

Generic Fairtrade Standard

for

Contract Production

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

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Introduction

Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

References

When setting the Fairtrade Standards, Fairtrade International (FLO) follows certain internationally recognized standards and conventions, particularly those of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

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

How to use this Standard

This Standard applies only to promoting bodies and registered producers producing Basmati rice or cotton in India and cotton in Pakistan. For dried fruit in Pakistan, the Standard applies only for operators currently certified for dried fruit.

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

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

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

- The **General Requirements** chapter defines Fairtrade small producers and lays out the prerequisites for promoting bodies.
- The **Trade** chapter defines what promoting bodies can do to build fair trading practices.
- The **Production** chapter defines what producers can do via production methods to better secure sustainable livelihoods.

- The **Business and Development** chapter defines the unique Fairtrade approach to development. It explains how, through social organization, producers can build a basis for empowerment and sustainable livelihoods.

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

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

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

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

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

Each requirement is assigned a number (0, 1, 3 or 6). This number represents the number of years you have until you are audited against the requirement. Note that some requirements may not apply to you. For example, if promoting bodies and/or registered producers do not hire workers they will not be audited against requirements related to workers. Or, for example, if promoting bodies and/or registered producers do not use any pesticides they will not be audited against requirements related to pesticides. In such cases, the certification body will consider these requirements as non-applicable.

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

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

Definitions

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

Promoting Body (PB):

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

Registered producers:

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

Producer Organization:

The producer organization is a group of registered producers contracted and/or supported by the

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

Producer Executive Body (PEB):

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

Implementation

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

Application

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

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

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

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

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

"New 2011" Year 3 requirements: applicable from 1 July 2014

"New 2011" Year 6 requirements: applicable from 1 July 2017

Monitoring of changes

Fairtrade International may change Fairtrade Standards as explained in Fairtrade International's Standard Operating Procedures, see http://www.fairtrade.net/setting_the_standards.html.

Fairtrade Standard requirements can be added, deleted, or changed. If you are Fairtrade certified, you are required to regularly check the Fairtrade International website for changes to the Standards.

Fairtrade certification ensures that you comply with Fairtrade Standards. Changes to Fairtrade Standards may change the requirements of Fairtrade certification. If you wish to be or are already Fairtrade certified, you are required to regularly check the compliance criteria and certification policies on the certification body's website at <http://www.flo-cert.net>.

Part A - Promoting Body

In this part 'YOU' refers to the promoting body.

A 1. General Requirements

Intent and scope

This section outlines the requirements that relate to the certification and to the scope of this Standard.

This section applies to you as the certificate holder.

A 1.1 Certification

Year 0	Core	A1.1.1 You must accept audits of your premises and subcontracted premises and provide information at the certification body's request.
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Year 0	Core	A1.1.2 You must appoint a contact person for all certification matters. This person must keep the certification body updated with the list of registered producers (see requirement A 1.2.3) and important information.
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A 1.2 Registered Producers are Small Producers

Year 0	Core	<p>A1.2.1 At least half of the registered producers must be small producers.</p> <p>Guidance: If the registered producers produce less labour intensive products (i.e., rice & seed cotton), they are small producers if the following criteria are fulfilled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm work is mostly done by the registered producers and their families. • They do not hire workers all year round. <p>If the registered producers produce highly labour intensive products (prepared and preserved fruit), they are small producers if the following criteria are fulfilled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The registered producers hire less than a maximum number of permanent workers as defined by the certification body. • The land the registered producers cultivate is equal to or below the average of the region, as defined by the certification body. • The registered producers spend most of their working time doing agricultural work in their farms. • Most of the registered producers' income comes from their farms.
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Year 0	Core	A1.2.2 At least half of the volume that you sell as Fairtrade per year must be produced by small producers.
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Year 0	Core	<p>A1.2.3 You must have an updated list of the registered producers you are working with and who are in compliance with requirement B1.1.1.</p> <p>Guidance: These registered producers have indicated their interest and commitment, in line with requirement B1.1.1.</p>
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Year 0	Core	A1.2.4 You must have at least one year of practical experience in supporting the registered producers and in helping them to meet the volume, quality and
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		environmental requirements of the target market. Guidance: Ideally, you have experience in getting small producers organized.
Year 0	Core	A1.2.5 You must have experience in selling products in the international market.
Year 0	Core	A1.2.6 You must have the logistics and communication equipment in place needed for selling. Guidance: Examples include internet and telephone facilities, export licenses, processing and storage facilities, transportation. You are allowed to lease these services from third parties and subcontractors, as long as traceability can be guaranteed.
Year 0	Core	A1.2.7 You must demonstrate that you have the competency and enough resources to provide the necessary services and trainings to support the formation of one or more than one producer organization. Guidance: You can also draw on the capacity-building expertise of external experts.
Year 0	Core	A1.2.8 You must include the Fairtrade concept in your policy or mission statement. Guidance: If you are an NGO, this does not apply to you.
Year 0	Core	A1.2.9 You must sign a written agreement with the PEB to support the registered producers in becoming a producer organization.

A 2. Trade

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

Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.1.1 You can only sell as Fairtrade those products which were sourced from registered producers. You must separate the products that were produced by registered producers from the products that were not produced by registered producers, at all stages, until the product is sold</p> <p>Guidance: You only need to separate the products of registered producers and non-registered producers that you want to sell as Fairtrade. You can always sell products from producers that are not registered, but you can not sell them as Fairtrade products.</p>
Year 0 New 2011	Core	<p>A.2.1.2 You must write down the product flow from the registered producers to you.</p>
Year 0 New 2011	Core	<p>A.2.1.3 You must keep records of products sourced from the registered producers. Records must indicate the name of the individual producer, date of purchase, product name, volume and the price received by the member.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.1.4 When you sell a Fairtrade product you must indicate clearly in the sales documents (e.g., invoices, delivery notes) that this product is Fairtrade.</p>
Year 0 New 2011	Core	<p>A.2.1.5 You must keep records of all your Fairtrade sales. Those records must indicate the volume sold, the name of the buyer and its Fairtrade International ID number, the date of the transaction and a reference to sales documents in such a way that the certification body is able to link these records with the corresponding sales documents.</p>
Year 0 New 2011	Core	<p>A.2.1.6 If you process Fairtrade products, you must keep records that specify the amount of product before and after processing.</p>

Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.1.7 When you sell a Fairtrade product, you must mark the product clearly so that it can be identified as Fairtrade.</p> <p>Guidance: You can decide what type of mark you will use to identify the product as Fairtrade (e.g., the Fairtrade International ID or “Fairtrade International/Fairtrade” on the package and documentation), so long as it is visible and clear.</p>
A 2.2 Sourcing		
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.2.1 When you become certified, you can sell the product that you have in stock as Fairtrade, but you must not sell the product that was produced more than one year before initial certification as Fairtrade.</p>
A 2.3 Contracts		
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.1 Until the producer organization is able to purchase directly from its registered producers, you must sign a binding contract with each registered producer or with the producer organization that represents them. The contract must include at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reference to Fairtrade as an integral part of the contract • date of the contract • duration of the contract • product description • agreed volumes • quality specifications of the product • prices, with reference to specific Fairtrade Prices and Premiums • terms and conditions of payments • reference to sourcing plans • terms and conditions of purchase and delivery • description of any pre-finance mechanism • definition of “force majeure” • description of mechanisms for dispute resolution • description of all inputs and services provided and indication of any deductions that may be relevant as a result of the provision of these inputs and services • mechanism to resolve conflicts separate from jurisdiction agreed with the registered producers.
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.2 You must draw up the contract, unless the registered producers request to do it themselves.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.3 You must write the contract in a language that the registered producers understand.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.4 You must ensure that the registered producers know and understand the terms of the contract and the Fairtrade conditions.</p> <p>Guidance: It may be necessary to explain the contract orally.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.2.3.5 If a contract is only signed with the producer organization, you must at least</p>

