fairtrade system that applies to workers, empowering them to combat poverty, strengthen their position and to take more control of their lives. The requirements ensure that employers pay decent wages, guarantee the right to join trade unions, and make certain that health, safety and environmental principles are adhered to.

The Fairtrade Standards also cover terms of trade. Most products have a Fairtrade Minimum Price, which is the minimum that must be paid to the producers. In addition producers get an additional sum, the Fairtrade Premium, to benefit workers and invest in their communities.

References

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

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

Fairtrade International promotes the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining as the foundation of ensuring workers' rights, and considers independent and democratic trade unions the best means for achieving this.

How to use this Standard

Scope

This Standard applies only to hired labour operations in the countries within the geographical scope found in Annex 1. The requirements in this Standard apply to all producing companies (farms, plantations, estates, manufacturers etc.) employing hired workers.

This Standard is the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour and your company must comply with it regardless of the product your company wants to certify. Fairtrade International also publishes specific standards for the product(s) that your company wants to certify and your company must also comply with those product standards.



Chapters

The Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour has five chapters: General Requirements, Social Development, Labour Conditions, Environmental Development and Trade.

- The **General Requirements** chapter sets the requirements related to the certification process and to the scope of the standard.
- The **Social Development** chapter consists of requirements that are unique to Fairtrade and is intended to lay the foundations for empowerment and development to take place.
- The requirements in the chapter on **Labour Conditions** are intended to ensure decent working conditions.
- The **Environmental Development** chapter requirements intend to make certain that agricultural and environmental practices contribute to a more sustainable production system.
- The requirements in the **Trade** chapter define what must be done when you produce Fairtrade products and then sell them.

Structure

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

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

Requirements

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

- **Core requirements** which reflect Fairtrade principles and all of which 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 you must make on average against a scoring system (also defining the minimum average thresholds) defined by the certification body. These are indicated with the term 'Dev' found in the column on the left throughout the Standard.

You are in compliance with the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour if your company fulfils all core requirements and reaches the minimum score on the development requirements as defined by the certification body. For more information on how your company will be audited against the core and development requirements please see the certification body's website, www.flocert.net.

Each requirement is assigned a number (0, 1, 3 or 6). This number represents the number of years your company has until it is audited against the requirement. Note that some requirements may not apply to your company. For example, if your company has 25 or fewer workers, then it will not be audited against requirements applicable to companies with more than 25 workers. Or, for example, if your company does not use any pesticides, then it will not be audited against requirements related to pesticides. In such cases, the certification body will consider these requirements as non-applicable.



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 Standard.

Fairtrade reserves the right to conduct pilot projects in the scope of this Standard to test new requirements or alternatives to existing requirements. Pilots must follow a transparent procedure, which is described in the [Pilots SOP](#).

Fairtrade International provides explanatory documents which contain further information related to this Standard. These documents can be found on the Fairtrade International website: www.fairtrade.net. Your company will not be audited against the explanatory documents.

Senior management of the company is responsible for implementation of this Standard.

Application

This version of the Hired Labour Standard was published on 10 August, 2015 and is applicable from 15 December, 2015. This version supersedes all previous versions and includes new and changed requirements. New requirements are identified in this Standard by the words “**NEW 2014**”.

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

Companies that were certified before July 1, 2014 will need to comply with all applicable requirements following their regular certification cycle. However, there will be transition periods for complying with the “**NEW 2014**” requirements as defined by the certification body in the compliance criteria and following one audit cycle.

Requirements in the Environmental Development section identified as “**NEW 2011**” were implemented in July 1, 2011. Companies that were certified before July 1, 2011 have a remaining transition period for year 3 and year 6 requirements as defined by the certification body in the compliance criteria.

Definitions

A comprehensive guide and additional Fairtrade terminology can be found in the Fair Trade Glossary online.

Fairtrade Premium Committee (FPC) worker members are workers who are democratically elected to the Fairtrade Premium Committee and carry out the specific tasks affiliated with the FPC.

Living Wage is defined in accordance with the [Ankers' Methodology](#) as the remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events.

Migrant worker is a person who moves from one area within her or his own country or across the borders to another country for employment. For purposes of interpreting requirements in this Standard, a migrant worker works for a limited period of time in the region that he/she has migrated to. Workers are not



considered migrant after living one year or more in the region where they work, and if either a permanent position has been granted by the employer or legal permanent resident status has been granted.

Multi-estates are farms that are composed of more than one estate or several production sites under the same legal structure that apply different HR systems and production practices. Different HR systems mean that they have separate management and/ or HR decisions and rules (e.g. on overtime) differ on the sites; they may also have decentralized record keeping (e.g. contracts, pay slips, overtime and health records are kept on different production sites). Different production practices mean that for example different agrochemicals are applied or different health and safety requirements are implemented. Multi estates may also have separate Fairtrade Premium Committees and different workers representatives on the different production sites.

All requirements are applicable to all companies. There are some additional requirements applicable only to multi-estates as noted throughout the Standard.

Non-regular work is sporadic work that is considered to be outside of the core operations of the company.

Regular work refers to tasks that are steady in the cultivation of the Fairtrade crop and excludes all seasonal work.

Seasonal worker refers to a worker whose work by its character is dependent on seasonal conditions and is performed only during part of the year.

Single plantations are single-estates or farms that have one or several production sites applying the same HR systems meaning that one central management is responsible for all human resource decisions and rules (e.g. on overtime) and are applied on all production sites. Single plantations also have the same production practices (e.g. agrochemicals applied, health and safety requirements).

Small company is any company hiring 25 or fewer permanent workers. This number may vary depending on the country and industry and will be determined by the certification body. All requirements are applicable to all companies; however some requirements have been modified for small companies as noted throughout the Standard.

Temporary worker is a person who works at the company on a non-regular, short term basis. A temporary worker may be a seasonal worker.

Trade union/elected worker representatives are workers who are democratically elected to represent and defend the rights the workers in the company.

Workers are defined as all workers including migrant, temporary, seasonal, sub-contracted and permanent workers. Workers are waged employees, whether they are permanent or seasonal/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. The term is restricted to personnel that can be unionised and therefore middle and senior and other professionals are generally not considered workers.

Monitoring of changes

Fairtrade International may amend Fairtrade Standards as explained in Fairtrade International's Standard Operating Procedures, see <https://www.fairtrade.net/standard/how-we-set-standards>.



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 www.flocert.net.

Change history

Version number	Date of publication	Changes
15.01.2014_v1.0	15.01.2014	Application of NSF structure. Reorganisation of chapters. Main changes from full review based on Fairtrade Hired Labour strategy available on the Fairtrade International website www.fairtrade.net/hired-labour-standards.html
15.01.2014_v1.0	15.07.2014	Change in geographical scope for seed cotton in China under the FSP model.
15.01.2014_v1.0	19.01.2015	Inclusion of the revised geographical scope policy.
15.01.2014_v1.1	31.08.2015	Monitoring review of standard. Minor changes for clarity, guidance and to reduce redundancies. Amendment to 2.1.6, invoices for premium required; 2.1.17 major projects defined in standard. In line with SPO and CP, added requirement on contracts (5.3.4) and amended 5.3.2 on suspension rules.
15.01.2014_v1.1	17.12.2015	Timeline for revision of the PML Red and Amber lists extended to 2016. Date of application of Derogations for pesticides also extended to 2016.
15.01.2014_v1.2	26.09.2016	Clarification to premium use requirements added to 2.1.4, 2.1.13, 2.1.17 and 2.1.19 to ensure a better understanding of responsible premium use and what is misuse. Favouritism and fraud included as examples of misuse.
15.01.2014_v1.3	1.12.2016	Indication that Fairtrade International has revised its materials list and related requirements. The revised list and requirements will apply as of 1 January 2018.
15.01.2014_v1.4	1.01.2018	Revised Hazardous Materials List (HML), formerly the Prohibited Materials List is added in requirements 4.2.11-4.2.13, 4.2.15 and in Annex 2.
15.01.2014_v 1.5	24.01.2018	Inclusion of the definition of single plantation, amending the definition of multi-estate and refinement of the guidance section in requirement 2.1.20 to clarify that equitable



		distribution of premium in cash is a recommendation and not an obligation.
15.01.2014_v 1.6	18.06.2020	Revised Hazardous Materials List in Annex 2 with changes in phase out timelines for materials listed in Hazardous Materials List (Orange List) and changes for materials in Yellow List.
15.01.2014_v 1.7	30.05.2021	Clarification to the guidance of the requirements 3.1.1 on No discrimination, 3.5.4 on Wage level increase and 3.5.25 on Subcontracted worker records.
15.01.2014_v 1.8	06.05.2022	Clarification to the guidance of the requirement 2.1.20 on Optional distribution of Fairtrade Premium to workers.
15.01.2014_v 1.9	01.07.2022	Correction of living wage benchmarks approved by Fairtrade International on the guidance of the requirement 3.5.4 on Wage level increase.
15.01.2014_v 1.10	31.08.2023	Clarification to the guidance of requirement 2.1.15 on the Fairtrade Premium Plan
15.01.2014_v 1.11	20.12.2023	Amendment of the Implementation section to clarify Fairtrade's approach to pilot projects related to standard implementation.



1. General Requirements and Commitment to Fairtrade

Intent and scope: This chapter outlines the requirements that relate to certification and to the scope of the Standard and intends to provide the necessary framework for effective implementation of the Standard.

1.1 Certification

1.1.1 Accepting audits

Core	Your company accepts announced and unannounced audits of your premises and contractually requires subcontracted premises to also accept audits of their premises. You provide any information in relation to Fairtrade Standards at the request of the certification body.
Year 0	

1.1.2 **NEW 2014** Audit results shared with workers

Core	Your company shares audit results with workers following each audit in a format and language accessible to workers.
Year 1	
Guidance: As a best practice, worker representatives join the audit opening and end meeting in order to increase worker involvement and understanding in the process of compliance. Time should be allowed for representatives to be able to share final results of the audit report with all workers. This is an opportunity to discuss audit results with workers and generate ideas for compliance actions.	

1.1.3 **NEW 2014** Fairtrade International representative allowed to interact with workers

Core	Your company allows Fairtrade International representatives to interact with workers to discuss matters related to Fairtrade as needed.
Year 0	
Guidance: Fairtrade International representatives include Fairtrade liaison officers, representatives of producer networks and national Fairtrade organizations. These representatives should be able to convene with workers at their and/or at workers' request and in coordination with management. Regular work should not be disrupted.	



1.2 Commitment to Fairtrade

1.2.1 Fairtrade Officer

Core	Your company appoints a person responsible for Fairtrade matters, called the Fairtrade Officer, who reports to senior management and is responsible for the overall co-ordination of Fairtrade in your company and for handling all necessary Fairtrade related communications.
Year 0	<p>The tasks of the Fairtrade Officer are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as a liaison between Fairtrade International, the certification body, workers and managers regarding Fairtrade matters; • Ensure the implementation and monitoring of the company’s performance regarding the Fairtrade requirements. <p>The Fairtrade Officer has the relevant knowledge and experience to perform these tasks.</p>
<p>Guidance: The Fairtrade Officer should be one of the management representatives on the Fairtrade Premium Committee (see 2.1.1). The Fairtrade Officer activities lead to greater internal control and self-monitoring, which is more sustainable in the long-term. The Fairtrade Officer does not have to be hired exclusively to carry out these tasks and may have other duties and responsibilities within the company.</p> <p>In the case of multi-estates, the Fairtrade Officer is appointed at the head office and is responsible for all plantations under Fairtrade certification.</p>	

1.2.2 Mission statement

Core	Your company’s mission statement or policy includes statements on how continuous improvement of social and sustainable production practices is implemented in your company;
Year 0	and a statement on your commitment to achieve the aims and values of Fairtrade.
<p>Guidance: Your company is expected to make positive social and economic contributions beyond legal obligations.</p>	

1.2.3 Resources to implement Fairtrade matters

Core	Your company allocates time during regular working hours and provides other resources that are necessary for the successful implementation of Fairtrade matters.
Year 0	<p>These resources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time for regular meetings of the Fairtrade Premium Committee (FPC), trade union/elected worker representatives and other committees involved in Fairtrade; • Time for regular meetings of the FPC with workers; • Time for a general assembly of workers at least once a year; • Time for committee members and officers to perform their duties related to Fairtrade and relevant work; • Office space for meetings and space for the Fairtrade Premium Committee, trade union/elected worker representatives, and other committees involved in Fairtrade to keep equipment and files; • Other resources such as facilities, equipment, training, etc.; • Compensation for pieceworkers and other similarly compensated work for time spent on Fairtrade implementation.



Guidance: Time allocated for meetings should be reasonable and agreed between management and workers. An example of time allocated for duties related to Fairtrade and relevant work may include meetings with FPC members from neighbouring companies to exchange experiences.

1.2.4 **NEW 2014** Legal land tenure

Core	Your company has legal and legitimate right to land use and land tenure, and respects the land rights of local and indigenous peoples. Disputes on land are resolved responsibly and transparently before certification can be granted. In cases where land claims and disputes are on-going, there is evidence that a legal resolution process is active.
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: Your company should be in full alignment with the ILO Convention C169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention), Part II and the "Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure" as defined by the Committee on World Food Security-Food and Agricultural Organization (CFS-FAO) in May 2012 (www.fao.org/nr/tenure/voluntary-Guidelines/en/)</p> <p>'Legitimate right to land use' means that all plantations under the same company name have appropriate official documentation demonstrating legal rights to the land and are required to show either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The absence of significant disputes on land use, tenure and access, or; The free, prior and informed consent of local communities regarding the land. 	



2. Social Development

Intent and scope: This chapter outlines the requirements that are unique to Fairtrade and intends to lay the foundations for empowerment and development to take place.

2.1 Management of Fairtrade Premium

Intent and scope: Fairtrade leads to the empowerment of workers and the sustainable social and economic development of workers and their communities.

The intent of this section is to ensure that the direct beneficiaries of Fairtrade, through the Fairtrade Premium in particular, are workers and their families and the communities they live in. This includes permanent, migrant, seasonal and temporary workers.

2.1.1 Fairtrade Premium Committee

Core	<p>A Fairtrade Premium Committee (FPC), with elected FPC worker members and appointed advisors from the management is created, with the purpose of managing the Fairtrade Premium (FP) for the benefits of all workers.</p> <p>The number of workers' members in the Fairtrade Premium Committee is significantly higher than the number of management advisors.</p> <p>In the case of multi-estates there are FPCs at each affiliated plantation to the multi-estate. There may also be a central FPC at the head office.</p>
Year 0	

2.1.2 Fairtrade Premium Committees for multi-estates

Core	<p>For multi-estates, the central structure provides the certification body with an overview of the total Fairtrade Premium income of the company, the distribution of the Fairtrade Premium to the local Fairtrade Premium Committees, and an aggregated version of the individual Fairtrade Premium Plans.</p>
Year 1	

2.1.3 Existence of a legal body

Core	<p>A formal legal body exists that is recognized by law and registered by a public entity which allows workers to be the sole owners and be the beneficiaries of the Fairtrade Premium. This body is able to own property, enter into legal contracts and have a bank account. This requirement does not apply when registration under national laws is prohibitive and/or no fixed assets are yet acquired.</p>
Year 0	



Guidance: The Fairtrade Premium Committee acts as the administrator for this legal body. FPC members are managers of the Fairtrade Premium and represent all employees of the company who are the owners/beneficiaries of the Fairtrade Premium and any property acquired with the Fairtrade Premium.

Neither the company nor the members of the FPC as a group of people own the FP and the assets acquired with FP money. Without this officially constituted body there is a risk of appropriation of assets by individuals or interest groups.

2.1.4 Fairtrade Premium Committee terms of reference

Core	The Fairtrade Premium Committee has and follows terms of reference, in accordance with this standard, defining:
Year 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aims of the Committee; • The composition (who are the members); • How workers members of the Committee are elected; • Procedures of the committee determining at least terms of office, frequency of meetings, how decisions are made, criteria for selection of Fairtrade Premium projects, documentation, and which reports should be delivered, what happens to the Committee if company is decertified or dissolved; • Internal regulations, responsibilities, especially who is responsible for finances; • That all decisions on Fairtrade Premium use are approved by the annual general assembly (GA) of all workers; • The delegate system for the GA where applicable; • How the interests of migrant and seasonal/temporary workers are taken into account; <p>In the case of multi-estates, there is a system for elected delegates to represent each affiliate plantation if a central FPC exists.</p> <p>The terms of reference are approved by the general assembly of workers and made available in appropriate languages to workers.</p>

Guidance: Decisions should be made through consensus – see explanatory document for guidance.

2.1.5 Establishment of a separate Fairtrade Premium bank account

Core	A separate Fairtrade Premium account is established and worker representatives from the Fairtrade Premium Committee, and a management representative, are joint signatories.
Year 0	

Guidance: 'Joint signatories' means that at least one representative for the workers and one management representative have to sign jointly. The FPC Terms of Reference can establish further requirements, e.g. 2 workers and 1 manager.

It is recommended that the management representative who is a signatory is also an advisor to the FPC.

In the cases of multi-estates there may be separate Fairtrade Premium accounts for each local (on-site) FPC or there may be a joint bank account.

