

Fairtrade Standard
for
Prepared and Preserved
Fruit & Vegetables
for
Small Producer
Organizations and traders

**Also applicable to Contract Production for Dried
Fruit in Pakistan**

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

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Introduction

How to use this Standard

Refer to the Generic Standard for Small Producer Organizations as a separate document as updated by Fairtrade International (FLO) on its website.

Please note that the Generic Fairtrade Trade Standard also applies. In cases where the product specific standard below differs from the Generic Fairtrade Trade Standard, the requirements presented in this Standard apply.

Please note that dried fruit can also be produced by Contract Production operators in Pakistan. In this case, the Generic Contract Production Standard applies additionally to this product specific Standard.

Application

The Product Specific Fairtrade Standards for Small Producer Organizations have been revised according to the New Product Classification (based on the Central Product Classification). The new standards apply from 1 July 2011.

Monitoring of Amendments

Fairtrade International reserves the right to amend Fairtrade Standards in accordance with Fairtrade International's Standard Operating Procedures (<https://www.fairtrade.net/standard/how-we-set-standards>). Requirements of Fairtrade Standards may be added, deleted, or otherwise modified. Those who have to meet Fairtrade Standards are required to monitor pending and finalized revisions on Fairtrade International's website.

Fairtrade Certification ensures the compliance with Fairtrade Standards. Revision of Fairtrade Standards may lead to a change in the requirements of Fairtrade Certification. Those who wish to be certified or have already undergone certification are required to monitor pending and finalized certification policies and compliance criteria on the certification body's website <http://www.flo-cert.net>.

Change history

Version number	Date of approval	Changes
13.12.2011_v1.2	01.11.2019	Introduction of requirement 2.3.2 on tripartite contracts applicable in orange juice supply chains for Fairtrade conveyors.
13.12.2011_v1.1	19.07.2012	Temporary product compensation requirements for orange juice removed.
13.12.2011_v1.0	13.12.2011	Temporary product compensation requirements for orange juice extended until July 1st 2012.
01.05.2011_v1.0	01.05.2011	- Creation of standard and inclusion of products according to the new Central Product Classification. - Reorganization of requirements based on the New Standards Framework.

1. General Requirements

Intent and scope

All operators taking ownership of Fairtrade certified products and/or handling the Fairtrade Price and premium are audited and certified.

This chapter applies to the certificate holder.

This standard covers the purchase and sale of fruit juices, and dried fruits and vegetables in their primary (dried) as well as in their further processed form (cut, sliced, etc.). For the sections under certification and traceability (only), the standards also cover any derivatives.

The standard also covers its secondary products and their derivatives. The definition of secondary products is included in Annex 1 of the Generic Trade Standard.

A non-exhaustive list of products fitting the secondary products definition is published on the Fairtrade International website.

1.1 Certification

There are no additional requirements.

1.2 Labelling and Packaging

There are no additional requirements.

1.3 Product Description

This Standard includes all types of dried fruit, fruit juices and dried vegetables for which Fairtrade Prices exist. For traders, it also includes fruits which have been processed in the supply chain that were originally certified under the Fresh Fruit Standard.

1.4 Other product requirements

There are no additional requirements.

2. Trade

Intent and scope

This chapter outlines the requirements that you need to comply with when you sell Fairtrade products.

This chapter applies to the Fairtrade product.

2.1 Traceability

2.1.1 For **fruit juices**, all applicable requirements regarding traceability and mass balance are included in the Generic Fairtrade Trade Standard (GTS)

2.2 Product Composition

There are no additional requirements.

2.3 Contracts

2.3.1 For fruit juices:

In case of FCA contracts the Price for transport and handling to the port of destination must be detailed separately.

For **dried fruit and vegetables**, contracts between producers and buyers must include the following:

- FLO IDs of operators
- Reference to Fairtrade as an integral part of the contract
- Date of the contract
- Duration of the contract
- Product description
- Quality specifications of the product
- Specific Fairtrade Price and Premium for each product
- Payment conditions for Fairtrade Price and Premium
- Terms of delivery using Inco Terms
- Volumes of Fairtrade products (minimum and maximum or fixed volume)
- Reference to sourcing plans
- Description of how the system of orders will function
- Description of the liability of each party and the quality check procedure
- Definition or mentioning of "Force Majeure"
- Description of mechanisms for dispute resolution
- Description of pre-finance mechanisms

2.3.2 For orange juice only:

The Fairtrade conveyor signs a tripartite contract between the producer, the price and premium payer and the conveyor, or shares with the producer the contract with the Fairtrade payer. The tripartite contracts identify as a minimum the orange juice buyer, specify the quantity and price of the orange juice sold as well as payment terms of the price differential.

Guidance: The intention of this requirement is to increase the transparency along the supply chain allowing the producer to know the conditions under which the Fairtrade product is sold.

3. Production

Intent and scope

This chapter outlines the ethical and sustainable production practices that are behind every Fairtrade product.

This chapter applies to the Fairtrade product.

3.1 Management of Production Practices

There are no additional requirements

3.2 Environmental Protection

3.2.1 Applies to bananas only: You and / or your members using herbicides in the production process must implement the following elements of an integrated weed management approach:

- Knowledge of the weeds that affect the productivity of the crop and of the conditions that

favour and hamper the development of the weeds.