		provide a verbal explanation of the contract to the registered producers.
Year 0	Core	A.2.3.6 The written contract between you and the registered producers must not restrict any registered producer from selling to other buyers. You must not make the purchase of certified products dependent on the purchase of non-certified products.
Year 0	Core	A.2.3.7 When you provide credit or pre-finance, the interest rate and conditions attached to the offer must be agreed in advance with the registered producers. In case you charge an interest rate, it must also be agreed with the registered producers and it must not be higher than your cost of borrowing. Guidance: The interest rate can include administrative costs incurred in organizing and delivering the pre-finance.
Year 0	Core	A.2.3.8 If you or your buyer are suspended, you must not sign new Fairtrade contracts. You must fulfil , but not exceed, the contracts that you have already signed, for a maximum period of 6 months after suspension. Guidance: The contracts can be cancelled only if you and your buyer both agree to it in writing.
Year 0	Core	A.2.3.9 If you are decertified, you must stop selling any Fairtrade product from the date of decertification even if you have signed Fairtrade contracts still to be fulfilled.
Year 0	Core	A.2.3.10 If Fairtrade International publishes new Fairtrade Prices, you must fulfil all signed contracts at the price agreed in the contract. Guidance: The price in the contract can be modified only if you and your buyer both agree to it in writing.
A 2.4 Use of Fairtrade Trademark		
Year 0 New 2011	Core	A.2.4.1 If you want to use the FAIRTRADE Certification Mark in your promotional material (such as brochures, websites or wholesale packaging) you must first contact Fairtrade International for approval. Guidance: Fairtrade International will verify that the material complies with the “Trademark Use Guidelines” and will give you written permission once this has been confirmed.

A 3. Production		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This chapter outlines the ethical and sustainable production practices that are behind every Fairtrade product.</p>
A 3.1 Monitoring Systems		
Year 1	Core	<p>A.3.1.1 You must have an Internal Control System (ICS) in place in order to monitor the implementation of the Standard and of the organizational development plan (ODP) (as defined in requirement A.4.1.2).</p> <p>Guidance: You are accountable for the implementation and monitoring of this Standard, including the organizational development plan.</p>
A 3.2 Environmental Protection		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure that you support the registered producers in having agricultural and environmental practices that are safe and sustainable and in protecting and enhancing biodiversity.</p>
	Environmental management	
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure that you support coordinated action and capacity building among the registered producers to achieve the goal of a sustainable production system.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A.3.2.1 You must designate one responsible person to lead the operational steps required to comply with the requirements in section A 3.2 Environmental Protection.</p> <p>Guidance: The chosen person does not need to have a formal education in subjects such as the environment or agronomy.</p>
	Pest management	
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure the safe handling of pesticides, the use of integrated pest management tools, and aims at reducing the amounts of pesticides used as much as possible. You are encouraged to support the registered producers to use the types of pesticides that are the least toxic as economically and technically feasible.</p> <p>Pest management requirements are applicable to the Fairtrade crops and to the fields where they are grown.</p>
	Integrated pest management	
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.2 You must provide training to the registered producers and the producer organization on the subject of integrated pest management. Training must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the monitoring of pests and diseases • alternative ways to control pests and diseases

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

		<p>warnings, and intended uses, preferably in the original container when possible, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contain information on safe handling (safety sheets) <p>Guidance: To further reduce risks you are encouraged to store the least amount of stock as possible and practical for you, depending on need, season, and distance to suppliers. It is good practice to keep obsolete materials in your safe storage area until they can be disposed of safely.</p>
		Choice of pesticides used
Year 0	Core	<p>A.3.2.7 You must compile a list of the pesticides that the registered producers use on Fairtrade crops and keep it updated, at a minimum every 3 years. You must indicate which of those materials are in the Fairtrade International Prohibited Materials List (PML), part 1, Red List and part 2, Amber List (see Annex 1).</p> <p>Guidance: You can decide how you gather this information. You are encouraged to update the list often. The list can be compiled through interviews and informal communication with groups of registered producers, or by collecting records of use kept by registered producers.</p> <p>The FLO PML has two parts, Part 1, the Red List, which includes a list of prohibited materials and Part 2, the Amber List, which includes a list of materials which will be monitored and by 2014 decided whether or not they will be included in the Red List. You are encouraged to abandon the use of materials in the Amber List.</p>
Year 1 New 2011	Core	<p>A.3.2.8 You must develop a procedure to ensure that the registered producers do not use any materials on their Fairtrade crops that appear on the Fairtrade International PML Part 1 (Red List). The procedure must at least include activities that raise the registered producers' awareness of the PML.</p> <p>Guidance: The procedure can be part of your ICS. It can describe any series of measures that are effective for the registered producers. It may also include activities such as keeping and communicating an updated list of the commercial names of the materials on the PML Part 1 (Red List), identifying those materials that may be critical to the registered producers, as well as activities that aim at an exchange of best practices based on the registered producers' experiences.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.9 You must work toward all registered producers who use herbicides minimizing the amount they use by promoting other weed prevention and control strategies.</p> <p>Guidance: Strategies may include activities to avoid favourable growing conditions for weeds, to bring competition to weeds or to promote alternative control measures such as mechanical weeding, manual weeding, using herbivores or biological control.</p>
		Soil and water
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Soil and water are non renewable resources. Fertile soils and clean and available water are important for the sustainability of the production system.</p> <p>Soil and water requirements are applicable to the Fairtrade crops and fields where they are grown.</p>
		Soil erosion
Year 3	Dev	<p>A3.2.10 You must identify land at risk of soil erosion and land that is already eroded in fields where the registered producers plant Fairtrade crops.</p>

Year 6	Dev	<p>A3.2.11 You must provide training on practices that reduce and/or prevent soil erosion to those registered producers where risk of soil erosion or already eroded land has been identified.</p> <p>Guidance: The training may include information on preventive measures to avoid erosive conditions, remedial actions, establishing groundcovers or other kinds of vegetation.</p>
		Handling Fertilizers
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.12 You must provide training to the registered producers on the appropriate use of fertilizers. This training must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measures to ensure that fertilizers (organic and inorganic) are applied in amounts that respond to the nutrient need of the crop • measures to safely store fertilizers separately from pesticides in a way that minimizes risks of polluting water. <p>Guidance: Nutrient content of soil may be determined by producers based on their knowledge. If soil samples are sent to laboratories for analysis, the samples shall represent all cultivated land and be analyzed as often as possible.</p> <p>Cross contamination between fertilizers and pesticides can lead to crop damage. However, if the label or the instructions allows mixing, they can be stored together.</p>
		Soil fertility
Year 3	Dev	<p>A3.2.13 You must report on measures that you or the registered producers have implemented to improve soil fertility.</p> <p>Guidance: You are free to choose how you report the activities. Measures can include practices such as crop rotation, intercropping, agroforestry, the use of ground covers or incorporating compost or green manures into the soil.</p>
		Sustainable water sources
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.14 You must list sources of water used for irrigating and processing Fairtrade crops.</p> <p>Guidance: Maps or schemes that show the location of the water sources are acceptable.</p>
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.15 You must keep informed about the situation of the water sources in your area. In case local environmental authorities or other entities consider that your water sources are being depleted, or are in a critical situation or under excessive pressure, you must engage in a dialogue with the authorities or local existing initiatives in order to identify possible ways to be involved in research or solution finding.</p> <p>Guidance: You may find it difficult to know if a water source is sustainable or if it has replenishing capacity, but you may monitor the existing knowledge about the sustainability of the water sources for related information and/or claims with local authorities, universities or organizations that are working in your region.</p>
		Sustainable water use
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.16 You must provide training to the registered producers on measures to use water efficiently. This training must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estimating how much water is needed to irrigate and/or process your crop • measuring (or estimating) how much water is extracted from the source