2.1.6 **NEW 2014** Fairtrade Premium payment terms and invoicing



Core	<p>Fairtrade Premium payments are made directly into the established Fairtrade Premium bank account(s). If under justified circumstances Fairtrade Premium is received by your company, then you transfer it to the Fairtrade Premium account(s) as soon as possible or in justified circumstances within 30 days from the date received.</p> <p>Premium is adequately invoiced in a timely manner, and Premium receipts are monitored by the management representative on the FPC.</p> <p>For India only, this period may be extended with permission from the certification body.</p>
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: A circumstance may be justified if it is preferred by the FPC or if there are legal restrictions to receiving money in a separate bank account for example. It is not justified if it is a matter of convenience to the company or trader.</p>	

2.1.7 Distribution of the Fairtrade Premium for multi-estates

Core	<p>For multi-estates, the distribution principles of the Fairtrade Premium are transparent and documented in the internal regulations of the local Fairtrade Premium Committees. The distribution of Fairtrade Premium funds may be based on volumes sold or number of workers represented by the local Fairtrade Premium Committee.</p>
Year 1	

2.1.8 NEW 2014 Provisions in case of decertification or dissolution

Core	<p>Upon establishment of the Fairtrade Premium account, your company signs a legally binding agreement with the legal body registered to manage Fairtrade Premium (see 2.1.3) that states that in case your company is decertified or dissolved, the balance of the Fairtrade Premium account is made available to the Fairtrade Premium Committee and is used for the on-going and planned Fairtrade Premium projects or is distributed among the workers within 3 months after decertification or dissolution in accordance with the laws governing the legal body.</p>
Year 1	

2.1.9 Democratic election of Fairtrade Premium Committee worker members

Core	<p>All worker members on the Fairtrade Premium Committee (FCP) are democratically elected by workers. This process is in line with the terms of reference and properly documented.</p> <p>Year 0 Management advisors are appointed by management.</p>
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: All workers, regardless of nationality or residency status, including seasonal/temporary and migrant workers, are able to participate in the election of and can be nominated to the FPC. Worker members of the FPC can at any time invite external support (including union representatives) to assist in the election process and in the meetings of the FPC. If migrant or seasonal/temporary workers cannot practically be present for all meetings, then (an) elected permanent worker(s) may be chosen to represent their interests.</p>	

2.1.10 Representative composition of the Fairtrade Premium Committee

Dev	<p>The composition of the Fairtrade Premium Committee reflects the composition of the workforce, taking into account gender, work areas, community membership, union membership, and where applicable, migrant, temporary/seasonal and subcontracted workers.</p>
Year 3	



Guidance: With regard to the composition of the FPC, a fair gender representation and fair representation of the different interest groups, for example migrant or temporary workers, is crucial in order to manage the Fairtrade Premium in a way that benefits all workers without discrimination. 'Fair' should be understood to mean proportional, if possible.

If seasonal/temporary workers cannot practically be present for meetings, then an elected permanent worker could be chosen to represent their interests.

2.1.11 Regular Fairtrade Premium Committee meetings

Core	The Fairtrade Premium Committee meets regularly during working hours. Minutes of the meetings are taken .
Year 0	
Guidance: Frequency of meetings can take place once a month, once every 3 months, or twice a year, depending on amounts and flow of Fairtrade Premium received.	

2.1.12 Reporting on Fairtrade Premium

Core	Your company gives information on the current Fairtrade sales to cross check against the Fairtrade Premium received at Fairtrade Premium Committee meetings. This is reflected in the minutes together with the current Fairtrade Premium balance. All relevant books of the Fairtrade Premium account are available to all FPC members and the certification body. Your company can prove that the Fairtrade Premium is used in line with applicable rules (see 2.1.19).
Year 0	
Guidance: High volume receipts are reported to FPC members without delay in between meetings. FPC members are made aware of commissions or other charges for the use of any bank accounts or trusts. A designated internal auditing committee is a best practice for checking relevant books of the Fairtrade Premium account. More details are provided in the Explanatory Document to this Standard.	

2.1.13 Participation of management in the Fairtrade Premium Committee

Core	Management participates actively and responsibly in the Fairtrade Premium Committee through its advisors and assists and supports the workers in the administration of the Fairtrade Premium. Management advisors to the FPC have a nonvoting advisory role. They have the right to block expenditure that would violate rules for Fairtrade Premium use (2.1.17 and 2.1.19), if proposed Fairtrade Premium use is illegal, fraudulent or if it has a demonstrable negative structural, financial or social impact on the company.
Year 0	
Guidance: Active and responsible participation of management means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management selects the advisors for the FPC; • Management FPC advisors attend the meetings regularly; • Management FPC advisors should facilitate but not lead the process and guide, assist, and support the workers, by sharing their know-how, experience and connections without imposing their views; • Management FPC advisors can monitor risks of favouritism and fraud and address any problems together with Fairtrade producer support. Examples of favouritism and fraud (deception intended for personal gain) include: special rewards for FPC members, project bids that are prearranged, wasteful or not cost-effective, projects that benefit one group over others, favouritism for project selection.	



2.1.14 Fairtrade Premium Committee consultations with workers

Dev	The Fairtrade Premium Committee meets and consults with the workers to understand workers' needs and to discuss project ideas regularly.
Year 3	These information and consultation meetings are held during working hours and according to a meeting schedule previously approved by the management, but do not necessarily have to be held during a general assembly of all workers. The results of these meetings are recorded .

Guidance: The needs of all types of workers are to be considered. In the case of migrant and temporary workers, a needs assessment of their home community should be considered to determine how best they can benefit from the Fairtrade Premium.

2.1.15 Fairtrade Premium plan

Core	The Fairtrade Premium Committee, as a result of the consultation with workers, prepares a yearly Fairtrade Premium plan that takes into account the needs of all the various groups of workers.
Year 1	The Fairtrade Premium plan contains a reasonable budget based on expected Fairtrade Premium income, which sets priorities for Fairtrade Premium use. In the course of the year the plan is adjusted if the Fairtrade Premium earnings are higher/lower than expected according to the guidelines provided in the guidance section below. The description of each project includes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose and objectives; • Target group(s)/beneficiaries (e.g. men, women or all workers, migrant and temporary workers, family members; community); • Activities; • Roles and responsibilities; • Project budget (total / annual); • Project start and end date; • How the project will be monitored; • Date of approval of project by GA.

Guidance: The needs of all groups (e.g. including migrant and seasonal/temporary workers, women and men etc.) should be taken into account as far as possible, and the Fairtrade Premium Committee determines the best use for the Fairtrade Premium. Tools to select projects can include needs assessments, setting of priorities, feasibility studies and cost analysis.

If during the course of the year the Fairtrade Premium earnings are higher than expected, the FPC is not obliged to spend the money and can save the additional funds until the next Fairtrade Premium Plan and general assembly. This gives workers the opportunity to jointly decide and agree on the best use for the Fairtrade Premium. If the plan is adjusted due to higher or lower Fairtrade Premium earnings, the FPCs should consider the following :

- only amend budgets of already approved projects (whether increasing or decreasing), or
- add previously approved projects for which the estimated budget had not been sufficient, or
- link any new projects added by the FPC without pre-approval at the general assembly to the needs assessments that have been conducted.

Further guidance can be found in the Explanatory Document to this Standard for the FPC.

2.1.16 Annual general assembly held by the Fairtrade Premium Committee



Core	Your company ensures that the Fairtrade Premium Committee leads a general assembly (GA) of all workers at least once a year. The purpose of the GA is to report on (see 2.1.18) and democratically approve the Fairtrade Premium plan (2.1.15).
Year 1	
<p>Guidance: It is possible that the Fairtrade Premium Plan may need to be changed in between GA meetings. This might be necessary in situations where, for example, more or less Fairtrade Premium money was received than planned, or where members or the community are affected by an unexpected event and workers wish to respond. If this happens, the FPC will need to document the decisions to make the changes, and explain the changes and get ratification from the GA of workers retrospectively. The GA should be held during the time of year when the majority of the workforce is present.</p> <p>A delegate system can be put in place where appropriate to ensure representation of all workers in the case of a large workforce, as defined in the terms of reference of the FPC (see 2.1.4).</p>	

2.1.17 NEW 2014 Responsible administering of premium funds

Core	The Fairtrade Premium Committee administers the premium funds responsibly. There is no evidence of favouritism and fraud in the management of the Fairtrade Premium. A risk assessment is undertaken for all major projects and reported on at the GA. Major projects include: any cash distribution of Premium; any loan to management any investment that is more than 50% of total annual Premium income or exceeds 15,000 EUR (or equivalent in local currency), whichever is lower. Such loans and investments are to be carried out with all necessary formalities and guarantees.
Year 1	
<p>Guidance: The explanatory document to this standard provides sample guidance on how to carry out simple risk assessments. Training on risk assessments is also recommended and may be provided by Fairtrade International representatives or by a 3rd party at the request of the FPC or management. Risk assessments may need to be undertaken by an independent third party if the FPC does not have the qualifications to do so and can be arranged by the management at the request of the FPC.</p>	

2.1.18 Monitoring and reporting on Fairtrade Premium activities

Core	The Fairtrade Premium Committee monitors and reports annually on the activities carried out with Fairtrade Premium money and on the progress of existing projects to the general assembly of workers. The report is documented and includes at least the following information:
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details on overall Fairtrade Premium income received, expenditures and balance; • A description of each project that is planned, on-going, concluded within the last reporting cycle; • Were the activities carried out, yes or no? If not, why? • When were they carried out? • At what cost? • Was the objective achieved or are any further actions needed?
<p>Guidance: The intention of this requirement is that the FPC is accountable to the workers on the Fairtrade Premium plan, and the success of the plan can be evaluated. The report should be compiled based on the regular monitoring and evaluation of the Fairtrade Premium projects.</p>	

2.1.19 Purpose of the Fairtrade Premium

Core	
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Year 0	<p>The Fairtrade Premium benefits workers, their families and their communities through Fairtrade Premium projects that address their needs and preferences as decided and adequately justified by workers.</p> <p>The Fairtrade Premium is not used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet any expenditure for which the company is legally responsible (e.g. health and safety requirements); • To replace existing social and environmental expenditures of the company • To cover the running costs of the company; • For costs of compliance with the requirements of this Standard or associated Fairtrade product Standards unless stated differently; • To be involved in any activity which is illegal, fraudulent, could jeopardize the business or certification of the company or have a demonstrable negative structural, financial or social impact on the company; • As salary supplements to individual workers.
<p>Guidance: Projects that involve individual disbursements of non-consumable goods are allowable when these are accessible to all workers equally. These are not payments to workers that can be seen as salary supplements.</p>	

2.1.20 NEW 2014 Optional distribution of Fairtrade Premium to workers

Core	<p>If workers so choose, up to 20%, and in exceptional circumstances up to 50%, of Fairtrade Premium money per year can be distributed equitably amongst all workers in cash as a Fairtrade bonus.</p>
Year 0	<p>In the case that workers choose the option to distribute some Fairtrade Premium money in cash to workers, the Fairtrade Premium Committee consults with trade union/workers' representatives to ensure that the collective bargaining process is not undermined.</p>
<p>Guidance: As with all Fairtrade Premium expenditures, cash distribution must satisfy requirement 2.1.19, be presented in the Fairtrade Premium plan (2.1.15), be democratically approved in a general assembly of workers (2.1.16), and be allowable under national legislation. Cash distribution is considered a major project and requires a risk assessment to be presented at the GA (2.1.17).</p> <p>Vouchers of equal value to the cash disbursements can be used in those origins where payment in cash is not an advantageous option- for example, where disbursing the Premium in cash could result in significant tax payments. The use of vouchers should be done in an accurate and transparent way and in agreement with all workers.</p> <p>The intention of the 20% limitation is to prevent that Fairtrade Premium is used to supplement regular wages, which can potentially undermine collective bargaining processes. The percentage of cash distribution may be increased to up to 50% of total Fairtrade Premium <u>under exceptional circumstances only</u>, such as where there is a majority of migrant workers in the work force that cannot benefit from Fairtrade Premium projects or in case of an emergency situation or other exceptional situation. In these cases exception requests are submitted to and approved by the certification body before any additional cash distribution can take place.</p> <p>The FPC may already include trade union/elected workers' representatives involved in the bargaining process and therefore may not need to consult outside the Fairtrade Premium Committee.</p> <p>Equitable distribution means that any cash distribution made should be done at least in accordance to time worked. It is recommended, but not obligatory to consider distributing cash on a needs basis, supporting those who have less security and higher needs. Cash disbursement of Premium money to temporary and seasonal workers is at least proportionate to the days worked in the year the Premium was received</p>	



2.2 Capacity Building

Intent and scope: The intent of this section is that workers at all levels in your company are aware of the benefits of Fairtrade and of the commitment that is required by your company to engage in Fairtrade. Additionally, this section intends to ensure the support of workers through the strengthening of their individual skills, competencies and abilities.

2.2.1 Raising awareness about Fairtrade

Core	Your company raises awareness about Fairtrade at all levels to ensure that workers understand the benefits of Fairtrade, in particular:
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The benefits of the Fairtrade Premium; • The different functions, duties and positions of the Fairtrade Premium Committee, other Fairtrade related committees, and trade union/elected worker representatives. <p>Your company ensures that the management at all levels, including supervisors, understands the implications of Fairtrade for the company's operations (e.g. time needed for meetings during working hours).</p>
<p>Guidance: 'All levels' includes senior and middle management, supervisors, workers including migrant and temporary workers and their representatives (e.g. unions, committees).</p> <p>Management and supervisors that have been recruited from outside the company have to be specifically trained in Fairtrade upon their employment.</p> <p>The local point of contact can support training on workers' rights and duties (see 3.4.2).</p>	

2.2.2 Explaining the purpose of the Fairtrade Premium and Committee to workers

Core	Your company explains to workers the purpose of the Fairtrade Premium (requirement 2.1.19) and the role of the FPC before the workers are given the opportunity to nominate their worker members for election.
Year 0	

2.2.3 Training Fairtrade Premium Committee worker members

Core	Your company provides training for Fairtrade Premium Committee worker members in order to ensure that they can carry out their functions. This training takes place partly during work time and is repeated for each newly elected or appointed representative.
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: Training for the FPC should start during the pre-certification process if possible, in order to prepare members to work with Fairtrade Premium flow that may be generated soon after certification. Training on participatory project planning and financial management are considered fundamental for carrying out FPC functions properly. Fairtrade producer services teams can provide guidance and training.</p> <p>A help-desk for new FPC members where current and/or former members offer support and training is recommended.</p>	

2.2.4 Training trade union/elected worker representatives

Dev	Trade union/elected worker representatives are trained on labour legislation and negotiation skills.
Year 3	



	<p>Training takes place during working hours and on an annual basis.</p> <p>Your company records all training activities. Records include information on topics, time, duration, names of attendees and trainers.</p>
<p>Guidance: Training for workers is essential in order to achieve empowerment. Training can be provided by trade unions, Fairtrade International or other relevant external organizations.</p>	

2.2.5 Professional development opportunities for workers and staff

Dev	Your company provides opportunities to workers and staff to develop their skills and qualifications whenever feasible.
Year 3	
<p>Guidance: Trainings and other employee development programmes should focus on improving the position of all groups in the workforce.</p>	

2.2.6 Empowerment of women

Dev	Your company gives special attention to the empowerment of women by means of adequate training, capacity building, guidance, encouragement and assistance as necessary.
Year 3	

2.2.7 Equity in the workplace

Dev	Your company undertakes activities to achieve equity in the workplace. This includes specifically addressing the employment and promotion of suitably qualified people from disadvantaged and minority groups.
Year 3	
<p>Guidance: 'Equity' means fairness or justice in the way people are treated. The aim of this requirement is to eliminate employment barriers for disadvantaged people such as persons with disabilities and members of minority groups. Disadvantaged or minority groups include people who are discriminated against because of their ability, religion, gender, race, age, class, sexual orientation or similar and who have little or no means of influence in matters affecting them, the community at large and/or employment place. This can include religious minorities, people who cannot read or write, persons with disabilities, children, youth, women, migrants, people of colour, gay, lesbian or transgender people.</p> <p>Examples of activities to support an equitable workplace include: education and professional training for women or other disadvantaged people or minority groups, in order to qualify them to take up more advanced positions; policies and practices to ensure that barriers are eliminated; appropriate representation of all groups in the workforce at all levels.</p>	

2.2.8 Access to primary education for workers' children

Core	Your company ensures access to primary education for the children of all permanent resident workers.
Year 1	
<p>Guidance: 'Access' means either suitable facilities with qualified teachers on-site, or transportation that enables children to reach schools provided by the government. The distance to school may not put children at risk of protection and safety.</p>	

2.2.9 Improving the education of workers' children



Dev	Your company implements measures to improve the education of all workers' children, including children of migrant and temporary/seasonal workers.
Year 3	

2.2.10 Support for workers regarding crèche facilities

Dev	Your company provides support for crèche facilities for your workers' children either inside or outside your premises.
Year 6	



3. Labour Conditions

Intent and scope: This section intends to ensure decent working conditions. Fairtrade International regards the [1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work](#), as well as all other applicable ILO Conventions as references for decent working conditions.

If your company has a completely separate business unrelated to Fairtrade production, then the requirements in this section do not apply to that business. Nevertheless Fairtrade International expects that all your operations unrelated to Fairtrade are also conducted in a way that upholds national law, including international human rights treaties ratified by your government. Therefore, if Fairtrade International identifies or receives information on any violation of rights of children or vulnerable adults, this will trigger Fairtrade’s internal protection procedures that include reporting to relevant national protection bodies for further follow-up and actions.