- Knowledge of the parts of the fields where the crop is affected by the weeds.
- Prevention of the spreading of the weeds by non-chemical means (labour, mechanical or thermic means)
- Use of alternative control techniques, mulches or cover crops in order to control and reduce the weeds.
- Application of herbicides must be focused on areas where the weeds are present and affects the crop.
- No use of herbicides in canals, in buffer zones protecting rivers or watersheds, in protected or high conservation value areas¹ or in buffer zones intended to protect people's health.

Guidance: It is recommended to rotate active substances.

3.3 Labour Conditions

The following requirement is only applicable where a significant number of workers are employed by the organization or a member of the organization and where these workers are involved in producing Fairtrade bananas.

3.3.1 Applies to bananas only: You and your members must make efforts to find alternative employment for those workers who are at risk of losing their work because of the use of herbicides. The efforts and the results must be documented.

Freedom from discrimination

3.3.2 Non-discrimination for dried fruit: In case of women growers and drier operators, it has to be ensured that payments are given to the woman directly (not to the husband).

4. Business and Development

Intent and scope

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

This chapter applies to the certificate holder.

4.1 Sustaining Trade

4.1.1 For fruit juices, sourcing plans must cover each yearly production.

For dried fruit and dried vegetables, sourcing plans must cover a period agreed by both parties.

Sourcing plans must be renewed a minimum of three months before they expire.

4.2 Pre-finance

4.2.1 On request from the producer, the Fairtrade payer must make up to 60% of the value of the contract available as pre-finance to the producer at any time after signing the contract.

For fruit juices, the pre-finance must be made available at least six weeks prior to shipment.

For dried fruit and dried vegetables

Where contracts are left open on a seasonal basis, a quarterly schedule must be taken as a volume

¹ See definition of High Conservation Value areas in Generic Fairtrade Standard for SPO Section 3 for Production in Biodiversity requirement number 3.2.32.

guide.

Pre-finance may be made available either against quarterly volumes or against the equivalent monthly volumes.

Quarterly amounts may be split into equal monthly amounts. Sixty percent (60%) of the value of the monthly volumes must be made available at least two weeks before the start of each month.

Where pre-finance is made against quarterly volumes then 60% of the value of the quarterly volume must be made available at least two weeks before the start of each quarter.

Contract production operators should refer to the contract Contracts chapter A.2.3 of the Contract Production Standard.

4.3 Pricing

Fairtrade Minimum Prices and Fairtrade Premium levels for Fairtrade products are published separately to the product standards.

4.3.1 For organic and conventional dried apricots and conventional dried wild apricots:

For these products, only the Fairtrade Standard for Contract Production Projects is applicable. The Price at Ex Works level includes the Certification Costs (GBP 0.01 per kg of conventional produce and GBP 0.03 per kg of organic produce) which are paid to the Promoting Body. The Certification Costs are deducted from the Price paid to the individual producers, i.e. from the Fairtrade Minimum Price or the market Price, whichever is higher.

4.3.2 For mango from Western Africa: The Ex-Works level for **mangoes for drying** means “at the door of the cooperative”. The Fairtrade Minimum Price includes field preparation, field work and harvest. Transport to the processing plant is not included.

The minimum Price for **dried mango** set at the Ex Works covers the following costs: cost of the fresh fruit (field preparation, field work, harvest), transport of the fresh fruit to the processing plant, processing costs, packing costs (packed in plastic and carton), and organizational costs

4.3.3 For dried bananas: The Fairtrade Prices for dried bananas are based on costs of production of fresh fruit, the conversion rate (i.e. how many kgs of fresh bananas it takes to make 1 kg of dried fruit), the cost of processing and in case of FOB Prices, costs of exporting.

4.3.4 For secondary products: There are no Fairtrade Minimum Prices defined for secondary products and their derivatives. Sellers of the product and its next buyers must negotiate Prices for secondary products and their derivatives. A default Fairtrade premium of 15% of the negotiated Price must be paid in addition.

Fairtrade International reserves the right to set a Fairtrade Minimum Prices for secondary products and its derivatives in the future.

4.3.5 Payment terms for fruit juice: For purchases made at farm gate or ex works levels, payment must be made upon receipt of the product.

For purchases made at FOB level, payment shall be **net cash** against a full set of documents on first presentation. The documents to be presented will be those stipulated in the contract and customary in the fruit juice trade.

4.3.6 Late payment for fruit juice: For contracts involving Fairtrade payers and producers, payment must be made according to the international customary conditions, and no later than 30 days after the receipt of the documents transferring ownership.

For contracts involving Fairtrade payers, producers and conveyors, conveyors must pay producers no later than 30 days after receipt of the payment from the Fairtrade payer.

In the case of Cuba, payments and premium transfers **must never be routed via or through a US (United States) bank**. Each payment to an operator based in Cuba should state: **Fairtrade (FLO) sales**, in order to identify the money received.

4.3.7 Payment terms for dried fruit and dried vegetables: If the dried fruit and dried vegetables are accepted by the Fairtrade Payer after inspection in the port of destination, payment must be made within seven days of the arrival of the shipment at the destination.