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measuring how much water is used for irrigation and/or processing • providing maintenance to the water distribution system • adopting as applicable, methods to recirculate, reuse and/or recycle water.
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.17 You must handle waste water from central processing facilities in a manner that does not have a negative impact on water quality, soil fertility or food safety.</p> <p>Guidance: Waste water from processing facilities includes water contaminated by the processing itself and waste water from sanitary facilities. You may define a plan to monitor the water quality of the waste water discharged from processing facilities. Such a plan may include: baseline levels of acceptability for waste water quality, method(s) of analysis of water quality and a specified frequency of monitoring and means to correct any incidence of contaminants down to adequate levels. You may install water filtration or other treatment systems in the processing facilities.</p>
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.18 You must provide training to the registered producers about waste water and the health risks it bears as well as on the prevention of risks and treatment methods of waste water and their implementation.</p> <p>Guidance: Plans to improve the sanitary conditions of the registered producers could complement the training.</p>
Waste		
		<p>Intent and Scope</p> <p>Reducing, reusing, handling and recycling waste in a manner that is appropriate to the respective materials reduces risks from hazardous waste and leads to an improved environment and work place.</p> <p>The waste management requirements in this Standard are applicable to the fields where Fairtrade crops are grown.</p>
Year 1 New 2011	Core	<p>A3.2.19 You must ensure that the registered producers keep their farms free of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Guidance: You may explain to the registered producers which waste is hazardous, in which operations hazardous waste is involved and ways to handle and store hazardous waste safely.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.20 You must raise awareness among the registered producers about re-using organic waste through the implementation of practices that allow nutrients to be recycled. You and the registered producers may only burn organic waste if it is permitted by applicable legislation.</p> <p>Guidance: Examples of good practices are composting, mulching and using green manures.</p> <p>Feeding animals with organic waste contaminated with pesticides and burning organic waste are not sustainable practices. If burning organic waste for sanitary reasons is undertaken, it should be done strictly controlled manner to minimize risk of wildfires and smoke production.</p>
Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Genetically Modified (GM) crops do not contribute to sustainability in the long run. GM crops increase dependencies on external inputs and discourage an integrated approach in the production system thus inhibiting resiliency. GM crops may also have potential negative impacts on human health and to the environment.</p>

		GMO requirements in this Standard are applicable to the fields where Fairtrade crops are grown.
Year 0	Core	<p>A3.2.21 You must not intentionally use genetically engineered seed or planting stock for Fairtrade crop(s). You must implement practices to avoid GM contamination in seed stocks.</p> <p>Guidance: You may evaluate the potential risk of the registered producers to use genetically modified seed stock and/or planting material. You may establish a program to raise awareness about the GM species and varieties which are registered in the country or region and are to be sold as Fairtrade. For species identified as at risk, you may establish additional measures to avoid use of these seed lots.</p> <p>You may make a list of GMOs being marketed in the country, by species, trait, and brand names. You may monitor publicly available lists to know what products are available on the market as GMOs. For any crops that the registered producers grow that are of known GMO species you may have a standardized procedure for requiring documentation, analysis and other non-GMO verification for the seed in question.</p> <p>In cases where there is a risk of GMO contamination of the FT crop, you may</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a plan to actively seek out and request non-GMO seed. • keep records that show the distribution of the seed – by farmer name, quantity, lot number(s) of the seed, brand/source. • check if amount of seed distributed to the farmer matches theoretical planting density for the stated planted acreage. <p>If you save/produce your own seed, your species, field production techniques and post-harvest practices may be monitored to ensure contamination is avoided. A sampling and testing protocol may be in place, with a rationale given for the frequency and types of tests.</p>
Biodiversity		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>The loss of natural ecosystems is a threat to the sustainability of the production system because the benefits provided by biodiversity can be lost. These benefits include enhanced water conservation, soil fertility, potential alternative crops, hosting of natural enemies, and a reserve of products important to local communities. Biodiversity and natural habitats can also provide a buffer to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Biodiversity requirements in this Standard are applicable to the whole farm where a Fairtrade crop is grown.</p>
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.22 You must report on activities that you or the registered producers carry out to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>Guidance: Activities can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identification of key biodiversity issues in the region and actions that the registered producers have implemented in order to improve the situation • training that you have provided to the registered producers • maintaining and restoring natural ecosystems in areas that are not suitable for cultivation, and in buffer zones around bodies of water and watershed recharge areas and between production and areas of high conservation value, either protected or not • activities to increase ecosystem connectivity by identifying unproductive sites and buffer zones.

		<p>You may find valuable knowledge within your local community regarding further activities. With time you may benefit from advice by local experts such as authorities, universities or NGOs.</p> <p>Restoration of ecosystems can take place by actively introducing vegetation or by passively protecting to allow regeneration of native vegetation.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.23 You must raise awareness among the registered producers so that no collecting or hunting of rare or endangered species takes place.</p> <p>Guidance: Initial classification of rare and endangered species may be made by the registered producers based on their own knowledge. You may want to contact a local expert on biodiversity who would provide support in identifying rare and endangered species and in adjusting the initial classification.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.24 You must raise awareness among the registered producers so that alien invasive species are not introduced.</p> <p>Guidance: Initial classification of alien species may be made by the registered producers based on their own knowledge. You may want to contact a local expert who could provide support in identifying alien species and ways in which their introduction and propagation may be avoided.</p>
Energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Agriculture is vulnerable to climate change. It also has the potential to reduce climate change by reducing emissions, increasing carbon sinks, enhancing biodiversity and maintaining natural habitats. Strengthening the sustainability of local production systems by lowering dependencies on external inputs may be an important way of adapting to climate change.</p> <p>Energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission requirements in this Standard are applicable to the whole farm where a Fairtrade crop is grown.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.25 In central processing facilities where non-renewable energy is used, you must keep records of energy consumption, take measures to use energy more efficiently and replace non-renewable sources by renewable ones as far as possible.</p> <p>Guidance: Records are intended help to identify measures and make informed decisions on how to reduce energy consumption. An example of more efficient energy use is the adequate maintenance of processing equipment.</p>
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>A3.2.26 You must report on practices that the registered producers carry out to reduce GHG emissions and increase carbon sequestration.</p> <p>Guidance: Incorporating green manure in the fields and increasing organic matter in the soil contribute to the increase in carbon sequestration.</p>
A 3.3 Labour Conditions		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure good working conditions for workers. Fairtrade International regards the core ILO conventions as the main reference for good working conditions.</p> <p>Workers are waged employees, whether they are permanent or temporary, migrant or local, subcontracted or directly employed. Workers include all hired personnel regardless whether they work in the field, in processing sites, or in administration. Senior managers and other professionals are not considered workers.</p> <p>If you or one of the registered producers have a completely separate business</p>

		<p>unrelated to Fairtrade production, or if you have registered producers that produce only a non-Fairtrade crop, then the requirements in this section do not apply to that business or to those producers. If you or one of the registered producers own less than 75% of a production facility then the requirements in this section do not apply.</p> <p>For technical reasons the certification body may focus on permanent workers during audits.</p>
Freedom from discrimination		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to prevent discrimination against workers based on the content of ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination. The Convention defines discrimination as “any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation” (Article 1).</p> <p>Discrimination is making an unfair distinction in the treatment of one person over another on grounds that are not related to ability or merit.</p> <p>This section is applicable to all workers employed by you and by the registered producers.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>A3.3.1 You must make the registered producers aware of the laws relating to sexual harassment. If there are no such laws, you must draft a suitable policy on this subject and make the registered producers aware of it.</p> <p>Guidance: This requirement refers to ILO conventions 111 on discrimination in employment.</p>
Freedom of labour		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to prevent forced or bonded labour based on ILO Conventions 29 and 105 on Forced Labour. “Forced or compulsory labour shall mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily” (Article 2).</p> <p>This section is applicable to all workers employed by you and by the registered producers.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>A3.3.2 You must make the registered producers aware of the ILO conventions and encourage them to follow them with regard to their labour force.</p> <p>Guidance: This requirement refers to ILO conventions 29, 105, 138 and 182 on child labour and forced labour</p>

A 4. Business and Development

Intent and scope

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

This section applies to you as the certificate holder.