3.1 Freedom from Discrimination

Intent and scope: This section intends to prevent discrimination in general against all workers based on [ILO Convention C111](#) (Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention) and [C110](#) (Plantations Convention); and to ensure the fair treatment of migrant workers based on the ILO Conventions [C97](#) (Migration for Employment Convention) and [C143](#) (Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions Convention)).

Discrimination is making an unfair distinction in the treatment of one person over another on grounds that are not related to ability or merit, or based on stereotypes.

3.1.1 No discrimination

Core	Your company does not discriminate, support or tolerate discrimination on the basis of race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, HIV/AIDS status, age, religion, political opinion, union or workers’ representative bodies, national extraction or social origin, or any other condition in recruitment, promotion, access to training, remuneration, allocation of work, termination of employment, retirement, general treatment in the workplace or other activities.
Year 0	

Guidance: Discrimination remains a persistent global problem especially for those in vulnerable, disadvantaged and minority positions and can perpetuate poverty, stifle development and productivity. Women and men around the world are denied access to jobs and training, receive low wages or are restricted to certain occupations simply on the basis of their sex, skin colour, ethnicity, trade union affiliation or beliefs, without regard to their capabilities and skills. Freedom from discrimination is a fundamental human right and is essential for workers to be able to choose their employment freely, develop their potential to the full and reap economic rewards on the basis of merit.

According to ILO, all persons should, without discrimination, enjoy equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of :

- access to training and employment of their own choice;
- access to promotion;
- security of tenure of employment;
- remuneration for work of equal value;
- conditions of work including hours of work, rest periods, annual holidays with pay, occupational safety and occupational health measures, as well as social security measures and welfare facilities and benefits provided in connection with employment;



The following indicators can help you to assess if your organisation is at risk of discriminatory practices. These are the indicators that auditors will check when looking at the requirement on freedom from discrimination.

Workers or staff are treated on the basis of one's attributes for or stereotypes in belonging to a particular group or category, and therefore:

- not being paid the same as someone doing the same job with the same experience and qualifications;
- not receiving remuneration for work of equal value;
- working for longer hours;
- having no rest periods
- not having occupational safety and occupational health measures;
- not having security of tenure of employment;
- not having access to social security measures and welfare facilities and benefits provided in connection with employment;
- not having access to training and employment of their own choice;
- not having access to promotion;
- not having decent work conditions and type of jobs
- having the terms and conditions of their employment reduced in quality, including lay-off and termination
- facing undue influence, threats or repercussions in their efforts to organize and administer trade unions in the workplace

Effective measures to prevent discrimination in organizations include:

- Assesses the risks of discrimination and develop/implement policies to prevent and mitigate the identified risks. Create awareness amongst all members of possible risks and measures to be taken
- Developing and implementing written policies against any forms of discrimination
- Having an equal opportunities policy for recruitment, remuneration, promotion and training and applied in practice with records that show reasons for acceptance, dismissals and promotion of workers.
- Posting in a visible manner a right-to-unionize statement in the workplace addressed to workers and their supervisors
- Having an up to date record of all workers, including temporary, casual and sub-contracted workers, containing for each worker:
 - Full name
 - Gender
 - Year of birth
 - Nationality
 - Start and end date of employment
 - Type of work (permanent, temporary, seasonal, full time/part-time)
 - Salary rate earned per day, week, fortnight or month
 - Social / in-kind benefits received or available when applied (health, education, food, housing, transportation)
 - Affiliation to social security and / or private health insurance

In countries/regions with legal barriers that negatively affect the access to specific rights and benefits for workers, the producer organization and their members invest in equivalent services, compensation and/or benefits to mitigate the negative impact of these barriers.

Please contact Fairtrade International in case you need a worker register template.

Where discrimination is endemic within a sector or region, you are encouraged to include activities to address this in your Fairtrade Development Plan.

3.1.2 No tests for pregnancy, HIV/AIDS or genetic disorders

Core	During recruitment of workers your company does not test for pregnancy, HIV/AIDS or genetic disorders.
Year 0	



3.1.3 No abuse of any kind

Core	Your company does not directly or indirectly engage in, support, or tolerate the use of corporal punishment, mental or physical coercion, bullying, harassment, or abuse of any kind.
Year 0	

3.1.4 Policy on disciplinary measures

Core	Your company establishes and implements a policy that clearly outlines fair and appropriate disciplinary measures and ensures that workers are aware of this policy. The policy is in line with the principle of non-discrimination.
Year 1	

Guidance: A clear policy can prevent improper disciplinary practice.

3.1.5 No tolerance of sexual harassment

Core	Your company does not directly or indirectly tolerate behaviour, including gestures, language, and physical contact that is sexually intimidating, abusive or exploitative. This applies to management and workers alike.
Year 0	

3.1.6 Sexual harassment policy

Core	Your company establishes and implements a policy that clearly prohibits sexual harassment.
Year 0	Workers are aware of this policy and its contents.

Guidance: [See requirement 3.5.27](#) on procedure for grievances about sexual harassment.

3.1.7 No repercussions for grievance procedures

Core	Your company does not discipline, dismiss or discriminate in any way against workers for using any grievance procedure (see 3.5.27 on grievance procedure).
Year 0	

3.1.8 Records of terminated contracts

Core	Your company keeps a record of all terminated contracts. These records include the reason for termination and indicate if workers are members of a trade union or are elected worker representatives.
Year 3	

3.2 Freedom from forced and compulsory labour

Intent and scope: This section intends to prevent forced or bonded labour, including trafficking and sexual exploitation based on ILO Conventions [C29](#) (Forced Labour Convention) and [C105](#) (Abolition of Forced Labour Convention) and Protocol [029](#) (Trafficking in persons).



3.2.1 No forced labour

Core	Your company does not directly or indirectly engage in, support or tolerate forced labour, including bonded or involuntary prison labour.
Year 0	You must explain this to all workers.
<p>Guidance: “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” (C29 Article 2). If you demand unreasonable notice period for termination of the contract of employment, it is also considered forced labour.</p> <p>Slavery, misuse of prison labour, forced recruitment, debt bondage, human trafficking for labour and/or sexual exploitation are some examples of forced labour. It is considered forced labour if the company retains any part of the workers’ salary, benefits, property or documents or requires financial deposits/financial guarantees in order to force them to remain in your employment. If your company requires or forces workers to remain in employment against their will using any physical or psychological measure this is considered forced labour. If you demand unreasonable notice period for the termination of the contract of employment it is also considered forced labour. The term ‘bonded labour’ or “debt bondage” includes all loans from a company to a worker of excessive amounts and/or with unreasonable and/ or unjust terms and conditions for repayment, where the worker and/or their families are held to pay off the loan through their labour against their will.</p>	

3.2.2 Freedom for spouses

Core	Your company does not make the employment of a worker or an offer of housing conditional on the employment of their spouse. Spouses have the right to work elsewhere.
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: This also applies if housing is provided to the worker and his/her family.</p>	

3.3 Child Labour and Child protection

Intent and Scope: This section intends to prevent labour that is damaging to children based on [ILO Convention C182](#) (Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention) and on [ILO Convention C138](#) (Minimum Age Convention).

3.3.1 No children under 15 employed

Core	Your company does not employ children under the age of 15 or under the age defined by local law, whichever is higher.
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: The minimum age requirement also applies to children who are employed indirectly by your company, for example when children of permanent, migrant, and/or seasonal/temporary workers are working with their parents in company fields. If the age of a child is unknown, all efforts shall be made to identify the age following child rights guidelines.</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), especially when related to protection. For instance, in the case of child-headed households where all members of the house-hold are below the age of 18 years, a child’s right approach should be used to interpret these requirements, giving priority to the best interest of the child.</p>	

3.3.2 No dangerous or exploitative work for children under 18

Core	Your company does not directly or indirectly submit workers less than 18 years of age to any type of work which puts their health, safety or morals and their school attendance at risk.
Year 0	



Guidance: Examples of work that is potentially damaging includes work that takes place in an unhealthy environment, involves excessively long working hours, night work, the handling or any exposure to toxic chemicals, work at dangerous heights, and operation of dangerous equipment.

3.3.3 Child Labour policy

Core	Your company establishes and implements a Child Labour Policy, including, a clear statement against child labour and a clear commitment to adopting a child rights' approach to protecting and remediating impacted children.
Year 0	

3.3.4 Child Labour remediation policy

Core	<p>If in the past your company has employed children under 15 years for any type of work, or children under 18 years were engaged in dangerous and exploitative work, your company ensures that those children do not enter or are at risk of entering into even worse forms of labour, including hazardous work, slave-like practices, recruitment into armed conflict, sex work, trafficking for labour purposes, and/or illicit activities.</p> <p>Your company develops a rights based remediation policy and program within a UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) protective framework that covers how to withdraw the children and how to prevent that they enter into worse forms of labour. This program should include remediation projects to ensure the immediate and continued protection of children. These projects can include expert partner organizations, preferably local.</p>
Year 0	

Guidance: A UN CRC protective framework means that the best interest of the child is always the top priority, that their right to survival and development is respected, that you apply them to all children without discrimination, that the views of the child are heard and respected, and at all moments they are protected from violence.

When the worst forms of child labour are detected, increased well-being of children and young people in Fairtrade communities should be made a priority for the company.

If you choose to partner with Fairtrade and/or its child rights partner in safe withdrawal regarding the unconditional worst forms of child labour you will need a signed Child Protection Policy and Procedure that demonstrates a commitment to adopting a child rights' approach to protecting impacted children. You and your relevant staff will need to be trained on child rights methodologies and the Fairtrade Officer or another representative from senior management should be responsible for the development, ratification, implementation, and evaluation of this Child Protection Policy and Policy and Program and related actions.

3.3.5 Prevention of child labour

Dev	If there is a risk of child labour in your company, you implement relevant procedures to prevent children below the age of 15 from being employed for any work and children below the age of 18 from being employed in dangerous and exploitative work.
Year 3	

Guidance: Relevant procedures can be keeping records of all workers stating their age, gender, identification papers, migratory status and other relevant data.

Your company is encouraged to implement a youth inclusive community based monitoring and remediation on child labour on an on-going basis. This would include:

- Identifying children in or at risk of being employed in child labour;
- Reporting on the status of the identified children on a regular basis;
- Measuring the progress made in safely withdrawing and preventing children from being engaged in child labour;
- Avoiding that children withdrawn from labour situations are substituted by other children.



For suggestions on how to establish a youth inclusive community based monitoring and remediation on child labour, please request Fairtrade’s information and training materials on this from producer support team.

3.4 Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining

Intent and scope: This section intends to protect workers against discrimination when exercising their human rights to organize and to bargain their working conditions collectively, based on [ILO Conventions C87](#) (Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention), [C98](#) (Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention), [C135](#) (Workers’ Representatives Convention), [ILO Convention C141](#) (Rural Workers’ Organisations Conventions) and [ILO Recommendation R143](#) (Workers’ Representatives Recommendation). Companies are expected to fulfil their responsibilities to respect these human rights even where the state does not protect them.

Fairtrade International promotes the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining and considers independent and democratic trade unions the best means for achieving this.

3.4.1 No discrimination of union representatives

Core	Your company does not punish, threaten, intimidate, harass or bribe union members or representatives, nor discriminate against workers for their past or present union membership or activities, and does not base their hiring on not joining or giving up their union membership.
Year 0	
Guidance: Examples of punishment include terminating, transferring, relocating, downgrading or demoting workers, denying them the opportunity to work overtime, reducing their wages, benefits, or opportunities for vocational training, or changing their conditions of work. Further, employers do not offer workers incentives to refrain from joining a union or engaging in union activities.	

3.4.2 Guaranteeing workers’ labour rights

Core	Your company:
Year 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respects the right of all workers to form or join trade unions; • Respects the right of workers to bargain collectively in practice; • Does not engage in any acts of anti-union discrimination or in any acts of interference; • Does not deny access rights for trade unions; • Accepts that it has a duty to bargain in good faith with unions; • Informs the workforce about the local point of contact and posts relevant contact information in the workplace for workers to see and understand, if no legally recognized collective bargaining agreement is in place. <p>Your company does not deny these rights in practice, and your company has not opposed any of these rights in the last 2 years prior to application for certification.</p>
Guidance: If there has been any opposition to these rights within two years prior to application for certification, your company will not qualify for certification unless you can demonstrate that the circumstances have changed substantially, for example a change of management responsible for prior violations and a full remediation of violations committed.	
The local point of contact designated by Fairtrade International, and agreed by the regional Producer Network, is intended to support workers in knowing and understanding their rights, and can support workers to establish and operate trade unions. This contact point will be made available by Fairtrade producer support.	



3.4.3 NEW 2014 Freedom of Association protocol

Core	Your company actively accepts the conditions in requirement 3.4.2 by signing the Freedom of Association protocol provided by Fairtrade International in Annex 3 to this Standard.
Year 0	In case the ownership or senior management of a company changes, the FoA protocol is signed by the new owners/management within 3 months.

3.4.4 NEW 2014 Communicating Freedom of Association rights to workers

Core	Workers’ right to unionise guarantee, which is included in the Freedom of Association protocol, is communicated to workers by at least:
Year 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translating it into the appropriate languages • Displaying it publically in the workplace.
Guidance: This requirement enables your company to ensure workers’ Freedom of Association rights are clearly communicated and understood by all employees. This demonstrates your company’s commitment to adopting an open and positive attitude to workers organizing themselves.	

3.4.5 NEW 2014 Allowing trade union representatives to meet with workers

Core	Whether there is a trade union in presence or not, your company allows representatives of trade union organizations that represent workers in the sector or region to meet with workers on company premises in order to communicate about unionisation and/or to carry out their representative functions at an agreed time and place. Workers may also choose to meet with these trade union representatives at any other location. Times and locations of these agreed meetings are reasonable and management does not interfere in any way with, or conduct any surveillance of these meetings.
Year 0	Where workers are not included in a collective bargaining relationship, the certification body will determine whether there was any intimidation or coercion involved in this decision.
Guidance: A trade union is a permanent organization established to represent workers, including through collective bargaining over the terms and conditions of their work. The legitimacy of a trade union is determined by the extent that it is independent and controlled by its members.	
Workers should always be allowed to attend union meetings during scheduled breaks and outside of working time. Workers may also choose to meet with these trade union representatives at any location.	
The local point of contact designated by Fairtrade International can support workers and facilitate meetings between workers and trade unions (see 3.4.2).	

3.4.6 Trade union or independent workers’ organization on site

Core	There is some form of democratically elected and independent workers’ organization established to represent workers in the company and negotiate with management.
Year 0	Workers take the initiative themselves and are allowed to organize independently of management. Management is expected to provide the opportunity to workers to organize, but they do not interfere in the process nor directly or indirectly conduct elections related to the formation, recognition or governance of this organization.



	Your company respects the self-organization of workers by engaging with representatives of these organizations through regular dialogue.
<p>Guidance: If workers wish to establish a trade union in the workplace, the company is expected to provide the necessary support to help further the capacity of those workers wishing to do so. Those workers will be afforded, within reason, paid time off to attend those capacity building activities. See requirement 1.2.3 on allocation of resources and time for such activities. The local point of contact can support workers to organize and enter a process of collective bargaining (see 3.4.2).</p>	

3.4.7 No interference with workers' Freedom of Association

Core	Your company does not interfere in any way with the freedom of association by controlling or obstructing trade unions or other elected worker representatives or supporting one workers' organization over another.
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: Interference could include supporting workers' organizations by financial or other means, or making promises or threats that influence workers to join or not join certain workers' organizations.</p> <p>Supporting one organization over another could include negotiating with one while excluding another or providing facilities for one and not for another.</p>	

3.4.8 Trade union / elected worker representatives duties

Core	Your company ensures that trade union/elected worker representatives:
Year 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have access to all workers in the workplace during working time without interference or the presence of management representatives and at agreed times, on average every three months; • Can meet among themselves during regular working hours, at least once a month for one hour; • Meet representatives of senior management during working hours at least once every 3 months. These meetings are scheduled on a regular basis and are documented.
<p>Guidance: Worker representatives should be granted reasonable time off to attend union activities. Management may set rules to ensure that operational needs can be met. Time constraints should not jeopardise exercising the right to organize. See 1.2.3 for allocation of resources for these meetings.</p> <p>'Senior management' means those empowered to take decisions. Meetings with senior management serve to discuss workers' grievances and management's concerns. It is recommended that workers are encouraged to share their opinions in regular work meetings with their supervisor to resolve mutual concerns informally and prevent escalation.</p>	

3.4.9 Meeting outcomes

Core	Results of the meetings with senior management (see 3.4.8) are signed and documented following the meeting.
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: Workers should be made aware of relevant meeting outcomes through their representatives. Management may post these outcomes with the agreement of meeting participants.</p>	

3.4.10 Sectoral Collective Bargaining Agreement

Core	
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Year 1	In countries where a Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) is agreed for the sector in which your company does business, your company signs and adheres to this agreement. Collective bargaining at the company level may take place even if a sector-wide collective agreement exists, however company level agreements do not provide lesser terms and conditions than the sector-wide agreement.
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3.4.11 Negotiations in the absence of a Collective Bargaining Agreement

Core	If there is no CBA in place, your company proactively engages in a process to enter into a collective agreement with elected worker representatives. Your company does not refuse any genuine opportunity to bargain collectively with workers.
Year 1	<p>Negotiations can take place with a recognized trade union or with elected worker representatives in the absence of a trade union, but only where such elected worker representatives are provided for by law and are legally authorized to bargain (see 3.4.6).</p> <p>In cases where workers have freely and specifically decided to not form or join a trade union and are not otherwise legally authorized to collectively bargain, then the collective bargaining requirement is waived. In these situations the certification body will determine whether there was any intimidation or coercion involved in this decision. The decision cannot be the result of any vote in which management was in any way involved.</p>

Guidance: Trade unions have the right, through collective bargaining or other lawful means, to seek to improve the living and working conditions of those members the trade unions represent. Employers shall respect this right by accepting that there is a duty to bargain in good faith where workers want to exercise this right. Accepting the duty to bargain means that the company shall accept reasonable times and venue for bargaining, participate in meetings, give serious consideration and a response to proposals, and provide reasons for its responses. Moreover, the companies should make every reasonable attempt to reach agreement.