A 4.1 Development Potential

Intent and scope

Fairtrade should lead to the demonstrable empowerment and environmentally sustainable social and economic development of producers, and through them of the workers they employ, and the surrounding community.

The intent of this section is to ensure that the direct beneficiaries of Fairtrade are small producers, including their families.

Year 0	Core	<p>A4.1.1 You must carry out a needs assessment of how Fairtrade benefits can promote the environmentally sustainable social and economic development of the registered producers.</p> <p>Guidance: Direct Fairtrade benefits include the Fairtrade Premium, differentials between costs of production, organizational costs and the received Fairtrade Minimum Price or negotiated market price where applicable. What is considered other Fairtrade benefits depends on the assessment of the producer organization.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>A4.1.2 You and the registered producers must develop an ODP in a democratic and transparent manner. The ODP must show a timeline and activities that support the registered producers in getting organized. You must not impose your views in the development of the plan.</p> <p>Guidance: The objective of the ODP is that the registered producers organize themselves into one or more than one producer organization. This organization should be strengthened overtime, in accordance with the ODP. Ultimately, this producer organization should be able to comply with the Generic Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations (see requirement B4.2.5).</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>A4.1.3 You must explain and discuss the ODP with the registered producers and update it every year.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>A4.1.4 You must support the registered producers to meet the targets defined in the ODP.</p> <p>Guidance: You are expected to provide the necessary capacity building, training, resources and other support for the registered producers to meet the targets defined in the ODP.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>A4.1.5 You must ensure that one or more producer organizations are being established in a transparent manner.</p>
Year 6	Dev	<p>A4.1.6 You must help the producer organization formalize its internal systems for democratic participation.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>A4.1.7 If the registered producers do not meet the targets outlined in the ODP, you must contract an independent third party (person or organization) to support them in their organization in accordance with the ODP after three years of certification, or earlier if the registered producers request it.</p>

		<p>You must consult the PEB during the process of contracting the independent party.</p> <p>You must demonstrate that the selected independent party has the requisite experience and skills to provide this support.</p>
<h2>A 4.2 Democracy, Participation and Transparency</h2>		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure that you facilitate the social and economic development of the registered producers and guarantee that the benefits of Fairtrade reach them.</p> <p>Organization is an instrument for the social and economic development of registered producers and the benefits of Fairtrade are intended to reach them and their families. Therefore, the registered producers, with support from the promoting body, are required to organize into a producer organization with democratic structures and a transparent administration, enabling effective control by its members.</p> <p>The promoting body supports the producer organization to improve its structures and practices continuously in order to maximize the participation of members and their sense of ownership of the producer organization.</p> <p>Fairtrade International follows ILO Recommendation R193 “on the promotion of cooperatives” which is based on the cooperative principles of “voluntary and open membership, democratic member control, member economic participation, autonomy and independence, education, training and information, cooperation among cooperatives and concern for the community”.</p> <p>Fairtrade International extends these principles to primary producer organizations (cooperatives, associations or other types of organizations) and to umbrella organizations where they exist.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.2.1 You must ensure that the registered producers establish a structure called the producer executive body (PEB) where they are able to make democratic and transparent decisions about Fairtrade issues, including the use of the Fairtrade Premium. You must ensure that they inform you about these decisions.</p> <p>Guidance: The PEB acts as an intermediary between you and the registered producers and represents the interests of the registered producers. Until a producer organization is in place, the PEB works with you to develop the Fairtrade development plan and manage the Fairtrade Premium on behalf of the registered producers.</p> <p>The PEB is intended as a temporary structure. When the registered producers have gained experience in organization and administration, they can form a producer organization. The PEB may then result into, for example, an executive or Premium committee.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.2.2 You must ensure that the PEB is democratically elected by, and represents, all the registered producers. The elections must be documented.</p> <p>Guidance: All registered producers are eligible for forming the PEB.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.2.3 The composition of the PEB must reflect the composition of the registered producers taking into account gender, location, community membership, and, where applicable, temporary or migrant workers.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.2.4 You must ensure there is an established communication and feedback system in place between you and the registered producers so that information and concerns, particularly about the Fairtrade Premium and Fairtrade sales, is documented and shared between all parties in a timely manner.</p> <p>Guidance: Established communication channels between you and the registered</p>

		producers have to be in place and the producer executive body (PEB) should be used for this purpose.
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.2.5 You must define and document the process of including and excluding producers.</p> <p>Guidance: You can do this in your by-laws, for example.</p>
Year 6	Dev	<p>A4.2.6 If there are non-registered producers interested in participating in Fairtrade, you must take steps to incorporate these producers.</p>
A 4.3 Non Discrimination		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Fairtrade International follows the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on ending discrimination. The Declaration rejects “distinction of any kind such as, race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status” (Article 2). Discrimination is making an unfair distinction in the treatment of one person over another on grounds that are not related to ability or merit. This section intends that these principles are followed.</p> <p>This is a voluntary social standard aiming to support the development of its beneficiaries. The “positive discrimination” of small producers is therefore intended (see small producer definition and requirements of Standard section A 2.1). The same applies also for registered producers from disadvantaged or minority groups as specified in B 4.3.2.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.3.1 You must not discriminate against or restrict participation on the basis of race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin. You must not discriminate regarding participation, voting rights, the right to be elected, access to markets, training, technical support, or any other benefit of participation.</p> <p>Guidance: Where particular forms of discrimination exist within an economic sector or geographical region, you are encouraged to show progress towards removing them, addressing them in the ODP.</p>
Year 6	Dev	<p>A4.3.2 You must ensure that there are programmes in place related to disadvantaged/minority groups to improve their social and economic position in the producer organization.</p> <p>Guidance: These programmes are expected to show how the producer organizations directly support their members from disadvantaged or minority groups in participating actively in the organization, e.g., by assuming organizational responsibilities.</p>
A 4.4 Fairtrade Price		
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.4.1 You must pay at least the Fairtrade Minimum Price to the registered producers if it exists for the product contracted, the relevant market price, or the contractually agreed price where no Fairtrade Minimum Price exists.</p> <p>When the relevant market price for a product is higher than the Fairtrade Minimum Price, then you must pay at least the market price.</p> <p>Guidance: The Fairtrade Minimum Price of a product, where it exists, is the lowest possible price that you may pay to the registered producers. The Fairtrade Minimum Price is the starting point for price negotiations between you and the registered producer. When the relevant market price (or contractually agreed price) for a product is higher than the Fairtrade Minimum Price, then you must pay at least this higher market price (or contractually agreed price).</p>

		<p>Both parties must keep evidence of the price level and how it was agreed. Either party can demonstrate the market price based on agreements/contracts with other clients/suppliers for a similar time period (if and when required).</p> <p>The Fairtrade Minimum Price includes any reference to organic prices or organic price differentials.</p> <p>You must refer to the Fairtrade Minimum Price information which is published separately.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.4.2 If you charge the registered producers for inputs or services, you must charge only a normal market price. You must declare these prices in a transparent manner.</p>
<h2>A 4.5 Fairtrade Premium</h2>		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>The Fairtrade Premium is an amount paid to the PEB or the producer organization in addition to the payment for the product. The Fairtrade Premium is a tool for development, supporting the registered producers to realize their development objectives as laid down in the Fairtrade development plan. It is meant for investment in the social, economic and environmentally-sustainable development of the registered producers, and through them, their families, workers and surrounding communities. It is for the registered producers and the producer organization, through the PEB and with your support, to analyze and evaluate the possible options for spending the Fairtrade Premium. Choices should be made and priorities set depending on the specific situation of the registered producers and the organization and the available amount of Fairtrade Premium. Decisions on the use of the Fairtrade Premium are taken democratically by the PEB, following principles of transparency and participation. It is the joint responsibility of you and the PEB or the producer organization to take wise and fair decisions.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.5.1 You must pay the correct amount of Fairtrade Premium to the producer executive body or to the producer organization once it is established.</p> <p>Guidance: You must not use any part of the Premium to help create the producer organization, the producer executive body, or use it for trainings or anything else not agreed in the Fairtrade development plan.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.5.2 Until the producer organization is able to open its own bank account and manage the Fairtrade Premium in a democratic and transparent manner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you must stand as a trustee of the Fairtrade Premium funds • you must set up a separate bank account so you can receive the Fairtrade Premium on behalf of the registered producers • you must have at least one member of the PEB as a joint signatory of the Fairtrade Premium account.
Year 0	Core	<p>A4.5.3 You must commit in writing to allow the PEB to make its decisions on the use of the Fairtrade Premium in an independent manner.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>A4.5.4 You must support the PEB to develop proposals on possible uses of the Fairtrade Premium and to make democratic and transparent decisions</p> <p>Guidance: You can support the PEB in documenting all the requests or suggestions for the use of the Fairtrade Premium and provide guidance on the feasibility and budget of the proposals. If necessary, you are expected to make available the appropriate training for the PEB members to decide on the Fairtrade Premium. Training can include topics such as needs assessment, priority setting, feasibility studies, cost analysis, implementation, monitoring, budgeting and other relevant</p>

		topics.
Year 0	Core	A4.5.5 You must ensure that the handling of the Fairtrade Premium is audited every year by an external organization.
Year 0	Core	A4.5.6 You must provide a report as well as audited accounts of the Fairtrade Premium use to the PEB and to the registered producers annually (see B1.3.1.1) or upon request at any time.
Year 3	Dev	A4.5.7 You must carry out regular administrative and organizational capacity-building trainings with the representatives of the PEB so that they are able to take over management of the Fairtrade Premium in a democratic and transparent manner.
Year 6	Dev	<p>A4.5.8 You must support and facilitate the producer organization having access to and using any market related certificates, which you hold in their name, allowing them to access other buyers independently.</p> <p>Guidance: Other market certificates (e.g. organic certification) might help the registered producers access new markets or increase their sales. In this case, you can help the producers obtain these certificates through appropriate training, support in compliance with the certificate's requirements, and by facilitating all necessary administrative tasks.</p>

Part B - Producers

In this part, 'YOU' refers to the registered producers, or to the members once a producer organization is established. If a requirement is for the PEB to comply with, this will be made explicit.

B 1. General Requirements

B 1.1 Certification

		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This chapter outlines the requirements that relate to the certification and to the scope of this Standard.</p> <p>This chapter applies to you as the registered producers.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B1.1.1 You must have basic knowledge of the Fairtrade concept and indicate your commitment to participating in Fairtrade and to cooperating with the promoting body to organize in a way that allows you to eventually comply with the Generic Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations.</p>
B 2. Trade		
		There are no requirements.

B 3. Production		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This chapter outlines the ethical and sustainable production practices that are behind every Fairtrade product.</p>
B 3.1 Environmental Protection		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure that you have agricultural and environmental practices that are safe and sustainable and that biodiversity is protected and enhanced.</p>
Pest management		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure the safe handling of pesticides, the use of integrated pest management tools, and aims at reducing the amounts of pesticides used as much as possible. You are encouraged to use the types of pesticides that are the least toxic as economically and technically feasible.</p> <p>Pest management requirements are applicable to the Fairtrade crops and to the fields where they are grown.</p>
Integrated pest management		
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>B3.1.1 You must be able to demonstrate that pesticides are applied based on knowledge of pests and diseases.</p> <p>Guidance: Pesticide application decisions based on monitoring can best happen when you understand which pests and diseases affect your Fairtrade crop and under which conditions they may put the crop at risk. Monitoring can include diagrams or sketches showing the distribution of pests and diseases in the field which could lead to spot pesticide applications.</p>
Safe use and handling of pesticides		
Year 1 New 2011	Core	<p>B3.1.2 You must not apply pesticides and other hazardous chemicals within 10 meters from ongoing human activity (housing, canteens, offices, warehouses or the like). A buffer zone of at least 10 meters must be kept unless there is a barrier that effectively reduces pesticide drift.</p> <p>Guidance: The size of a reduced buffer zone may depend on the density of the barrier and on the spraying or application methods.</p>
Year 1 New 2011	Core	<p>B3.1.3 If you spray pesticides or other hazardous chemicals from the air, you must not spray above and around places with ongoing human activity or above and around water sources. If spraying is outsourced to subcontractors, you must make sure that this requirement is met.</p> <p>Guidance: When spraying is done from the air, buffer zones need to be larger than when spraying from the ground. To guarantee that buffer zones are respected, you could identify places with human activity, rivers and other water sources on maps for pilots responsible for the spraying. If it is not possible to avoid spraying over small rivers or irrigation channels that flow within fields, you can protect them by planting protective vegetation.</p>

Year 3	Core	B3.1.4 You must store pesticides and other hazardous chemicals safely, especially so they cannot be reached by children.
Year 3	Dev	B3.1.5 You must have all pesticides and hazardous chemicals clearly labelled. <i>Guidance:</i> Containers should be labelled indicating contents, warnings, and intended uses (preferably in the original container when possible).
Year 6	Dev	B3.1.6 You must have equipment to handle accidents and spills in the areas where you prepare or mix pesticides and other hazardous chemicals, so these do not seep into soil or water. You must plan spraying in such a way as to have no or very little spray solution left. <i>Guidance:</i> The equipment can be very simple such as absorbent material.
Year 0	Core	B3.1.7 You must not reuse pesticide and other hazardous chemical containers to store or transport food or water.
Year 3	Dev	B3.1.8 You must triple rinse, puncture and safely store empty containers. All equipment that has been in contact with hazardous materials must be cleaned and stored safely . <i>Guidance:</i> Store safely means to reduce risk of hazards by keeping away from people, animals and water sources. Equipment refers to other material that has been in contact with pesticides, such as personal protection equipment (PPE), filters, and application equipment. You are encouraged to contact chemical suppliers and/or local authorities for disposing of these materials.
Choice of pesticides used		
Year 0	Core	B3.1.9 You must not use any of the materials on the Fairtrade International PML part 1 (Red List) on Fairtrade crops (see Annex 1). Prohibited materials must be clearly marked not for use on Fairtrade crops. <i>Guidance:</i> You may use materials listed on the PML on crops that are not Fairtrade crops, but you will be asked by auditors for which crops and pests you are using them. You are encouraged not to use these materials on any of your crops as they are dangerous for you and the environment.
Year 0	Core	B3.1.10 By derogation from B3.1.9, you may apply certain materials from the Fairtrade International PML Part 1 (Red List). You may use materials only if you have previously requested the use to the certification body and received permission . This requirement only applies when the certification body allows the use of a material specified in the Fairtrade International Red List of Materials by derogation. The certification body may only grant permission for materials and their scope in the Fairtrade International PML Part 1 (Red List). You must demonstrate that the use of these materials is minimized and undertaken only in case of definite need, used under appropriate health and safety conditions and using advanced techniques. An appropriate plan and record to substitute these materials must be developed and operated. Evidence of need must be demonstrated by the producer.
Waste		
Intent and Scope		
Reducing, reusing, handling and recycling waste in a manner that is appropriate to the respective materials reduces risks from hazardous waste and leads to an		