A negotiated agreement between a recognized trade union or elected worker representatives and management should cover the topics normally covered by a CBA. This should at least include salary levels, an employment manual, work time, vacation regulations and overtime. The local point of contact can act as a facilitator in this process ([see 3.4.2](#)).

It is recommended that salaries are negotiated between management and the trade union through a benchmarking system (taking into account salaries and other benefits of comparable businesses) and in relation to the additional income a company realises through Fairtrade.

If no union is present, management and the elected workers' representatives can begin a dialogue with the national union federation(s) for the respective sector and the Global Union Federation (or appropriate International Trade secretariat) about improvement of the workers' representation and implementing a CBA.

3.5 Conditions of Employment

Intent and Scope: This section intends to ensure good practices regarding the payment of workers and their conditions of employment based on ILO Conventions [C95](#) (Protection of Wages Convention), [C100](#) (Equal Remuneration Convention), and [C110](#) (Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers Convention).

This section also intends to ensure good practices regarding sick leave, social security, maternity protection and workers' housing based on ILO Conventions [C102](#) (Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention), Part III, [C121](#) (Employment Injury Benefits Convention), [C130](#) (Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention), [C183](#) (Maternity Protection Convention) and ILO Recommendation [R115](#) (Workers' Housing Recommendation).



3.5.1 Wages and conditions of employment

Core	Your company sets wages for workers and other conditions of employment according to legal or CBA regulations where they exist, or at regional average wages or at official minimum wages for similar occupations; whichever is the highest, with the intention of continually increasing salaries (see 3.5.4).
Year 0	Your company specifies wages for all employee functions and employment terms, such as piecework.

Guidance: National laws and applicable CBA terms need to be complied with especially if they exceed this Standard. However, this Standard applies if it goes beyond those laws and terms.

3.5.2 No deductions from salaries

Core	Your company does not make deductions from salaries unless they are permitted by national laws, fixed by a collective bargaining agreement or the employee has given his/her written consent.
Year 0	If your company makes deductions from salaries for services it provides, the amounts are in line with the actual costs incurred by your company, and are not used for disciplinary purposes.

Guidance: An example of deductions for services provided includes housing, and in some cases Premium loan repayments are deducted from the payroll.

3.5.3 Hourly wages

Core	For work based on production, quotas and piecework, during normal working hours, your company pays the equivalent to average hourly waged work based on a manageable work load. This is not below a proportionate minimum wage or the relevant industry average, whichever is higher. Information about this pay rate is transparent and available for all workers and worker organizations.
Year 0	

3.5.4 Wage level increase

Core	If remuneration (wages and benefits) is below the living wage benchmarks as approved by Fairtrade International, your company ensures that real wages are increased annually to continuously close the gap with living wage.
Year 1	The incremental steps and timeline toward the applicable living wage are negotiated with trade union/elected worker representatives.

Guidance: Remuneration' consists of wages, other monetary benefits and in-kind benefits. The living wage benchmarks approved by Fairtrade International are the "Living Wage Benchmarks and Reference Values" published by the Global Living Wage Coalition, published at www.globallivingwage.org.

Once a living wage is reached, wage increases are expected to continue to keep up with inflation at a minimum to maintain purchasing power.

Where living wage benchmarks (LWB) have not yet been established, regular wage increases are required in addition to increases for inflation.



Real wages refers to wages that have been adjusted for inflation. The real wage increase is intended to raise wage levels to an eventual living wage.

To ensure that real wages are increased and to show this your company uses a table or platform where a full salary calculation is reflected. The data provided in this table will be verified by the assurance provider.

As a basis for the negotiation of incremental steps and timeline toward the applicable living wage your company makes the LWB available to TU and worker representatives. Timeline and steps agreed in the negotiation are available in writing.

The Wage negotiations with trade unions or elected worker representatives can take place in different periods such as every year, every two or even three years, depending on the term or duration of the wage agreements. Nevertheless, real wages are increased every year according to the average annual inflation for the country.

3.5.5 Regular and documented payments to workers

Core	Your company makes payments to workers at regularly scheduled intervals and documents the payments with a payslip containing all necessary information. Payments are made in legal tender.
Year 0	

3.5.6 Employment contracts

Core	Your company has a legally binding written contract of employment with all permanent workers, signed by worker and employer that includes at least the following: job description, working hours, pay rate, overtime regulation, social benefits entitlements and deductions, annual paid leave, 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 the notice period for the employer.
Year 0	
Guidance: As guidance to draft the contracts, your company can use sector specific contracts guidance where applicable. Other details from the collective bargaining agreement can also be included.	

3.5.7 Temporary worker contracts

Core	Temporary workers who are employed for a period of 3 months or more of uninterrupted service have a legally binding written contract of employment with a job description, signed by employee and employer. In which case 3.5.8 also applies.
Year 1	
In the case of dissolution of the contract, the notice period is identical for employer and employee.	
Guidance: The contract safeguards the workers from loss of pay in the case of illness, disability and accident.	

3.5.8 Worker awareness of employment terms

Core	Your company ensures that all workers are aware of their rights and duties, responsibilities, salaries, and work schedules as part of the legal labour contract.
Year 0	
You ensure that workers have a signed copy of their employment contract and that they understand the content by providing it in a format and language they understand.	



3.5.9 Working hours and overtime regulations

Core	Your company complies with applicable national and local legislation and industry standards regarding working hours and overtime regulations. Your company does not require workers to work in excess of 48 hours per week on a regular basis.
Year 0	
Guidance: Exceptions to the 48 hour requirement are possible when workers are 'on call'. Premium rates apply for overtime (see 3.5.12).	

3.5.10 Mandatory days of rest

Core	Your company allows workers at least one day of rest for every 6 consecutive days worked, unless exceptional circumstances apply.
Year 0	For exceptional circumstances, your company requests an exception from the certification body, which will only be granted for one calendar year. An exception granted by the certification body is communicated to workers and cannot be in contradiction with national legislation. It is your company's responsibility to ensure being in compliance with the labour legislation in your country. An exception is valid for a maximum of 12 weeks per calendar year. It will not allow workers to work more than 14 hours per day or more than 72 hours per week or more than 18 continuous working days without rest.
Guidance: Exceptional circumstances are, for example, peak production periods or changing weather conditions.	

3.5.11 Overtime work restrictions

Core	Your company does not require overtime work. Overtime is allowable if it is voluntary and not used on a regular basis and does not extend over a period of more than 3 consecutive months. It does not exceed 12 hours per week, unless exceptional circumstances apply (see 3.5.10). In all cases overtime rates apply (see 3.5.12).
Year 0	National legislation is complied with if it exceeds this requirement.
Guidance: Exceptional circumstances are for example peak production periods or changing weather conditions.	

3.5.12 Overtime work rates

Core	Your company compensates overtime at a premium rate. The premium rate is paid at a factor of 1.5 for work performed on regular workdays. For work performed on the regional day of rest, public holidays and night work a premium at a factor of 2 is paid , unless otherwise defined by national legislation, by CBA or by agreements with unions.
Year 0	If your company compensates overtime by the allocation of time off work, the premium factor is applied .



3.5.13 Annual paid leave

Core	Your company grants workers at least 2 weeks of paid leave per year at minimum, not including sick and casual leave. Periods of annual leave are in line with national legislation and/or with agreements detailed in a specific or sectoral CBA, if either of these exceeds 2 weeks.
Year 0	
Guidance: 'Week' means a calendar week.	

3.5.14 Lunch and work breaks

Core	Your company grants and respects lunch and work breaks.
Year 0	

3.5.15 Regulation on sick leave

Core	Your company puts in place a regulation on regular sick leave and sick leave caused by employment injury. The regulation ensures that workers are protected from being dismissed during temporary sick leave. It also guarantees the worker some form of income during sick leave. It does not deduct sick leave from annual leave. The regulation is at least in accordance with national legislation.
Year 0	
Guidance: It is recommended that your company grants at minimum 5 days paid sick leave per year.	

3.5.16 Maternity leave

Core	Your company grants its workers at least eight weeks of maternity leave with compensation consistent with national laws or not less than 2/3 regular pay, whichever is higher, not including annual leave and not incurring any loss or privilege on account of such a leave. Your company does not terminate the employment of a woman during her pregnancy or maternity leave, except on the grounds unrelated to the pregnancy or birth of the child. National legislation is complied with if it exceeds this requirement.
Year 0	
Guidance: 'Week' means a calendar week.	

3.5.17 Increasing maternity leave

Dev	If maternity leave is less than 12 weeks, your company increases it by one week each year until 12 weeks is reached, with compensation consistent with requirement 3.5.16. National legislation is complied with if it exceeds this requirement.
Year 3	

3.5.18 Nursing mothers

Core	Your company grants nursing mothers one or more daily breaks during paid working time, or a daily reduction of hours of work, to breastfeed her child for up to 9 months after the birth.
Year 0	



3.5.19 Social security

Core	Your company provides legal social security for all workers.
Year 0	
Guidance: See 3.5.21 for equivalent benefits for migrant and seasonal/temporary workers.	

3.5.20 Pension scheme

Dev	Your company works towards all permanent workers having a provident fund or pension scheme.
Year 3	National legislation is complied with if it exceeds this requirement.
Guidance: See 3.5.21 for equivalent benefits for migrant and seasonal/temporary workers.	

3.5.21 Equitable remuneration

Core	Local and migrant, seasonal/temporary and permanent workers receive equivalent benefits and employment conditions for equal work performed.
Year 1	In cases where equivalent benefits, such as a pension scheme or social security, cannot be made available to a set of workers, e.g. migrant or temporary/seasonal workers, these workers receive the equivalent or an alternative through other means.

3.5.22 Permanent employment

Core	All regular work is undertaken by permanent workers. Time-limited contracts and subcontracting are permitted during peak periods, in the case of special tasks and under special circumstances.
Year 0	Your company does not use production, quotas and piecework employment as a means to avoid time-bound contracts.
Guidance: Only temporary work that is added to usual work levels during peak seasons may be undertaken by seasonal/temporary workers. 'Regular work' refers to tasks that are steady in the cultivation of the Fairtrade crop and excludes all seasonal work. 'Temporary work' refers to special tasks that are undertaken occasionally or seasonally.	

3.5.23 Direct contracting

Core	Your company undertakes all standard contracting of seasonal/temporary workers for the Fairtrade production directly rather than through a subcontractor.
Year 1	
Guidance: See 3.5.24 for subcontracting of non-regular work.	



3.5.24 Selection of subcontractors

Core	<p>Your company may only subcontract workers for non-regular work, or in special circumstances, if you are unable to contract directly. When subcontracting does take place, the following rules are followed as closely as possible:</p> <p>Where a subcontractor is to be used, you as management develop appropriate selection criteria to help decide on appointment. Prior to any signing of a contract with a subcontractor, your company has seen and approved its credentials.</p> <p>Subcontractors are able to provide services that comply with national legislation, ILO Convention 181 (Private Employment Agencies Convention) and with specific criteria in this Standard in chapter 3 on Labour Conditions regarding wages, contracts and working hours (req. 3.5.1, 3.5.8, 3.5.9), Freedom of Association (req. 3.4.1, 3.4.7), forced and bonded labour (req. 3.2.1), child labour (req. 3.3.1, 3.3.2), discrimination (3.1.1) and health and safety (3.6.1).</p> <p>In addition, the subcontractor commits by contract between your company and the contractor to comply with these requirements and agrees to be subject to audits if found appropriate by the certification body.</p>
Year 1	
<p>Guidance: 'Non-regular work' is work that is considered to be outside of the core operations of the company.</p>	

3.5.25 Subcontracted worker records

Core	<p>If your company subcontracts workers, you have records of contracted workers (from the contractor) that indicate the number of workers, their payment and their working hours.</p>
Year 1	
<p>Guidance: Record of contracted workers shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment agency or job sub-contractor involved in locating the worker • Recruitment fees paid by worker and/or by employer and to whom, if applicable • Provision of worker housing by the recruitment agency or employer 	

3.5.26 NEW 2014 Recruitment practices

Core	<p>If your company actively recruits workers from other regions within your country or from other countries, your company ensures that the recruitment practices of any agency or person involved comply with the requirements detailed in 3.5.24. Your company pays any recruitment or agency and visa fees incurred. Your company also pays travel costs for these workers to and from their home country or region at the onset and end of their work period, if the work period is less than one year.</p>
Year 0	

3.5.27 Grievance procedure

Core	<p>Your company has a grievance procedure in place which is communicated to workers that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows workers to file complaints directly and anonymously; • Allows for direct and anonymous third party complaints;
Year 0	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures resolutions are decided and remediation implemented in a timely manner; • Protects workers who file complaints from retaliation; • Reports fully to complainant and allows for an appeals process. • Includes a procedure for cases of sexual harassment (see requirement 3.1.6) <p>The company ensures that workers are fully aware and understand the procedure and are aware that they have the right to be heard and the right to appeal to an independent party.</p> <p>Grievances regarding sexual harassment are designated to specially appointed women or women’s committees, linked to a female senior manager when possible and with direct access to the Chief Executive. The same principles apply in case of sexual harassment of groups other than women.</p> <p>This grievance procedure is in accordance with national legislation.</p>
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Guidance: A grievance procedure is a procedure for conflict resolution. Trade union/worker representatives should be trained on this procedure and play an active role in putting the procedure in place. Any grievances submitted are investigated and followed up and documented.

3.5.28 Worker housing

Core	<p>If your company provides housing for permanent, migrant, seasonal/temporary or former workers, it is such as to ensure structural safety and reasonable levels of decency, privacy, security and hygiene, and includes regular upkeep and improvement of housing and related communal facilities. If sanitary facilities are shared, a reasonable number of toilets and bathing facilities with clean water, per number of users, and according to regional practice, are available.</p> <p>National or state regulation is complied with in all cases and regional norms should be considered.</p> <p>If your company charges rent for housing it is according to local averages. If your company provides the majority of general workers with basic housing, for free, you compensate workers who are not able to receive free housing with an allowance that will enable them to afford to rent a house of the same standard. Workers have the freedom to be able to choose if they want to be housed on the farm or not.</p>
Year 3	

Guidance: Housing should only be provided for workers where farms are located far from normal centres of population, is not available in sufficient quantity, or where the nature of the employment requires that the worker should be available at short notice. The requirement and guidance are based on international labour standards. Guiding principles for adequate and decent housing to provide a suitable living environment for workers should aim to ensure:

For family housing and dormitories

- Enough natural light during the daytime and access to sufficient artificial light, to be able to read by;
- Ventilation that ensures sufficient movement of air in all conditions of weather and climate, and in the case where there is an interior fire for heating or cooking;
- A supply of safe potable water that is enough for drinking and eating requirements;
- Sanitary facilities that provide privacy, hygiene, and are sufficient in number;
- Drainage that ensures hygiene and avoids environmental pollution;
- Fire safety measures;
- Safe electrical installations where they exist.



For dormitories (generally considered short term housing solutions):

- Separate accommodation of the sexes;
- A separate bed for each worker;
- Adequate headroom, providing full and free movement;
- The minimum inside dimensions of a sleeping space should be at least 198 centimetres by 80 centimetres;
- Beds should not be arranged in tiers of more than two;
- Bedding and bedframe materials should be designed to deter vermin;
- Heating where appropriate;
- Adequate furniture for each worker to secure his or her belongings.

In order to meet workers' privacy needs, it is recommended management agrees with the workers on how their privacy requirements can be realised.

For further details on housing, please see the [ILO Helpdesk Factsheet No. 6, 2009](#) on workers housing.

3.6 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 Conventions [C155](#) (Occupational Safety and Health Convention) and [C184](#) (Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention) [and ILO Recommendation R164](#) (Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation).

This section also intends that the health and welfare of workers is ensured based on ILO [C077](#) and [C078](#) (Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry and Non-Industrial Occupations) Conventions) and [R102](#) (Welfare Facilities Recommendation).

3.6.1 Workplace safety

Core	Your company makes work processes, workplaces, machinery and equipment on the production site as safe as possible and minimize any inherent health risks by adequate control.
Year 0	<p>To ensure safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk areas and potential hazards are clearly identified by warning signs in appropriate languages and include pictograms if possible; • Safety instructions and procedures including accident prevention and response are in place and communicated to staff; • All hazardous machinery and equipment is equipped with adequate safety devices; • Protective guards are placed over moving parts; • Safety equipment is provided to all workers who are instructed and monitored in its proper use; • Equipment for chemical spraying is stored properly.
Guidance: In accordance with the regulation of subcontractors the management is held responsible for the safety of the machinery of all subcontractors.	