		<p>improved environment and work place.</p> <p>The waste management requirements in this Standard are applicable to the fields where Fairtrade crops are grown.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>B3.1.11 You must have designated areas for the storage and disposal of hazardous waste. In the absence of appropriate disposal facilities, small amounts of hazardous farm waste can be burned in a well-ventilated area away from people, animals or crops. You may only burn hazardous waste if it is allowed by local regulation and all safety recommendations are followed.</p> <p>Guidance: The promoting body or the producer organization may provide central areas for disposal and storage of hazardous waste so that you may avoid disposing of them unsafely or store them indefinitely. You may also contact suppliers and local authorities to help you identify hazardous materials and better practices to handle and dispose of them.</p>
Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Genetically Modified (GM) crops do not contribute to sustainability in the long run. GM crops increase dependencies on external inputs and discourage an integrated approach in the production system thus inhibiting resiliency. GM crops may also have potential negative impacts on human health and to the environment.</p> <p>GMO requirements in this Standard are applicable to the fields where Fairtrade crops are grown.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.1.12 You must not intentionally use genetically engineered seed or planting stock for Fairtrade crop(s).</p>
Biodiversity		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>The loss of natural ecosystems is a threat to the sustainability of the production system because the benefits provided by biodiversity can be lost. These benefits include enhanced water conservation, soil fertility, potential alternative crops, hosting of natural enemies, and a reserve of products important to local communities. Biodiversity and natural habitats can also provide a buffer to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Biodiversity requirements in this Standard are applicable to the whole farm where a Fairtrade crop is grown.</p>
Year 0 New 2011	Core	<p>B3.1.13 You must avoid negative impacts on protected areas and in areas with high conservation value within or outside the farm or production areas or from the date of application for certification. The areas that are used or converted to production of the Fairtrade crop must comply with national legislation in relation to agricultural land use.</p> <p>Guidance: "Protected areas" refer to areas of land or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means (IUCN 1994). Protected areas can be public or private biological conservation areas.</p> <p>You may identify protected areas with the help of local, regional or national authorities.</p> <p>"Areas with high conservation value" refer to areas that are worth conserving because they are important on a local, regional or global scale and which may include social value such as the benefits that an area provides to a community in terms of its cultural importance or economic resource. Biological value includes ecosystems or habitats of</p>

		<p>an endangered species. These areas can usually be identified through natural vegetation with low disturbance from agriculture, forestry, industry, urbanism or other. You may initially identify areas with high conservation value based on available knowledge within your organization and neighbouring community. You may wish to consult with elders and people in the community who may have knowledge of the evolution of the natural vegetation in the region.</p> <p>“Negative impact” refers to partial or complete destruction of the protected area or loss of the conservation value.</p>
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>B3.1.14 You must maintain buffer zones around water bodies and watershed recharge areas and between production and areas of high conservation value, either protected or not. Pesticides, other hazardous chemicals and fertilizers must not be applied in buffer zones.</p> <p>Guidance: These buffer zones refer to biodiversity in contrast to others previously mentioned for health protection reasons. Clusters of small farms can be considered a single production site with buffer zones at its edges only. Total use of land for crop production is recommended to 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 the vegetation or by passively protecting it as to allow regeneration of native vegetation. No requirement is made on minimum distance.</p>
Year 1 New 2011	Core	<p>B3.1.15 If you carry out wild harvesting of Fairtrade products from uncultivated areas, you must assure the sustainability and survivability of the collected species in its native habitat.</p> <p>Guidance: Wild harvesting implies that the only productive activity in the uncultivated area is the harvest itself. Any other activities (e.g. clearing paths, maintaining camps) should be done in a way that minimizes human impact. Assuring sustainability refers to harvesting in such a way to maintain the species, maintain availability to other species in the ecosystem that depend on it and ensure that the subsequent harvest cycle will provide a comparable quantity.</p>
B 3.2. Labour Conditions		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure good working conditions for workers. Fairtrade International regards the core ILO conventions as the main reference for good working conditions.</p> <p>Workers are waged employees, whether they are permanent or temporary, migrant or local, subcontracted or directly employed. Workers include all hired personnel whether they work in the field, in processing sites, or in administration. Senior managers and other professionals are not considered workers.</p> <p>If you have a completely separate business unrelated to Fairtrade production, the requirements in this section do not apply to that business. If you own less than 75% of a production facility, the requirements in this section do not apply.</p> <p>For technical reasons the certification body may focus on permanent workers during audits.</p>
Freedom from discrimination		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to prevent discrimination against workers based on the content of ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination. The Convention defines discrimination as “any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion,</p>

		<p>political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation” (Article 1).</p> <p>Discrimination is making an unfair distinction in the treatment of one person over another on grounds that are not related to ability or merit.</p> <p>This section is applicable to all workers employed by you and by the producer organization.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.1 The producer organization and you must not discriminate on the basis of race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, age, religion, political opinion, membership of unions or other workers’ representative bodies, national extraction or social origin when it comes to recruitment, promotion, access to training, remuneration, allocation of work, termination of employment, retirement or other activities</p> <p>Guidance: Where discrimination is endemic within a sector or region you are encouraged to address this within the framework of your Fairtrade development plan.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.2 During the recruitment of workers you and the producer organization must not test for pregnancy, HIV or genetic disorders.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.3 The producer organization and you must not engage in, support or tolerate the use of corporal punishment, mental or physical coercion or verbal abuse.</p> <p>Guidance: Where such practices are endemic within a sector or region you are encouraged to address this within the framework of your Fairtrade development plan, for example by developing a written policy and a system to prevent improper disciplinary practice.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.4 The producer organization and you must not engage in, support or tolerate behaviour, including gestures, language, and physical contact, that is sexually intimidating, abusive or exploitative.</p> <p>Guidance: Where such practices are within a sector or region you are encouraged to address this within the framework of your Fairtrade development plan, for example by developing a written policy and a system that clearly prohibits sexually intimidating behaviour.</p>
Freedom of labour		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to prevent forced or bonded labour based on ILO Conventions 29 and 105 on Forced Labour. “Forced or compulsory labour shall mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily” (Article 2).</p> <p>This section is applicable to all workers employed by you and by the producer organization.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.5 You and the producer organization must not engage forced labour, including bonded or involuntary prison labour. You must explain to all workers that they are free to leave at any time as long as they follow the due notice period in their contract.</p> <p>Guidance: “Forced labour” includes work for which a person has not offered him or herself voluntarily and they are forced to perform under the threat of any penalty. It is considered forced labour if you retain any part of the workers’ salary, benefits, property or documents in order to force them to remain in their employment. If you require or force workers to remain in employment against their will using any physical or psychological measure, that is considered forced labour. The term “bonded labour” also refers to workers that have received loans from employers, where these loans</p>

		are subject to unreasonable terms and conditions such as excessively high interest rates.
Year 0	Core	B3.2.6 The producer organization and you must not make the employment of a worker, or an offer of housing, conditional on the employment of their spouse. Spouses have the right to work elsewhere.
Year 6	Dev	B3.2.7 With support from the promoting body, the producer organization must take over the responsibility to improve your working conditions and those of your workers.
Child labour and child protection		
		<p>Intent and Scope</p> <p>This section intends to prevent labour that is damaging to children based on ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour addressing “work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children” and on ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age. “The minimum age specified in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years”.</p> <p>This section is applicable to all workers employed by you and by the producer organization.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.8 The producer organization and you must not employ children below the age of 15.</p> <p>Guidance: In the case of child-headed households, a child’s right approach should be used to interpret these requirements, giving priority to the best interest of the child.</p> <p>The prohibition also applies to children who are employed indirectly by you or by the producer organization, for example children of workers that support them in the field.</p> <p>When there is a high likelihood of child labour as defined by ILO Convention 138 (Minimum age) and ILO Convention 182 (worst forms of child labour) occurring, you are expected to address this and include actions in your Fairtrade development plan that tackles root causes of child labour. If there are no schools available in the area where children live, all effort should be given to work with national authorities and/or other relevant partners to build schools for children or provide safe transportation so children can attend the nearest schools. If children who migrate temporarily with their working families to areas where no schools are available, temporary schooling alternatives could be sought and provided so children can attend school and receive a quality education.</p> <p>In all circumstances child rights should be given primary consideration, as reflected in the guiding principles of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).</p>
Year 0	Core	B3.2.9 Your children below 15 years of age are allowed to help you on your farms under strict conditions: you must make sure that they only work after school or during holidays, the work they do is appropriate for their age, they do not work long hours and/or under dangerous or exploitative conditions and you supervise and guide them.
Year 0	Core	<p>B3.2.10 The producer organization and you must not submit workers less than 18 years of age to any type of work which, by its nature or the circumstances under which it is carried out, is likely to jeopardize their health, safety or morals and their school attendance.</p> <p>Guidance: Examples of work considered to be unacceptable includes work that involves slave like practices, recruitment into armed conflict, sex work and/or illicit activities. Examples of work that is potentially damaging includes work that takes place in an unhealthy environment, involves excessively long working hours, the</p>

		handling or any exposure to toxic chemicals, work at dangerous heights, operation of dangerous equipment and work that involves abusive punishment.
Year 1	Core	<p>B3.2.11 If in the past you have employed children under 15 for any type of work, or children under 18 for dangerous and exploitative work, you must ensure that those children do not enter or are at risk of entering into even worse forms of labour.</p> <p>Guidance: The PEB should develop a remediation policy and program which includes a clear statement against child labour and defines projects with expert partner organizations to ensure the immediate and continued protection of children. One example of an appropriate remediation program might include implementing a community led child labour project aimed at improving social protection at household levels where impacted and at risk children live, with a provision to provide quality education.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>B3.2.12 If the PEB has identified child labour as a risk in your area, it must implement procedures to prevent children below the age of 15 from being employed for any work and children below the age of 18 from being employed in dangerous and exploitative work.</p> <p>Guidance: The procedure may involve keeping records of all workers stating their age, gender, identification papers, migratory status and other relevant data.</p>

B 4. Business and Development

		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This chapter outlines the requirements that are unique to Fairtrade and intends to lay the foundations for empowerment and development to take place.</p> <p>This chapter applies to you, to the PEB and to the producer organization once it is established.</p>
Development potential		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Fairtrade should lead to the demonstrable empowerment and environmentally sustainable social and economic development of producers, and through them of the workers they employ, and the surrounding community.</p> <p>The intent of this section is to ensure that the direct beneficiaries of Fairtrade are small producers, including their families.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>B4.1.1 The PEB must plan and document at least one activity with the intention to promote the progress of you, your workers, your business, your communities and/or environment. This plan is called the Fairtrade development plan.</p> <p>In the plan, the PEB must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the description of the activity (what they plan to do) • the objective of the activity (why they plan to do it) • the timeline of the activity (by when they plan to do it) • the responsibilities (who will be in charge of doing it) • and in case they need to spend funds (such as the Fairtrade Premium as described in requirement B4.1.3 or other sources of funds), the budget of the activity (how much they plan to spend) <p>Guidance: Planning, implementing and evaluating the plan will stimulate and increase your participation in your community and in the producer organization once it is established. It is a good practice to plan activities that respond to your needs or to the needs of your organization, workers and communities.</p> <p>The PEB has the right to choose any activities that you agree on and that are important for your particular setup, aspirations and priorities. Upon the PEB's request, Fairtrade International or Producer Networks can provide the <i>list of ideas for the Fairtrade development plan</i> that includes activities that have been useful in other organizations. The list is only for guidance. You are encouraged to think of your own activities.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>B4.1.2 Every registered producer and every worker can suggest activities. The PEB must decide on these in a democratic and transparent manner, document the decision and present it to you.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>B4.1.3 The PEB must include all the activities they plan to fund with the Fairtrade Premium in the Fairtrade development plan before they implement the activities.</p> <p>Guidance: The Fairtrade Premium is an amount paid to you, in addition to the payment for your products, for the realization of common goals. The Fairtrade Premium will help you implement the objectives in your Fairtrade development plan.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>B4.1.4 When the planned activities are completed, the PEB must update the</p>

		<p>Fairtrade development plan by planning at least another activity that has been agreed democratically.</p> <p>Guidance: Longer term projects are encouraged. Any planned activity may be extended over more than one year or may be repeated.</p>
Year 3	Core	<p>B4.1.5 The PEB must report the results of the Fairtrade development plan to you every year and document this presentation.</p> <p>In the report the PEB must answer the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the actions carried out yes/no? If not, why? • When? • At what cost? • Was the objective achieved or are further actions needed? <p>Guidance: The intention of this requirement is that the PEB and you self-monitor your own performance against the original plan, and evaluate the success of the plan. There can be several reasons why a plan was not carried out as originally planned or why it was not successful in reaching the objectives. You need to be informed about this.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>B4.1.6 The PEB must have a basic accounting system that accurately tracks the Fairtrade development plan expenses, and in particular identifies the Fairtrade Premium transparently. You must have access to these accounts at any time if you request it.</p>
Year 3 New 2011	Dev	<p>B4.1.7 Workers must also benefit from at least one activity in the Fairtrade development plan.</p> <p>Guidance: The intention is that all people involved in the production of Fairtrade products can benefit and demonstrate solidarity with their communities. Supporting workers is especially important in achieving this.</p> <p>Benefiting producers, workers and communities can mean any action that is directed at improving their living conditions, welfare or capacities. The activities do not need to be addressed to workers only, but can benefit you and workers alike, such as for example by addressing needs of the communities where you and workers live.</p>
Year 6 New 2011	Dev	<p>B4.1.8 You must have an activity in your Fairtrade development plan to maintain or improve sustainable production practises within your ecosystem</p> <p>Guidance: The intention is you are better able to decide on and plan your sustainability goals. You have the right to decide on the activities that are a priority for you. Activities do not necessarily need to be new but can focus on maintaining good practises you already carry out. This provides you with the opportunity to identify and maintain these practises and to increase overall awareness on sustainability.</p> <p>Maintaining or improving sustainable production practises can mean any activity that is good for both your farms and the environment. It could for example mean activities that increase soil fertility, promote the sustainable use of water, reduce the use of pesticides and other external inputs, enhance biodiversity, reduce carbon emissions or increase carbon sinks or promote measures to adapt to climate change.</p>
<h2>B 4.2 Democracy, Participation and Transparency</h2>		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>This section intends to ensure that the PEB and the producer organization facilitate the social and economic development of the registered producers and guarantee that the benefits of Fairtrade reach them.</p>