3.6.2 Health and Safety Officer

Core	Your company appoints a Health and Safety Officer to be in charge of occupational health and safety matters.
Year 0	The company's senior management is responsible for ensuring that the H&S Officer is adequately trained for the job and has a job description which includes the following responsibilities: implementing, suggesting, planning and monitoring measures to improve health and safety on the site and for informing and training workers on H&S.
Guidance: The H&S Officer is not necessarily hired exclusively for this task and may have other duties and responsibilities within the company.	

3.6.3 Health and Safety Committee

Core	Your company establishes an occupational Health & Safety Committee with workers' representation. The H&S Committee holds regular meetings with the H&S Officer to discuss health and safety in the workplace.
Year 1	
Guidance: The committee should reflect the composition of the workforce and include a fair representation of women. The H&S Officer performs his/her duties in close co-operation with this committee and evaluates its complaints and suggestions for improvements. The committee is active in communicating with workers on issues of health and safety and is making suggestions for improvements to the H&S Officer. This requirement does not apply to small companies unless otherwise required by national legislation.	

3.6.4 Health and safety risk assessments

Dev	Your company carries out regular H&S risk assessments jointly with workers and their H&S representatives (see 3.6.3), and adapts safety measures accordingly.
Year 3	
Guidance: This requirement does not apply to small companies unless otherwise required by national legislation.	

3.6.5 Safety instructions visible

Core	All information, safety instructions, re-entry intervals and hygiene recommendations regarding hazardous work are displayed clearly in a visible place in the workplace in the language(s) understood by workers and with pictures.
Year 0	

3.6.6 Training on occupational health and safety

Core	Your company regularly trains workers and their representatives in the basic requirements of occupational health and safety, relevant health protection and first aid, at least once per year. Training is repeated for all new or reassigned workers.
Year 0	Records are kept of these training activities indicating information on topics, time, duration, names of attendees and trainers.



Guidance: The training includes making workers aware of their right to remove themselves from unsafe situations without being penalized for doing so.

3.6.7 Training for hazardous work

Core	Your company appropriately trains workers that are engaged in any potentially hazardous work according to the tasks they carry out. The training covers health and environmental risks of the products workers handle, if applicable, and enables them to take correct emergency actions in case of an accident. Records are kept of these training activities indicating information on topics, time, duration, names of attendees and trainers.
Year 0	

Guidance: Hazardous work includes, but is not limited to spraying, and working with hazardous chemicals as well as operating vehicles and machinery such as forklift trucks and hydraulic presses and working at heights.

3.6.8 Access to clean drinking water

Core	Your company provides clean drinking water close by for all workers and clearly labels drinking water facilities as such. If water purity has been identified as a risk, drinking water is analysed at least twice a year to correspond with seasonal variations.
Year 0	

3.6.9 Access to toilets and hand washing facilities

Core	Your company provides clean toilets with hand washing facilities close by, changing rooms for all workers, and clean showers for workers who handle pesticides. Lockable storage facilities are provided where requested. Toilets, changing rooms and showers are separate for women and men and the number of toilets and hand washing facilities are in proportion to the number of workers (minimum proportion is 1:25). Your company also provides clean hand washing facilities close to the canteen. All facilities are cleaned regularly and equipped with covered drains and pipes.
Year 0	

Guidance: Drains that are cleaned on a daily basis may be left open for easier access as long as they are not used for hazardous waste and do not pose a safety hazard.

3.6.10 Recreation areas and canteens

Dev	Your company provides suitable areas where workers can rest, and canteens with cooking facilities where necessary and if requested.
Year 6	

Guidance: Rest areas that are separate for men and women should be provided where requested by workers. Canteens are not required for small companies.

3.6.11 Maintenance of company premises

Core	Your company's premises and surroundings are free of obvious defect and maintained in a safe, clean and, where necessary, hygienic condition at all times.
Year 0	



Guidance: In particular, all finished goods, inventory and storage materials are kept in a clean and hazard proof state and easily accessible.

3.6.12 Requirements for indoor workplaces

Core	All your company's indoor workplaces have adequate lighting, heating and ventilation appropriate for the local weather conditions.
Year 0	

3.6.13 Maintenance of electrical system

Core	Electrical equipment, wiring and outlets in the company's facilities are properly placed, grounded and inspected for overloading and leakage by a professional on a regular basis.
Year 0	

3.6.14 Emergency exits marked

Core	Your company provides properly marked fire exits, escape routes, firefighting equipment and fire alarms for every indoor workplace, according to industry standards. Fire exits and escape routes are kept clear from obstacles allowing for swift and safe exit in case of an emergency.
Year 0	

3.6.15 Evacuation training for staff

Core	Your company regularly trains new and existing staff in evacuation procedures.
Year 0	

3.6.16 First aid equipment and training

Core	Your company provides adequate emergency first aid facilities, equipment and appropriately trained first aid staff to meet all reasonably foreseeable emergency first aid situations.
Year 0	
Guidance: Adequate emergency first aid equipment includes suitably stocked first aid boxes which are quickly accessible at all times.	

3.6.17 Work accident reports

Core	The H&S Officer compiles reports on work accidents and subsequent first aid measures.
Year 0	

3.6.18 Access to healthcare in case of work-related illness or injury

Core	Your company provides access to appropriate healthcare in case of work-related illness or injury.
Year 0	



Guidance: Access to appropriate healthcare means guaranteeing free transportation to the nearest hospital during working hours, or providing free onsite permanent medical support during working hours, which is able and equipped to deal with accidents and acute poisoning.

3.6.19 Handling personal protective equipment

Core	Personal protective equipment (PPE) and equipment that is used to apply pesticides and other hazardous chemicals is cleaned after each use in a dedicated area.
Year 0	PPE is stored separately in order to avoid contamination from pesticides, and workers never take it to their homes.

3.6.20 Monitoring worker health

Core	Workers engaged in handling any potentially hazardous chemicals are examined regularly , at least once a year, by a medical doctor to monitor for possible changes in health due to exposure to hazardous chemicals.
Year 0	These examinations are free and confidential to the respective worker.

Guidance: Medical examinations are relevant to type of exposure. They may involve the use of standard clinical and medical assessments, tests and techniques to assess the presence of early or long term health effects.

Medical records should be held confidential by the medical practitioner. Anonymised medical data are to be reported to the employer to be used in managing health and safety. Personal medical information is not to be disclosed to the employer without consent from the employee.

The frequency of examinations depends on the level of exposure to chemicals.

3.6.21 Restrictions on engaging in hazardous work

Core	The following persons are not engaged in any potentially hazardous work:
Year 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persons younger than 18 years; • pregnant or nursing women; • persons with incapacitating mental conditions; • persons with chronic, hepatic or renal diseases; • persons with respiratory diseases.

Guidance: A medical examination for workers engaged in potentially hazardous work is recommended to ensure they are fit for this type of work.

3.6.22 Safety measures for chemical handlers

Core	All chemical handlers
Year 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are thoroughly instructed and trained at regular intervals by a recognised institution or by specialists in the safe application and the risks of pesticides and chemicals. Safety instructions on the product label are followed. If instructions are not available spraying time does not exceed 4 hours. • are relieved periodically from spray operations according to a job rotation scheme; • rinse off all equipment after spraying and wash their personal protective equipment before undressing;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shower after spraying; • control and change the filters of their respirators regularly. A check-list is used to carry out this task; • properly calibrate spray equipment.
<p>Guidance: If safety instructions on the product label do not specify maximum spray exposure times, then spraying times should not exceed 4 hours, unless documented evidence is provided that longer hours are safe. Spraying time includes both spraying and preparation, when exposure exists.</p>	

3.6.23 Re-entry intervals after spraying

Core	<p>After spraying pesticides, the applicable re-entry intervals as defined by the manufacturer are strictly followed. In the absence of a re-entry interval defined by the manufacturer or in case the manufacturer does not refer explicitly to cultivation practices used by the company (such as use of greenhouses) conditions the following re-entry intervals based on World Health Organization (WHO) acute toxicity categories apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly hazardous pesticides (WHO Ib): 24 hours; • Moderately hazardous pesticides (WHO II): 12 hours; • Slightly hazardous pesticides (WHO III): 6 hours. • Unlikely hazardous pesticides (WHO U): 4 hours. <p>In all cases, the full re-entry interval are observed and the foliage is completely dry before re-entering.</p> <p>The calculation of the re-entry interval starts at the end of the spraying. During the re-entry interval access to the area is not allowed and is marked by signs.</p>
Year 0	

3.6.24 Providing workers with appropriate tools

Core	<p>Your company provides proper tools and suitable work clothes for all workers appropriate to their tasks, and replace them regularly free of charge.</p>
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: For tasks related to the handling of hazardous chemicals, this requirement applies to companies of all sizes, and work clothes refer to adequate personal protective equipment (PPE see requirement 3.6.19).</p> <p>This requirement does not apply to small companies for tasks that are not related to the handling of hazardous chemicals, unless otherwise required by national legislation.</p>	

3.6.25 Access to free occupational healthcare

Dev	<p>Your company provides free occupational healthcare to the workforce.</p>
Year 3	
<p>Guidance: Occupational healthcare is the provision of primary health principles applied to work related incidences. Occupational health services include establishing and maintaining a safe and healthy working environment which will facilitate optimal physical and mental health in relation to work.</p>	

3.6.26 Medical Officer

Core	Your company appoints and identifies to the workforce a Medical Officer responsible for healthcare and protection. The Medical Officer is qualified for the job, for example a trained health worker, nurse or physician. He/she is responsible for suggesting, planning and monitoring measures to improve medical care and protection of health within the company.
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: The Medical Officer is not necessarily hired exclusively for this task but may have other duties and responsibilities within the company.</p> <p>This requirement does not apply to small companies unless otherwise required by national legislation.</p>	

3.6.27 Medical Officer duties

Core	The Medical Officer maintains full continuously updated documentation on sickness and accidents and proposes actions to reduce these where possible.
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: Proposed actions should be based on H&S risk assessments (see 3.6.4).</p>	

3.6.28 Providing regular medical check-ups for all workers

Core	Your company offers regular examinations and check-ups by a medical doctor to all workers on a voluntary basis at least every three years. Any findings are communicated to the worker confidentially and in a readily understandable form.
Year 1	Individual health records are established for all workers at the beginning of their employment. These records are kept confidential and management does not have access to them.
<p>Guidance: Medical records should be held confidential by the medical practitioner. Anonymised medical data are to be reported to the employer to be used in managing health and safety. Personal medical information is not to be disclosed to the employer without consent from the employee.</p> <p>This requirement does not apply to small companies unless otherwise required by national legislation.</p>	

3.6.29 Access to medical care and advice at the workplace

Dev	Your company provides workers with free and regular medical care and advice, which is offered at the workplace at fixed times during working hours.
Year 3	Your company establishes an on-site dispensary, where legally allowed, with adequate equipment and a stock of basic medicines for the treatment of most common diseases and acute poisoning with professional health personnel (e.g. doctor, nurse, health worker) present according to a timetable displayed at the dispensary.
	If there is no doctor in regular attendance at the dispensary, your company signs a contract with a doctor who is paid for by the company to whom patients are referred and who carries out medical check-ups and advises and supervises your company nurse or health worker.



Guidance: This requirement does not apply to small companies unless otherwise required by national legislation.

3.6.30 Prevention of contagious diseases and epidemics

Dev	Your company establishes and implements a policy to prevent and deal with major contagious diseases in place, including a reporting structure for the incidence of epidemics.
Year 6	This policy takes the local context (e.g. regarding HIV/AIDS) into particular account.



4. Environmental Development

Intent and scope: The intent of this section is to ensure that your company has agricultural and environmental practices that contribute to a more sustainable production system where risks to health and the environment are minimized. Protecting and enhancing biodiversity in the farm and in adjacent areas supports the objective of a more sustainable production system.

4.1 Environmental Management

Intent and scope: This section intends to ensure coordinated action and capacity building in your company and among workers to achieve the goal of a more sustainable production system.

The requirements in this section apply to the company producing Fairtrade crops.

4.1.1 Staff member responsible for environmental development

Core	A person within the company has responsibility to lead the operational steps required to comply with the requirements in section 4, Environmental Development.
Year 0	

4.1.2 Raising workers' environmental awareness

Core	Your company defines and implements a procedure to raise awareness among your workers in relation to the requirements in section 4, Environmental Development.
Year 0	

4.2 Pest Management

Intent and scope: This section intends to minimize risks from the use and handling of pesticides by encouraging a reduction in the amounts of pesticides used, promoting the use of the least toxic pesticides as economically and technically feasible, and implementing and improving an integrated pest management system.

Pest management requirements are applicable to all crops that the organization is certified for and also to the fields where they are grown.

This means that the use of forbidden pesticides on the certified crop(s), even if not intended for the Fairtrade market, is not allowed.

Integrated Pest Management

4.2.1 Integrated pest management advisor

Core	Your company has access to and receives guidance from an expert in integrated pest management (IPM).
Year 0	



Guidance: The advisor does not have to be employed by your company, but the company must have the available and relevant information to be able to implement the elements of integrated pest management. This can include know-how regarding alternative controls other than pesticides, preventive measures and monitoring pests and diseases.

4.2.2 Alternative controls and preventive measures against pests

Core	Your company implements at least one alternative control other than pesticide application and at least one preventive measure to avoid pest development in order to demonstrate control against pest and disease in the Fairtrade crop.
Year 0	

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 aim to reduce and/or control the population of pests and diseases.
'Preventive measures' refer to the use of cultivation techniques that may inhibit the presence or the effects of pests and diseases. These can include crop rotation, use of groundcover, application of compost to the soil, removing plant parts infected with pests, removing plants that may host pests and intercropping.

4.2.3 Monitoring pests

Core	Your company monitors the main pests and diseases of the Fairtrade crop, and establishes a level of damage beyond which the need to use chemical pesticides is justified. The company avoids the build-up of resistance to pesticides.
Year 0	

Guidance: Knowing and understanding the characteristics of the main pests of the Fairtrade crop will improve decisions on methods of control. This includes knowing how the pest affects the crop, conditions that may put the crop at risk, which parts of the plant are affected, where the pest develops and possible host plants.
By recording the presence of the pest in the fields your company is able to concentrate efforts in pesticide applications by doing spot treatments. Pesticide application decisions are based on pest monitoring.
Avoiding build-up of resistance to pesticides may include an appropriate pesticide application program where modes of action are rotated. It is a good practice to document action mechanisms of pesticides used against a specific pest or disease.

Proper use and handling of pesticides and hazardous chemicals

4.2.4 Ensuring proper and safe handling of chemicals through training

Core	Your company provides training in hazards related to pesticides and other hazardous chemicals during working hours to all workers handling these materials, and ensures that these chemicals are handled properly and proper PPE is used (see 3.6.19).
Year 0	

Guidance: 'Handling' refers to transport, use, preparation, application, storage and disposal. Exposure may also be reduced by choosing certain formulations and modes of application. Further advice can be sought from the pesticide supplier or manufacturer. Periodic trainings on proper handling should be planned and implemented during working hours in order to provide updated information and to cover new workers.

4.2.5 Awareness about hazardous chemicals

Core	Your company ensures that all workers not directly handling pesticides or other hazardous chemicals are made aware of the hazards related to these materials.
Year 0	



4.2.6 Buffer zones for application of hazardous materials

Core	Your company does not apply any pesticides or other hazardous chemicals near areas where there is on-going human activity (housing, canteens, offices, warehouses or the like). A buffer zone of at least 10 meters is kept unless there is a barrier that reduces pesticide drift effectively.
Year 0	
Guidance: The size of reduced buffer zones may depend on the density of the barrier or methods of application.	

4.2.7 Buffer zones for spraying hazardous materials by air

Core	Your company does not apply pesticides or other hazardous chemicals by air above and around areas of on-going human activity or water sources. If spraying is outsourced to subcontractors your company ensures that all spraying requirements are met.
Year 0	
Guidance: When spraying is done aerially, buffer zones need to be larger than when spraying from the ground. To guarantee that buffer zones are respected, the company should 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, these can be protected by planting protective vegetation.	

4.2.8 Pesticides and hazardous chemical storage

Core	Your company maintains storage of pesticides and other hazardous chemicals under conditions that minimize risks. The storage area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is locked and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel; • is ventilated to avoid a concentration of toxic vapours; • has equipment, such as absorbent materials, to handle accidents and spills; • is adequately illuminated to allow the responsible person to read product labels properly; • is made of fireproof material; • does not allow the storage of pesticides to be mixed with food, personal protection equipment or any other equipment or machinery; • has containers that are clearly labelled indicating contents, warnings, and intended uses, preferably in the original container when possible; and • contains information on the proper handling of pesticides (safety sheets).
Year 0	
Guidance: To further reduce risks your company is encouraged to store the least amount of stocks as practical depending on need, season, and distance to suppliers. It is good practice to keep the obsolete materials in the storage area until they can be disposed of safely.	

4.2.9 Prevention and handling of accidents and spills

Core	Your company is equipped to handle accidents, spills and potential accidents effectively in areas where pesticides or hazardous chemicals are prepared or mixed for use. In case a spill occurs, seepage into the soil or water supply is avoided . The company plans spraying in such a way as to have no or very little spray solution remaining.
Year 0	
Guidance: Equipment to handle spills may be simple, such as absorbent material. Soil contaminated by the spill is collected and stored until the proper disposal method is found. Your company should aim to involve chemical suppliers and/or local authorities in providing support on how to best handle this soil.	



4.2.10 Cleaning, storing and disposal of hazardous waste

Core	Your company does not reuse empty pesticide or hazardous chemical containers for water or food storage. Empty containers are triple rinsed and the rinse water is used in the mix of pesticides to be applied. Once triple rinsed, empty containers are punctured and stored while awaiting disposal. All waste equipment that has been in contact with pesticides or hazardous chemicals is cleaned and stored in a proper way.
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: Stored in a proper way means to reduce risk of hazards by keeping away from people, animals and water sources. 'Waste equipment' refers to other waste material that has been in contact with pesticides or hazardous chemicals, such as personal protection equipment (PPE), filters, measuring and application equipment. The company is encouraged to contact chemical suppliers and/or local authorities for disposing of these materials.</p> <p>Pesticide and hazardous chemical remnants are covered under requirements related to storage.</p>	

Choice of pesticides used

4.2.11 Hazardous Materials List

Core	Your company does not use materials on the Fairtrade International Hazardous Materials List (HML) part 1 (Red List) on Fairtrade crop(s) (see annex 2). All synthetic materials are used only if officially registered and permitted for use on the crop/product in the country of usage. Pesticides prohibited in the HML part 1 (Red List) are clearly marked 'Not for use on Fairtrade crops'.
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: The Fairtrade International HML has three parts, Part 1 (Red List) which includes a list of prohibited materials and Part 2, the Orange List, which includes a list of materials that that can only be used under conditions specified in the standard 4.2.12 and the use of which will be monitored and part 3, the Yellow List, which includes a list of materials that are flagged for being hazardous. Your company is encouraged to abandon the use of materials in the Orange and Yellow Lists.</p> <p>Your company may use materials listed on the HML on crops that are not Fairtrade crops, but will be asked by auditors for which crops and pests they are being used. The company is encouraged not to use these materials on any of the crops as they are dangerous for health and the environment.</p> <p>There are many materials that are not approved for use in agriculture due to their extreme hazardous nature or are now considered obsolete and all of them are not listed in the HML. It is therefore extremely important that only officially approved materials are used for crop production and for purpose for which they are approved. Traditional pest control methods such as botanical preparations can be used even if they are not explicitly approved for use in agriculture, provided they are not explicitly prohibited for use.</p>	

4.2.12 Use of materials in the Orange List

Core	Your company use the materials in the Orange List on Fairtrade crops only under the following conditions:
Year 0	
<p>a) You fulfill the specific conditions of use. (See Annex 2.); AND</p> <p>b) You only use a material in the Orange List: i) as part of avoiding pesticide resistance buildup in pests, ii) in rotation with less harmful pesticides, iii) as part of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and iv) includes non-chemical control measures; AND</p> <p>c) You develop a plan for reducing/phasing out the use of the materials including information on the type of material (technical name/active ingredient (a.i.), formulation (% of a.i.), commercial name), the quantity used (spray concentration (a.i./ha or % or ppm etc.) and total</p>	



	consumed a.i./ha/year), actions taken for reducing/phasing out the material including details of other non-chemical controls which are part of the IPM strategy. The plan is implemented and made available to the certification body.
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4.2.13 Procedure for compliance with hazardous materials list

Core	Your company has a procedure in place to ensure that materials on the Fairtrade International HML part 1 (Red List) are not used on the Fairtrade crop.
Year 0	
Guidance: The procedure describes any series of measures that are effective for your company.	

4.2.14 Application of herbicides against weeds

Core	Your company decides to use herbicides based on the presence of weeds and lack of alternative controls. If used, herbicides should only be one element of an integrated strategy against weeds and used in spot applications.
Year 0	
Guidance: In case herbicides are used in the production of Fairtrade crops, this use has to be justified by your company. 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.	

4.2.15 Documenting pesticide use

Core	Your company records pesticides used. Your company indicates which of those materials are on the Fairtrade International HML (Part 1 Red List; Part 2 Orange List and Part 3 Yellow List; see annex 2). At minimum is the name of person who applied the pesticides, name of active ingredient, commercial brand name and amount of pesticide used, method of application, name of target pest or disease, crop, date and site are included
Year 0	
Guidance: Recording pesticides will increase your company's awareness of the relationship between the amounts of pesticides used and the resulting impact it has on controlling pests by cross referencing this information with pest monitoring. The company will be able to analyse trends and establish goals on reduction and maximum amounts. It is good practice to record the commercial name as well as the active ingredient. It is suggested that the amount of pesticide used be recorded as amount of active ingredient used per unit of area. 'Method of application' is the type of equipment or type of formulation used. For 'target pest or disease' the common name may be recorded. It is suggested to include the plot.	

4.3 Soil and Water

Intent and scope: The intent of the section is to ensure good practices in water sourcing, water use, water recycling and waste water treatment. Good practices in the handling of fertilizers can reduce pollution in water sources and the wasting of resources. Improving fertility is a relevant activity to improve sustainability in agriculture.

The requirements in this section apply to the Fairtrade crops and fields where they are grown.

Handling fertilizers



4.3.1 No human sewage sludge used for fertilizer

Core	Your company does not use human sewage sludge for fertilizer.
Year 0	
Guidance: Human sewage sludge poses health risks for people working with it and can cause food poisoning via food crops.	

4.3.2 No untreated sewage water used for fertilizer

Core	Your company does not use untreated sewage water for fertilization, irrigation and processing of Fairtrade crops.
Year 0	
Guidance: Untreated human sewage water poses health risks to people working with or near it and can cause food poisoning via food crops.	

4.3.3 Amount of fertilizer used matches nutrient need

Core	Your company only applies fertilizers (organic and inorganic) in amounts that respond to the nutrient need of the crop.
Year 1	
Guidance: The company fertilizes based on a nutrient analysis of the plots. Frequency of analysis is defined by the company.	

4.3.4 Fertilizer storage to minimize risk for water pollution

Core	Your company stores fertilizers (inorganic and organic) in a way that minimizes the risk of polluting water. Fertilizers and pesticides are stored separately.
Year 0	
Guidance: Fertilizers, especially nitrogen, can pollute water sources. Cross contamination between fertilizers and pesticides may lead to crop damage therefore they should not be stored in proximity of each other. This does not mean that they must be stored in separate storage rooms. If the label or the instructions allows mixing, they can be stored together.	

Soil erosion

4.3.5 Prevention and reduction of soil erosion

Dev	Your company identifies land at risk of soil erosion and land that is already eroded and undertakes practices that reduce and/or prevent soil erosion caused by wind, water, and/or human or animal impact.
Year 3	
Guidance: Practices to reduce or prevent soil erosion include prevention measures to avoid erosive conditions, remedial actions, implementing groundcovers or other kinds of vegetation.	

4.3.6 **NEW 2011** Application of ground cover

Dev	
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Year 3	Your company identifies areas where ground cover is needed and has a plan with a maximum timeline to establish groundcover in all identified areas in order to avoid bare soil.
<p>Guidance: Groundcover should be planted in order to prevent soil erosion, increase water availability and control weeds. If soil erosion conditions do not exist, it is still a good practice to avoid bare soil and to introduce groundcover. For perennial systems, the management of the perennial groundcover protects soil, builds fertility, and conserves natural resources and biodiversity. In non-permanent crops the use of groundcover should be explored. Implementing groundcover may not be applicable for certain crops.</p>	

Soil fertility

4.3.7 Enhancing soil fertility

Core	Your company implements practices designed to enhance soil fertility.
Year 1	
<p>Guidance: The company should establish its own internal guidelines for minimum requirements to ensure soil fertility and improved soil structure. These requirements are based on techniques and practices known to be effective in the long term. The company should evaluate the possible causes of reduced fertility or poor soil structure and implement remedial actions. Practices may include crop rotation, intercropping, agroforestry, the use of ground covers or incorporating compost or green manures into the soil.</p>	

Sustainable water sources

4.3.8 Quality of irrigation water

Core	Your company evaluates possible health risks from irrigation water, and if deemed appropriate makes an analysis and acts upon the results of the analysis.
Year 1	
<p>Guidance: In cases where water sources may be suspected to be harbouring disease causing agents (for example if a village is located upstream) the company should analyse water, identify health risks for workers and food crop safety, and find possible solutions.</p>	

4.3.9 Sources of irrigation water

Core	Your company knows where water used in irrigation and processing of Fairtrade crops comes from. An inventory of sources is available .
Year 1	
<p>Guidance: The company should have a map or sketch illustrating the location of the water sources.</p>	

4.3.10 Optimizing water use

Core	Your company implements procedures to make efficient and rational use of water sources. These procedures include prediction of volumes of water needed to irrigate the crop, measuring (or estimating) volumes of water extracted from sources and volumes actually
Year 1	



	used in irrigation and processing, providing maintenance to the water distribution system and adopting, as applicable, methods to recirculate, reuse and/or recycle water.
Guidance: Methods to predict water needs should take into account the amount of water lost by evaporation and transpiration. The amounts may be estimated through simple methodologies or accurately measured through more sophisticated technology. Your company may explore more efficient ways of using water in processing facilities.	

4.3.11 NEW 2011 Sustainable use of water

Dev	Your company keeps informed about the status of the water sources in the area. In case local environmental authorities or other entities consider that water sources are being depleted, are in a critical condition or under excessive usage, your company engages in a dialogue with the authorities or local initiatives in order to identify possible ways to be involved in research or solution finding.
Year 3	
Guidance: It may be difficult to know if a water source is sustainable or if it has replenishing capacity, but the existing knowledge about the sustainability of the water sources can be monitored for related information and/or claims with local authorities, universities or organizations that are working in the region.	

4.3.12 NEW 2011 Optimizing irrigation systems

Dev	Your company makes use of the best accessible (or locally available) technology for irrigation and processing in order to optimize quantities of water applied.
Year 6	
Guidance: It is recommended that your company aims at optimizing the efficiency of its current system or change it to a more efficient one.	

4.3.13 Handling waste water from processing facilities

Core	Your company handles waste water from processing facilities in a manner that does not have a negative impact on water quality, soil health and structure or food safety.
Year 3	
Guidance: Waste water from processing facilities includes water contaminated by the process itself and also refers to waste water from sanitary facilities. A plan may be defined 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, a specified frequency of monitoring and means to correct any incidence of contaminants down to adequate levels. Water filtration or other treatment systems may be installed in the processing facilities.	

4.4 Waste

Intent and scope: This section intends to ensure appropriate handling, reduction and recycling of waste in order to reduce the risks of hazardous waste and thus lead to an improved environment and work place.

The requirements in this section apply to the fields where Fairtrade crops are grown.



4.4.1 Storage and disposal of hazardous waste

Core	Your company keeps the production site free of hazardous waste. Designated areas for the storage and disposal of hazardous waste exist and are used regularly.
Year 1	Hazardous waste is not burned . 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. Your company may only burn hazardous waste if it is allowed by local regulation and all safety recommendations are followed.
<p>Guidance: Your company can implement a training program by which all workers are made aware of where hazardous waste exists on the production site and how it can be handled and stored properly. The risk of pollution from areas for storage and disposal of hazardous waste should be minimized or eliminated.</p> <p>The company may also contact suppliers and local authorities for help with identifying hazardous materials and better practices to handle and dispose of them.</p>	

4.4.2 Waste management plan

Core	Your company has a waste management plan that includes strategies in waste reduction, recycling, reuse and disposal alternatives. This plan establishes timelines by when the company will identify the main wastes, ways to reduce and reuse them if applicable, and to dispose of them in the best available way.
Year 1	
<p>Guidance: Your company is encouraged to participate in a regional program for waste management and to update its strategies based on changes in regional alternatives.</p> <p>All potential sources of waste should be identified. Prioritization within the management plan is based on toxicity of wastes and estimated volumes and other applicable criteria. The plan should include collection and disposal alternatives for hazardous and non-hazardous waste and for any materials that can be effectively recycled. Alternatives may depend on availability in the region.</p>	

4.4.3 Organic waste use and disposal

Dev	Your company uses organic waste in a sustainable way through the implementation of practices that allow nutrients to be recycled.
Year 3	Feeding animals with organic waste contaminated with pesticides is not allowed.
	Burning organic waste is only allowed if required by applicable legislation for sanitary purposes, or it is proven a more sustainable practice.
<p>Guidance: Examples of sustainable practices are composting, mulching and using green manures. 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>	

4.5 Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)

Intent and scope: This section intends to ensure that Genetically Modified (GM) crops are not intentionally used on Fairtrade crops. 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.



GM requirements in this Standard are applicable to all crops that the company is certified for and to other crops grown in the same fields.

This means that the parallel production of a GM variety and a non-GM variety of the certified crop(s), even if not intended for the Fairtrade market, is not allowed.

4.5.1 No intentional use of genetically engineered seed or planting stock

Core	Your company does not intentionally use genetically engineered seed or planting stock for the Fairtrade crop(s). You implement practices to avoid GM contamination in seed stocks.
Year 0	
Guidance: The company should evaluate the potential risk of use of genetically modified seed stock and/or planting material and should be aware of those species and varieties which are registered in the country or region and are to be sold as Fairtrade. For species identified as at risk, the company should establish additional measures to avoid use of these seed lots.	

4.6 Biodiversity

Intent and scope: T This section intends to ensure that biodiversity and natural ecosystems are preserved and protected.

Biodiversity supports natural ecosystems. The loss of natural ecosystems is a threat to the sustainability of the production system because the benefits they provide can be lost. These benefits include enhanced water conservation, soil fertility, potential alternative crops, hosting of natural enemies, and a reserve of products important to local communities. Natural ecosystems also provide a buffer to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. Your company is encouraged to participate in regional or national initiatives on biodiversity.

The requirements in this section apply to the whole production area of the company.

4.6.1 Conservation of protected areas

Core	Your company avoids negative impacts on protected areas and in areas with high conservation value, within or outside the farm or production areas. The areas used or converted to production of the Fairtrade crop comply with national legislation in relation to agricultural land use.
Year 0	
Guidance: 'Protected areas' are a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values (IUCN 2008). Protected areas can be public or private biological conservation areas. Your company can identify protected areas with the help of local, regional or national authorities. 'Areas with high conservation value' is a concept developed by Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and refers to areas that are worth conserving because they are important on a local, regional or global scale. They may include social value such as the benefits that an area provides to a community in terms of its cultural importance or economic resource or biological value such as ecosystems or habitats of an endangered species. These areas can usually be identified as areas with natural vegetation with low disturbance from agriculture, forestry, industry, urbanism or other. The company may initially identify areas with high conservation value based on available knowledge within company and neighbouring community. The company may wish to consult with elders and people in the community who may have knowledge of the natural vegetation in the region. More information on HCV areas can be found in the following sources: www.fsc.org , www.hcvnetwork.org . 'Negative impact' refers to partial or complete destruction of the protected area or loss of the conservation values.	



4.6.2 Observation of buffer zones

Core	Your company maintains buffer zones around bodies of water and watershed recharge areas and between production and areas of high conservation value, either protected or not.
Year 0	Pesticides, hazardous chemicals and fertilizers are not applied in buffer zones.
<p>Guidance: Buffer zones in this requirement are intended to protect biodiversity. 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>	

4.6.3 Sustainability of wild harvesting

Core	Any wild harvesting of Fairtrade products is done in a manner that assures the sustainability and survivability of the collected species.
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: Wild harvesting implies that the only productive activity 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 done in a manner that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintains the viability of the species and allows it to continue to perpetuate itself; • ensures that the product is still available to other species in the ecosystem that depend on it; • ensures that the subsequent harvest cycle will provide a comparable quantity. 	

4.6.4 No hunting of threatened species, no invasive species introduced

Core	Your company ensures that no collecting or hunting of rare or threatened species is undertaken and that no alien invasive species is introduced.
Year 1	
<p>Guidance: Initial classification of rare and threatened species and identification of alien invasive species is made by your company based on its own knowledge. With time your company is expected to contact a local expert who would provide support in identifying rare and threatened species and in adjusting the initial classification, and who could provide support in identifying alien species and ways in which their introduction and propagation may be avoided.</p> <p>In addition to local and regional information, your company may want to look at IUCN red list of threatened species at www.iucnredlist.org.</p> <p>For further information on alien invasive species see the Convention of Biological Diversity at www.cbd.int/invasive/</p>	

4.6.5 NEW 2011 Biodiversity plan

Dev	Your company participates actively in local or regional environmental projects or has a biodiversity plan.
Year 3	
<p>Guidance: The plan first aims at identifying key biodiversity issues in the region and then proposes how the company could contribute to improving those issues.</p> <p>A biodiversity plan does not require the hiring of an external consultant for its elaboration or implementation. Local knowledge from workers and the community is valuable and can be considered. With time the company may benefit from advice by local experts such as authorities, universities or NGOs.</p>	



4.6.6 **NEW 2011** Agro-forestry and agricultural diversification

Dev	Your company evaluates the implementation of agro-forestry systems as well as agricultural diversification, as applicable.
Year 3	
<p>Guidance: Agro-forestry crops or crops from species originally living under shade or forest ecosystems may benefit from being produced under their original conditions. This may improve soil conditions and the local environment, as long as it is economically feasible.</p> <p>'Agricultural diversification' refers to growing different crops that will enable the company to have alternative income sources. This may be preferred, as long as it is economically feasible.</p>	

4.7 Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Intent and scope: This section intends to strengthen local production systems by lowering dependencies on external inputs and recognizing this as an important way of adapting to climate change. While agriculture is vulnerable to climate change, it also has the potential to reduce it by decreasing emissions, increasing carbon sinks, enhancing biodiversity and resilience.

The requirements in this section apply to the whole production area of the company.

4.7.1 Efficient energy use

Core	In processing facilities where non-renewable energy is used your company keeps records of energy consumption, takes measures to use energy more efficiently and replaces non-renewable sources by renewable ones as far as possible.
Year 1	
<p>Guidance: Records help to identify measures for efficient use and make informed decisions on how to reduce energy consumption.</p> <p>A possible measure to use energy more efficiently is the adequate maintenance of processing equipment.</p>	

4.7.2 **NEW 2011** Greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration

Dev	Your company researches and implements practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration.
Year 6	
<p>Guidance: Incorporating green manure in the fields and increasing organic matter in the soil contribute to the increase in carbon sequestration.</p>	



5. Trade

Intent and scope: This chapter outlines the rules you need to comply with when you sell Fairtrade products.

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

Buyers comply with the Fairtrade Trade Standard when they buy Fairtrade products from you. You are encouraged to know those rules so you can be better positioned when negotiating Fairtrade transactions. The rules for traders are explained in the Fairtrade Trader Standard that can be found at www.fairtrade.net/trade-standard.html

5.1 Traceability

5.1.1 Identification of Fairtrade products

Core	When your company sells a Fairtrade product it identifies clearly in the related documents such as invoices and delivery notes that the product is Fairtrade.
Year 0	

5.1.2 Record-keeping of Fairtrade sales

Core	Your company keeps records of all its Fairtrade sales. Those records 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.
Year 0	

5.1.3 Record-keeping for processing Fairtrade products

Core	If your company processes Fairtrade products you keep records that specify the amount of product before and after processing.
Year 0	

5.1.4 Marking Fairtrade products

Core	When your company sells a Fairtrade product it marks the product clearly and visibly so that it can be identified as Fairtrade.
Year 0	

Guidance: Your company can decide what type of mark it 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.



5.1.5 Physical segregation of Fairtrade products

Core	If your company also handles non-Fairtrade products, it physically segregates the Fairtrade product from the non-Fairtrade product at all stages (e.g. storage, transport, processing, packaging, labelling and handling).
Year 0	

5.1.6 Physical traceability at the processing stage

Core	If your company produces and processes juice or tea from the <i>Camellia</i> plant and sells to operators without physical traceability, your company does not need to physically separate the Fairtrade product from the non-Fairtrade product at the processing stage. Your company fulfils the following rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The volumes sold as Fairtrade do not exceed the equivalent volumes produced as Fairtrade at any point in time; • The Fairtrade product sold comes from the same site where the Fairtrade product was delivered for processing; • The product grown as Fairtrade is of the same kind and quality as the input used to process the Fairtrade product (like for like); • If your company wants to sell to operators that require physical traceability, you physically separate the product during processing.
Year 0	

Guidance: The above points are called the Mass Balance Rules. The following example shows what the “same kind” of product means: If your company sells Fairtrade organic tea, the product that your company buys as Fairtrade cannot be non-organic tea. The possibility to mix Fairtrade and non-Fairtrade products only applies at the processing stage if you process yourself or subcontract the processing.

5.2 Sourcing

5.2.1 Selling product in stock with new Fairtrade certification

Core	When your company becomes certified it can sell the product that it has in stock as Fairtrade, but it does not sell the product that was produced more than one year before initial certification as Fairtrade.
Year 0	

Guidance: This requirement means that a company obtaining certification may begin selling recently harvested products in stock from the last 12 months production without having to wait for the next harvest after initial certification. Traceability requirements will be applied to applicable products traded during the 12 month period.

5.3 Contracts

5.3.1 Updated Fairtrade Minimum Prices

Core	If Fairtrade International publishes new Fairtrade Minimum Prices, your company fulfils all signed contracts at the price agreed in the contract.
Year 0	
	The price in the contract can be modified only if your company and the buyer both agree to it in writing.



5.3.2 No new contracts in case of suspension

Core	<p>You do not sign new Fairtrade contracts if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • your buyer is suspended; or • you are suspended; <p>unless you can prove that you have existing trade relationships. If you do have existing trade relationships you can sign new contracts with this partner but the volume is restricted to up to a maximum of 50% of the volume traded with each partner in the previous year.</p> <p>In all cases you fulfil existing Fairtrade contracts during the suspension period.</p>
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: The certification body will determine whether an existing trading relationship exists.</p>	

5.3.3 Termination of Fairtrade sales in case of decertification

Core	<p>If your company is decertified, it stops selling any Fairtrade product from the date of decertification even if there are signed Fairtrade contracts still to be fulfilled.</p>
Year 0	

5.3.4 Binding purchase contracts

Core	<p>You sign binding purchase contracts provided by your buyers, which are in line with Fairtrade requirements.</p> <p>Unless otherwise stated in the product Standards, contracts at minimum clearly indicate the agreed volumes, quality, price (Fairtrade Minimum Price or market price; whichever is higher), payment terms, and delivery conditions. All contracts between operators and Fairtrade payers or conveyors stipulate a mechanism to resolve conflicts separate from jurisdiction, agreed by both parties.</p>
Year 0	

5.4 Use of Fairtrade trademarks

5.4.1 Artwork approval

Core	<p>If your company wants to use any of the FAIRTRADE Marks on your wholesale packaging or external promotional material (such as brochures, websites, or invoices for Fairtrade products), you first contact Fairtrade International for approval at artwork@fairtrade.net</p>
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: Fairtrade International encourages producers to use the FAIRTRADE Mark but needs to verify that it is used in line with the "Trademark Use Guidelines" to protect its integrity. Please calculate 5 to 6 weeks for the complete process.</p> <p>If you used the FAIRTRADE Mark without prior permission you do not need to remove it immediately, just contact artwork@fairtrade.net to discuss necessary steps.</p>	

5.4.2 Contract for using the FAIRTRADE Mark

Core	<p>If your company produces finished Fairtrade products and wants to sell them to consumers under your own brand name with any FAIRTRADE Mark, you sign a contract with Fairtrade International or with a National Fairtrade Organization.</p>
Year 0	
<p>Guidance: Please contact Fairtrade International at license@fairtrade.net for more information.</p>	



Annex 1 Fairtrade Geographical Scope Policy of Producer Certification

Purpose

The purpose of the Fairtrade International geographical scope is to determine in which countries producer organizations can be Fairtrade certified. The countries currently included in the scope are listed below.

Approach

Fairtrade International considers income per capita, wealth disparity and other economic and social indicators, as well as long-term impact for producers and Fairtrade International’s ability to support producers, to determine which countries can be included in the geographical scope (see guidelines on page 4 for more details). Excluded from Fairtrade International’s geographical scope are members of the European Union and G8-countries.

Fairtrade International reserves the right to make discretionary amendments to the geographical scope in line with specific product strategies.

Review

The review of the policy follows the Standard Operating Procedure for the development of Fairtrade Standards, which determines a 5 year routine review cycle and provides for more frequent reviews in case of need. The Fairtrade International Board makes final decisions regarding the geographical scope policy.

Fairtrade International units, member organizations, or other relevant stakeholders can submit requests to amend the geographical scope by writing to standards-pricing@fairtrade.net. Standards & Pricing evaluates the requests, does any relevant additional research and makes proposals regarding any scope amendments.

Fairtrade Pricing regions

The countries in the geographical scope are divided into the Fairtrade pricing regional divisions, as listed in the [Fairtrade Minimum Price and Premium table](#).

Africa and the Middle East				
Northern Africa	Middle East	Western Africa	Eastern Africa	Southern Africa
Algeria	Iraq	Benin	Burundi	Angola
Egypt	Jordan	Burkina Faso	Congo (DRC)	Botswana
Libya	Lebanon	Cameroon	Djibouti	Comoros
Morocco	Oman	Cape Verde	Eritrea	Lesotho
Sudan	Palestine	Central African Republic	Ethiopia	Madagascar
Tunisia	Syria	Chad	Kenya	Malawi
	Yemen	Congo	Rwanda	Mauritius
		Cote d'Ivoire	Somalia	Mozambique
				Namibia



		Equatorial Guinea Gabon Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Sierra Leone Togo	South Sudan Uganda Tanzania	Seychelles South Africa Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe	
Asia and Pacific					
Western Asia Armenia Azerbaijan Georgia	Central Asia Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	Eastern Asia China* Korea (DPRK) Mongolia	Southern Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Iran Maldives Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka	South-Eastern Asia Cambodia Indonesia Laos Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Thailand Timor-Leste Viet Nam	Pacific Cook Islands Fiji Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia Nauru Niue Palau Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands Tokelau Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu Wallis and Futuna Islands

* In China, producers can only be certified against the Standard for Small Producer Organizations. Contract Production and Hired Labour set-ups cannot be certified as Fairtrade in China.

Companies in China can be certified as traders for all Fairtrade products except cotton. Only under the Fairtrade Cotton Sourcing Program can companies processing cotton in China be “Fairtrade verified” and the Price and Premium payer “Fairtrade certified” for cotton.



Latin America and the Caribbean		
<p>Central America and Mexico</p> <p>Belize Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama</p>	<p>Caribbean</p> <p>Antigua and Barbuda Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Grenada Haiti Jamaica Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>South America</p> <p>Argentina Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador Guyana Paraguay Peru Suriname Uruguay Venezuela</p>

Geographical Scope Review Guidelines

Fairtrade International considers a combination of three factors, as shown below, when reviewing if a country can be **added** to or **removed** from the Fairtrade geographical scope. Any requests submitted to amend the geographical scope should provide information on these factors.

Social and economic indicators

In order to assess the economic and social situation of a particular country the following indicators have been selected:

- [The OECD-DAC \(Development Assistance Committee\) list of recipients of official development assistance \(ODA\)](#) lists all countries and territories eligible to receive ODA. These consist of all low and middle income countries based on gross national income per capita, as published by the World Bank, with the exception of G8 members, European Union (EU) members and countries with a firm accession date for entry into the EU.
- [The World Bank Gini index](#) measures economic disparity within over 140 countries by considering the distribution of income or consumption expenditure. A Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.
- [The Human Development Index](#) combines life expectancy, education and income indicators to group over 180 countries into four tiers of human development: very high human development, high human development, medium human development and low human development.

Please note: It is recognised that data is not always reliable or available for every country, and that other sources of information may provide more relevant data for specific topics. Therefore other indexes, data sources and relevant information can also be taken into account when assessing the social and economic aspects of countries for this purpose.

Long-term impact for producers

The long-term impact on the livelihoods and communities of Fairtrade producers is a strategic priority.



Before proposing to **remove** a country from the Fairtrade geographical scope, it is therefore necessary to find out if/how many Fairtrade producers are present, and the implications that such a change could have on existing producers in the Fairtrade system.

It is equally important to take the long-term aims of Fairtrade into account, before proposing to **add** a new country. It would be necessary to consider, for example, before proposing to include any European countries, whether they are likely to join the EU within the next 10 years or so (since EU member states are excluded from the geographical scope). Also, market access and supply chain sustainability of potential producer organizations must be considered.

Producer support

Fairtrade places high importance on producer support. Before proposing to **add** new countries, it is necessary to find out if producer support would be available. Equally, when proposing to **remove** a country, when relevant the availability of producer support needs to be considered, in order to best carry out any transitions.



Annex 2. Hazardous Materials List

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

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

- **Red List:** The Red List is a 'prohibited' list and includes materials that must not be used on Fairtrade products.
- **Orange List:** The Orange List is a 'restricted' List and includes materials that may be used under conditions specified in this document thus restricting their use. The use of materials in this list will be monitored by Fairtrade International. Operators should be aware that some of these materials are to be phased out by 30 June 2020 or 30 June 2022 as indicated in the list. The other materials in the list may eventually be prohibited and are encouraged to abandon their use
- **Yellow List:** The Yellow List is a 'flagged' list and includes materials which are flagged for being hazardous and should be used under extreme caution. Fairtrade International will be monitoring the classification of these materials by international bodies like PAN, WHO and FAO, and materials may be prohibited in the future. Operators are encouraged to abandon their use.

Classification of materials in the HML

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

Highly Hazardous Pesticides (FAO/WHO)

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

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



Hazard criteria for identification of Highly Hazardous Pesticides¹

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

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



Part 1: Fairtrade International Red List of Prohibited Materials

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

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

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

Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
1	2,3,4,5-Bistetrahydro-2-furaldehyde	126-15-8						x
2	2,4,5-T	93-76-5	x					x
3	2,4,5-TCP	35471-43-3						x
4	Abamectin	71751-41-2		x (h330)				
5	Acetochlor	34256-82-1			x			
6	Acrolein	107-02-8		x				
7	Alachlor	15972-60-8	x		x			
8	Aldicarb	116-06-3	x	x			x	
9	Aldrin	309-00-2	x			x	x	x
10	Allyl alcohol	107-18-6		x				
11	alpha-BHC;alpha-HCH	319-84-6	x					
12	Alpha-chlorohydrin*	96-24-2		x				
13	Amitrole	61-82-5			x			
14	Anthracene oil	90640-80-5			x			
15	Arsenic and its compounds	7778-39-4			x			
16	Asbestos	1332-21-4		x				
17	Azafenidin	68049-83-2			x			
18	Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9		x			x	
19	Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	x	x			x	
20	Azocyclotin	41083-11-8		x		x		

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



Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
21	Benomyl	17804-35-2	x		x			
22	Beta – cyfluthrin	68359-37-5		x (WHO 1b)				
23	beta-HCH; beta-BCH	319-85-7	x		x			
24	Binapacryl	485-31-4	x					x
25	Blasticidin-S	2079-00-7		x				
26	Brodifacoum*	56073-10-0		x				
27	Bromadiolone*	28772-56-7		x				
28	Bromethalin*	63333-35-7		x		x		
29	Bromoxynil	1689-84-5		x				
30	Bromoxynil heptanoate	56634-95-8				x		
31	Bromoxynil octanoate	1689-99-2				x		
32	Butocarboxim	34681-10-2		x			x	
33	Butoxycarboxim	34681-23-7		x				
34	Cadmium compounds	7440-43-9		x				x
35	Cadusafos	95465-99-9		x		x	x	
36	Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1		x				
37	Calcium cyanide	592-01-8		x				
38	Captafol	2425 06 1	x	x	x			
39	Captan	133-06-2			x			
40	Carbofuran	1563-66-2	x	x			x	
41	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5, 53908-27-3, 8003-06-3			x			x
42	Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	x (h330)					
43	Chloranil	118-75-2						x
44	Chlordane	57-74-9	x		x			
45	Chlordecone	143-50-0	x			x	x	x
46	Chlordimeform	6164-98-3			x			x
47	Chlorethoxyphos	54593-83-8		x			x	
48	Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6		x			x	
49	Chlorfluazuron	71422-67-8				x		
50	Chlormephos	24934-91-6		x				
51	Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	x					x



Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
52	Chlorophacinone*	3691-35-8		x				
53	Chloropicrin	76-06-2		x				
54	Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6		x (h330)				
55	Chlorotoluron	15545-48-9			x			
56	Chlorpyrifos, Chlorpyrifos-methyl	2921-88-2, 5598-13-0					x	
57	Clothianidin	210880-92-5					x	
58	Copper arsenate	7778-41-8			x			
59	Coumaphos*	56-72-4		x				
60	Coumatetralyl*	5836-29-3		x				
61	CPMA (Chloromethoxypropyl-mercuric-acetate)	1319-86-4		x	x			
62	Creosote	8001-58-9			x			
63	Cyhexatin	13121-70-5				x		
64	DBCP	96-12-8			x			x
65	DDD (dichlorodiphenyl – dichloroethan)	72-54-8		x	x	x		
66	DDT	50-29-3	x		x	x		
67	Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8		x			x	
68	Dichlorvos; DDVP	62-73-7	x (WHO 1b and h330)					
69	Dicofol	115-32-2				x	x	
70	Dicrotophos	141-66-2		x			x	
71	Dieldrin	60-57-1	x			x	x	x
72	Difenacoum*	56073-07-5		x				
73	Difethialone*	104653-34-1		x				
74	Dimoxystrobin	149961-52-4			x	x		
75	Dinocap	39300-45-3			x			
76	Dinoseb and its salts and esters	88-85-7	x					x
77	Dinoterb	1420-07-1		x	x			
78	Diphacinone*	82-66-6		x				
79	Diquat dibromide	85-00-7		x				
80	Diquat dichloride	4032-26-2		x				
81	Disulfoton	298-04-4		x				



Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
82	DNOC and its salts	534-52-1	x	x				
83	Edifenphos	17109-49-8		x				
84	Endosulfan	115-29-7	x	x	x			
85	Endrin	72-20-8	x					x
86	E-Phosphamidon	297-99-4		x				
87	Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8			x			
88	EPN	2104-64-5		x			x	
89	Ethiofencarb	29973-13-5		x				
90	Ethoprophos; Ethoprop	13194-48-4		x				
91	Ethylene dichloride, EDC	107-06-2	x		x			x
92	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	x		x			
93	Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7			x			
94	Ethylenedibromide; 1,2-dibromoethane, EDB	106-93-4	x		x			x
95	Famphur	52-85-7		x				
96	Fenamiphos	22224-92-6		x			x	
97	Fenarimol	60168-88-9			x			
98	Fenbutatin-oxide	13356-08-6		x		x		
99	Fenchlorazole-ethyl	103112-35-2			x			
100	Fenpropathrin	39515-41-8	x (h330)					
101	Fentin acetate	900-95-8		x	x			
102	Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9		x	x			
103	Flocoumafen	90035-08-8		x				
104	Fluazifop-butyl	69806-50-4			x			
105	Fluazolate	174514-07-9				x		
106	Flucythrinate	70124-77-5		x			x	
107	Flumetralin	62924-70-3				x		
108	Flumioxazin	103361-09-7			x			
109	Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	x	x				
110	Formaldehyde	50-00-0			x			
111	Formetanate	22259-30-9		x			x	
112	Furathiocarb	65907-30-4		x				
113	Glyphosate and its salts	1071-83-6			x			



Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
		69254-40-6 38641-94-0 40465-66-5 34494-03-6 81591-81-3						
114	Halfenprox	111872-58-3				x		
115	Heptachlor	76-44-8	x			x		x
116	Heptenophos	23560-59-0		x			x	
117	Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1	x	x	x			x
118	Hexachlorocyclohexane HCH(Benzene hexachloride)	608-73-1	x				x	x
119	Hexaflumuron	86479-06-3			x			
120	Imidacloprid	138261-41-3					x	
121	Ioxynil	1689-83-4			x			
122	Isopyrazam	881685-58-1				x		
123	Isoxathion	18854-01-8		x			x	
124	Lambda-cyhalothin	91465-08-6		x (h330)	x			
125	Lead arsenate	7784-40-9		x		x		
126	Leptophos	21609-90-5						x
127	Lindane	58-89-9	x		x		x	
128	Linuron	330-55-2			x			
129	Magnesium phosphide	12057-74-8		x				
130	Maneb	12427-38-2			x			
131	Mecarbam	2595-54-2		x				
132	Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds	Individual CAS numbers	x	x				
133	Metam-sodium	137-42-8			x			
134	Methamidophos	10265-92-6	x	x			x	
135	Methidathion	950-37-8		x			x	
136	Methiocarb	2032-65-7		x			x	
137	Methomyl	16752-77-5		x			x	
138	Methoxychlor	72-43-5			x			
139	Methyl bromide	74-83-9	x					
140	Metiram	9006-42-2			x			
141	Metribuzin	21087-64-9			x			



Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
142	Mevinphos	7786-34-7		x			x	
143	Mirex	2385-85-5	x			x	x	x
144	Molinate	2212-67-1			x			
145	Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	x	x			x	
146	Nicotine	54-11-5		x				
147	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3			x			
148	Nitrofen	1836-75-5			x			x
149	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide (OMPA)	152-16-9						x
150	Omethoate	1113-02-6		x	x		x	
151	Oxamyl	23135-22-0	x (WHO 1b and h330)					
152	Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2		x			x	
153	Paraquat (All forms including Paraquat dichloride)	1910-42-5		x				
154	Parathion	56-38-2	x	x			x	
155	Parathion-methyl	298-00-0	x	x				
156	Paris Green (copper acetoarsenite)	12002-03-8			x			
157	Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	x					
158	Pentachlorophenol (PCP), its salts and esters	87-86-5	x	x	x			
159	Phenylmercury acetate	62-38-4			x			
160	Phorate	298-02-2		x			x	
161	Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	x	x			x	
162	Picloram	1918 02 1			x			
163	PMDS Di(phenylmercuric) dodeceny succinate	27236-65-3			x			
164	Polybrominated biphenyls mixture PBB	Separate CAS Nos. are assigned to individual polybrominated biphenyls			x			
165	Polychlorinated biphenyls PCB (except mono and dichlorinated) Aroclor	Separate CAS Nos. are assigned to individual polychlorinated biphenyls	x					x
166	Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	x					
167	Potasan	299-45-6		x				
168	Profoxydim	139001-49-3			x			



Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
169	Propetamphos	31218-83-4		x				
170	Propylene oxide	75-56-9			x			
171	Prothiofos	34643-46-4				x		
172	Pyrazoxon	108-34-9		x				
173	Pyridalyl	179101-81-6				x		
174	Quinalphos	13593-03-8			x		x	
175	Quizalofop-p-tefuryl	119738-06-6			x			
176	Resmethrin	10453-86-8			x		x	
177	Safrole	94-59-7			x			x
178	Silafluofen	105024-66-6			x		x	
179	Silvex (all forms)	93-72-1						x
180	Sodium arsenite (arsenic and its compounds)	7784-46-5			x			
181	Sodium cyanide	143-33-9		x				
182	Sodium fluoroacetate (1080)	62-74-8		x				
183	Strychnine	57-24-9		x				
184	Sulfotep	3689-24-5		x				
185	TCMTB	21564-17-0		x				
186	TDE	72-54-8, 53-19-0						x
187	Tebupirimphos (Phostebupirim)	96182-53-5		x		x		
188	Tefluthrin	79538-32-2		x			x	
189	Tepraloxydim	149979-41-9			x			
190	Terbufos	13071-79-9		x				
191	Terbutryn	886-50-0			x			
192	Terpene polychlorinates (Strobane)	8001-50-1				x		x
193	Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2				x		
194	Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1				x		
195	Thallium sulfate	7446-18-6		x				x
196	Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4					x	
197	Thiofanox	39196-18-4		x			x	
198	Thiometon	640-15-3		x			x	
199	Thiourea	62-56-6			x			
200	Thiram	137-26-8	x		x			
201	Tolfenpyrad	129558-76-5				x		
202	Tolyfluanid	731-27-1		x				



Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ²	Obsolete
203	Toxaphene; Camphechlor	8001-35-2	x			x	x	x
204	Tri-allate	2303-17-5				x		
205	Triazophos	24017-47-8		x				
206	Tributyltin compounds	Various CAS			x			
207	Trichlorfon	52-68-6			x		x	
208	Tridemorph	81412-43-3			x			
209	Trifluralin	1582-09-8			x			
210	Triforine	26644-46-2			x			
211	Tris (2,3 - dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	x					
212	Vamidothion	2275-23-2		x			x	
213	Vinclozolin	50471-44-8			x			
214	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4		x		x		x
215	Warfarin*	81-81-2		x	x			
216	Zeta-Cypermethrin	52315-07-8		x			x	
217	Zinc phosphide	1314-84-7		x				
218	Zineb	12122-67-7			x			
219	Ziram	137-30-4		x				
220	Z-Phosphamidon	23783-98-4		x				

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



Part 2: Fairtrade International Orange List of Restricted Materials

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

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

The use of the pesticides in the list will be monitored. Some materials in the list are to be phased out by 30 June 2020 or by 30 June 2022 (see list below). For other materials in the list, decision on whether they will be placed in the list of prohibited materials (Red List) or retained in the Orange List will be taken in the next review of the HML.

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

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

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



Orange List (Restricted List)							
No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services	Specific Conditions / (Phase out date)
1	2,4-DB	94-82-6		x			
2	Acetamiprid	135410-20-7					
3	Aluminum phosphide	20859-73-8	x (h330)				c
4	Amisulbrom	348635-87-0			x		
5	Amitraz	33089-61-1		x			a
6	Atrazine	1912-24-9		x			
7	Bifenthrin	82657-04-3		x			
8	Carbaryl	63-25-2		x			
9	Carbendazim	10605-21-7		x			
10	Chlorantranilprole,	500008-45-7			x		
11	Cypermethrin & its alpha and beta isomer	65731-84-2 67375-30-8 65731-84-2				x	b
12	Deltamethrin	52918-63-5		x		x	b
13	Dimethoate	60-51-5		x			
14	Epoxiconazole	133855-98-8		x			
15	Etofenprox	80844-07-1			x		
16	Fenitrothion	122-14-5		x			
17	Flufenoxuron	101463-69-8			x		
18	Fipronil	120068-37-3				x	b
19	Flusilazole	85509-19-9		x			
20	Glufosinate ammonium	77182-82-2		x			
21	Lufenuron	103055-07-8			x		
22	Mancozeb	8018 01 7		x			
23	Phosphine	7803-51-2	x (h330)				c
24	Pirimicarb	23103-98-2			x		
25	Procymidone	32809-16-8		x			
26	Propargite	2312-35-8			x		
27	Quinoxifen	124495-18-7			x		
28	Sulfoxaflor	946578-00-3				x	b
29	Thiacloprid	111988-49-9		x			b



Part 3: Fairtrade International Yellow List of Flagged Materials

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

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

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

Yellow List (Flagged List)							
No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	Conven- tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ- mental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services
1	1,3-dichloropropene	542-75-6			x		
2	Acephate	30560-19-1					x
3	Acrinathrin	101007-06-1					x
4	Alanycarb	83130-01-2					x
5	Anthraquinone	84-65-1			x		
6	Antibiotics (including Amoxicillin)	26787-78-0			x		
7	Azamethiphos	35575-96-3					x
8	Bendiocarb	22781-23-3					x
9	Benfuracarb	82560-54-1					x
10	Bensulide	741-58-2					x
11	Benthiavalicarb-isopropyl	177406-68-7			x		
12	Bioresmethrin	28434-01-7					x
13	Borax; disodium tetraborate decahydrate	1303-96-4			x		
14	Boric acid	10043-35-3			x		
15	Butachlor	23184-66-9			x		
16	Butylate	2008-41-5			x		
17	Chinomethionat;Oxythioquinox	2439 01 2			x		
18	Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0					x
19	Chloroform	67-66-3			x		
20	Climbazole	38083-17-9					x
21	Copper (II) hydroxide	29427-59-2				x	



Yellow List (Flagged List)							
No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	Conven- tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ- mental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services
22	Cyflufenamid	180409-60-3			x		
23	Cyhalothrin (not lambda)	68085-85-8					x
24	Cyhalothrin, gamma	76703-62-3					x
25	Daminozide	1596-84-5			x		
26	Diafenthuron	80060-09-9					x
27	Diazinon	333-41-5					x
28	Diclofop-methyl	51338-27-3			x		
29	Dimethenamid	87674-68-8			x		
30	Dinotefuran	165252-70-0					x
31	Diuron	330-54-1			x		
32	Esfenvalerate	66230-04-4					x
33	Ethirimol	23947-60-6					x
34	Fenazaquin	120928-09-8					x
35	Fenoxycarb	72490-01-8			x		x
36	Fenthion	55-38-9					x
37	Fenvalerate	51630-58-1					x
38	Fluthiacet-methyl	117337-19-6			x		
39	Folpet	133-07-3			x		
40	Fosthiazate	98886-44-3					x
41	Furilazole	121776-33-8			x		
42	Haloxypop-methyl; haloxypop	69806-40-2			x		
43	Hexythiazox	78587-05-0			x		
44	Imazalil	35554-44-0			x		
45	Imazethapyr	81335-77-5					x
46	Imiprothrin	72963-72-5					x
47	Indoxacarb	173584-44-6					x
48	Iprodione	36734-19-7			x		
49	Iprovalicarb	140923-17-7			x		
50	Isoxaflutole	141112-29-0			x		
51	Kresoxim-methyl	143390-89-0			x		
52	Malathion	121-75-5					x



Yellow List (Flagged List)							
No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	Conven- tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ- mental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services
53	Mepanipyrim	110235-47-7			x		
54	Metaflumizone	139968-49-3					x
55	Metam-potassium	137-41-7			x		
56	Methabenzthiazuron	18691-97-9					x
57	MGK 326	136-45-8			x		
58	Milbemectin	51596-10-2 / 11-3					x
59	MON 4660	71526-07-3			x		
60	Monuron	150-68-5			x		
61	Naled	300-76-5					x
62	Nitenpyram	150824-47-8					x
63	Nitrapyrin	1929-82-4			x		
64	Oryzalin	19044-88-3			x		
65	Oxadiazon	19666-30-9			x		
66	Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3			x		
67	Paraffin oils; mineral oils	11 separate CAS			x		
68	Permethrin	52645-53-1			x		x
69	Phenthoate	2597 03 7					x
70	Phosalone	2310-17-0			x		
71	Phosmet	732-11-6					x
72	Pirimiphos-methyl	29232-93-7					x
73	Prallethrin	23031-36-9					x
74	Profenofos	41198-08-7					x
75	Propachlor	1918-16-7			x		
76	Propham	122-42-9			x		
77	Propoxur	114-26-1			x		x
78	Propyzamide	23950-58-5			x		
79	Pymetrozine	123312-89-0			x		
80	Pyraclifos	77458-01-6					x
81	Pyraflufen-ethyl	129630-19-9			x		
82	Pyrazachlor	6814-58-0			x		
83	Pyrazophos	13457-18-6					x



Yellow List (Flagged List)							
No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	Conven- tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ- mental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services
84	Pyridaben	96489-71-3					x
85	Pyridiphenthion	119-12-0					x
86	Pyrimethanil	53112-28-0			x		
87	Quinoclamine	2797-51-5					x
88	Quintozene	82-68-8			x		
89	Rotenone	83-79-4					x
90	Sedaxane	874967-67-6			x		
91	Simazine	122-34-9				x	
92	Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate	128-04-1			x		
93	Spinetoram	935545-74-7					x
94	Spinosad	168316-95-8					x
95	Spirodiclofen	148477-71-8			x		
96	Tebuconazole	107534-96-3			x		
97	Technazene	117-18-0			x		
98	Temephos	3383-96-8					x
99	Terrazole; Etridiazole	2593-15-9			x		
100	Tetrachlorvinphos	22248-79-9			x		x
101	Tetraconazole	112281-77-3			x		
102	Tetramethrin	7696-12-0					x
103	Thiodicarb	59669-26-0			x		x
104	Thiophanate-methyl	23564-05-8			x		
105	Tralomethrin	66841-25-6					x
106	Triadimenol	55219-65-3			x		
107	Validamycin	37248-47-8					x
108	XMC	2655-14-3					x



Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Annex 3 Freedom of Association Protocol

Agreed by the [Fairtrade certified Company]

hereinafter referred as “the Company”

1. The Company agrees to respect the human rights of the workers concerned and, in particular, the human right of all workers to form or join trade unions and to collectively bargain the conditions under which their work is performed. The Fairtrade Standard includes requirements for how certified companies shall respect rights under the Freedom of Association.
2. The Company will not do anything that would have the effect of discouraging workers from forming or joining a trade union. The Company will not refuse any genuine opportunity to bargain collectively with workers even where it is not legally obligated to do so. The Company agrees to allow representatives of trade union organizations that represent workers in the sector or in the region to meet with workers on company premises at agreed times and for these meetings to be conducted without any interference or surveillance. The Company must not interfere in any way with the election by workers of their representatives. This includes conducting or monitoring or certificating elections.
3. The Company will offer the representatives necessary facilities and, within reason, time off to carry out their functions, without requiring them to work overtime. Representatives can be expected to balance these functions with operational requirements, but not to the extent that they are unable to adequately represent workers.
4. The Company agrees to promote labour relations based on mutual respect, frequent dialogue and procedural fairness between the employer, on one hand, and workers and their trade unions on the other.
5. The Company agrees that capacity building of workers is essential for them to exercise their rights. The Company agrees to provide the facilities and the time off for workers so that all workers can be made aware of their rights. The Company also agrees to provide facilities and time off for union representatives and other elected representatives to improve their negotiation skills and knowledge of labour legislation.
6. The Company agrees to give due care to promote the empowerment of women by means of adequate training, capacity building, guidance, encouragement and assistance as necessary.
7. Given the importance of protecting trade union rights the Company agrees to communicate its commitment to Freedom of Association by posting a Right to Unionise Guarantee in the workplace in places that are visible for all workers. The Right to Unionise Guarantee shall be communicated to all workers, including temporary, seasonal and sub-contracted workers in their own language.



8. The Right to Unionise Guarantee shall be worded as follows:

[Company], in accordance with international human rights and Fairtrade requirements governing freedom of association, hereby guarantees all employees of [Company] the right to join or to form a union of their choice for the purposes of bargaining collectively with [Company] on working terms and conditions.

[Company] will not discriminate against any employee nor victimise any employee for exercising this right. Furthermore, [Company] will adopt a positive attitude towards any trade union organizers granted access for the purposes of talking about the benefits of trade union membership.

[Company] also will ensure that the formation of an organizing committee in the workplace is free of hindrance or interference or victimisation of the members of such a committee.

[Managing Director's name], Managing Director, [Company], Date

9. Fairtrade will designate one or more local points of contact that can inform workers about their rights and provide them with support to establish and operate trade unions in the workplace. The point(s) of contact will include contact information of one or more established trade union organization and will be made available by Fairtrade producer service teams. The Ministry of Labour or a workers' rights advocacy organization may serve as a point of contact in addition to or instead of a trade union organization. By signing of this protocol, companies commit to communicating the goal of the points of contact and posting relevant contact information in the workplace in a format and language accessible to workers. The point of contact information is not required to be posted in workplaces where workers have been given the choice to join a trade union and have chosen not to be unionised, or if the majority of workers are already unionised.

10. Nothing in this Protocol shall set aside national legislation or the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour.

This Protocol was signed

Date:

Name:

On behalf of [Company]



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

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