		<p>You, with support from the promoting body, are required to organize into a producer organization with democratic structures and a transparent administration, enabling effective control by its members.</p> <p>An organization should strive to improve structures and practices continuously in order to maximize the members' participation and their sense of ownership of the organization.</p>
Year 1	Core	<p>B4.2.1 The PEB must have an established communication and feedback system to communicate with you. As part of this system, the PEB must record the minutes and decisions of its meetings and share them with you after each PEB meeting.</p> <p>Guidance: You may use the feedback system to express your concerns to the PEB regularly. You and the PEB can jointly decide how you want to regularly exchange information and concerns.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>B4.2.2 With the help of the promoting body, the producer organization must update the ODP, clearly setting out the steps, timeframes and activities to become compliant with the Generic Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations.</p>
Year 6	Dev	<p>B4.2.3 The producer organization must improve its capacity to administer its activities and operations as described in the ODP.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>B4.2.4 The producer organization must take ongoing measures to promote the members' participation in the producer organization's internal control. Measures must include at least training and education, as made available by or through the promoting body.</p>
Year 6	Dev	<p>B4.2.5 You must organize into a producer organization compliant with the Generic Fairtrade Standard for Small Producer Organizations as laid out in the ODP.</p>
<h3>B 4.3 Non Discrimination</h3>		
		<p>Intent and scope</p> <p>Fairtrade International follows the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on ending discrimination. The Declaration rejects "distinction of any kind such as, race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status" (Article 2). Discrimination is making an unfair distinction in the treatment of one person over another on grounds that are not related to ability or merit. This section intends that these principles are followed.</p> <p>This is a voluntary social Standard aiming to support the development of its beneficiaries. The "positive discrimination" of small producers is therefore intended (see small producer definition and requirements of Standard section A 1.2.). The same applies also for producers from disadvantaged or minority groups as specified in B.4.3.2.</p>
Year 0	Core	<p>B4.3.1 The producer organization and you must not discriminate against or restrict membership on the basis of race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin. You must not discriminate regarding participation, voting rights, the right to be elected, access to markets, or access to training, technical support, or any other benefit of participation.</p> <p>Guidance: Where particular forms of discrimination exist within an economic sector or geographical region, the PEB is encouraged to show progress towards removing them, addressing them in the Fairtrade development plan.</p>
Year 3	Dev	<p>B4.3.2 The producer organization must identify disadvantaged/minority groups within the organization</p>

B 4.4 Fairtrade Premium

Year 0	Core	B4.4.1 The PEB must acknowledge the receipt of the Fairtrade Premium in writing
Year 6	Dev	B4.4.2 With support from the promoting body, the producer organization must take over the responsibility for handling the Fairtrade Premium. Guidance: The PEB, and later the producer organization, is encouraged to develop its capacities to manage all issues related to the Fairtrade Premium, including the decision making process on Fairtrade Premium use, the implementation of these decisions and administrating the accounts and records.

Annex 1 Prohibited Materials List

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

Red List

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

Amber List

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

Structure of the Red and Amber List

The lists contain the following information:

Substance: specifies the name of the material

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

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

Specific regulations in the Red List

These provide information for specific use of materials and include:

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

Prohibition only for specified crops and use: The material must not be used other than for the specific crop and purpose.

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

Part 1: Fairtrade International Red List of prohibited materials

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

Substance	Reference list							Specific regulations
	POP	PIC	PAN 12	WHO 1a	WHO 1b	EU	US	
beta HCH (beta-hexachlorocyclohexane)	X							
binapacryl		X				X	X	
blasticidin (blasticidin-S)					X			
brodifacoum				X				
bromadiolone				X				
bromethalin				X				
butocarboxim					X			
butoxycarboxim					X			
cadusafos (ebufos)					X	X		Derogations upon request possible only for citrus and deciduous crops and for flowers and plants until June 1st, 2014
calcium arsenate					X		X	
calcium cyanide				X				
captafol		X		X		X	X	
carbofuran					X	X	X	Derogations upon request possible only for flowers and plants until June 1st, 2014
chlordane	X	X	X			X	X	
chlordecone (kepone)	X					X	X	
chlordimeform		X	X			X	X	
chlorethoxyfos				X				
chlorfenvinphos					X	X		
chlormephos				X		X		
chlorobenzilate		X				X	X	
chlorophacinone				X				

Substance	Reference list							Specific regulations
	POP	PIC	PAN 12	WHO 1a	WHO 1b	EU	US	
copper acetoarsenite (Paris Green)					X			
coumaphos					X			
coumatetralyl					X			Derogations upon request possible until June 1st, 2014
DBCP (dibromocloropropane)			X					
cyfluthrin					X			<i>Prohibited since 2011</i> Derogations upon request possible until June 1st, 2014
DDT (Dichlorodiphenyl-dichloroethylene)	X	X	X			X	X	
demeton-S-methyl					X			
dichlorvos					X	X		Derogations upon request possible only for citrus and deciduous crops until June 1st, 2014
dicrotophos					X			
dieldrin	X	X	X			X	X	
difenacoum				X				
difethialone				X				
dinoseb, its acetate and dinoseb salts		X				X		
dinoterb					X	X		
diphacinone				X				
disulfoton				X				
DNOC (dinitro-ortho-cresol) and its salts (ammonium, potassium, sodium)		X			X	X		

Substance	Reference list							Specific regulations
	POP	PIC	PAN 12	WHO 1a	WHO 1b	EU	US	
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of: - benomyl at or above 7%, - carbofuran at or above 10%, - thiram at or above 5% (PIC: 15%)		X				X		
edifenphos (EDDP)					X			
endosulfan	X					X		
endrin	X		X			X	X	Prohibited since 2011
EPN				X			X	
ethiofencarb					X			
ethoprophos (ethoprop)				X				
ethylene oxide (oxirane)		X				X	X	
famphur					X			
fenamiphos					X			Derogations upon request possible until June 1st, 2014
flocoumafen				X				
flucythrinate					X			
fluoroacetamide		X			X	X	X	
formaldehyde								Prohibited in flowers and plants
formetanate					X			
furathiocarb					X	X		
HCH mixed isomers (containing less than 99.0% of the gamma isomer)		X				X		
heptachlor	X	X	X			X	X	
heptenophos					X			
hexachlorobenzene (HCB) (benzene hexachloride)	X	X		X		X	X	

Substance	Reference list							Specific regulations
	POP	PIC	PAN 12	WHO 1a	WHO 1b	EU	US	
hexachlorocyclohexane HCH/BCH - (mixed isomers)	X		X					
isoxathion					X	X		
lead arsenate					X		X	
lindane (gamma-HCH)	X	X	X					
mecarbam					X			
mercury chloride		X		X		X		
mercury compounds (including mercuric oxide, mercurous chloride (calomel), phenylmercury acetate (PMA), phenylmercuric oleate (PMO) other inorganic mercury compounds: alkyl mercury, alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds)		X				X		
mercury oxide		X			X	X		
methamidophos		X			X	X	X	
methidathion					X	X		Derogations upon request possible only for citrus and deciduous crops until June 1st, 2014
methiocarb (mercaptodimethur)					X			Derogations upon request possible until June 1st, 2014
methomyl					X			Derogations upon request possible until June 1st, 2014
methyl parathion (parathion methyl)		X	X	X		X	X	
mevinphos				X			X	
mirex	X					X	X	Prohibited since 2011

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

Substance	Reference list							Specific regulations
	POP	PIC	PAN 12	WHO 1a	WHO 1b	EU	US	
tebupirimifos (phostebupirim)				X				
tefluthrin					X			
terbufos				X		X		
tetraethyl lead		X						
tetramethyl lead		X						
thallium sulphate					X	X	X	
thiofanox					X			
thiometon					X			
toxaphene (camphechlor)	X	X	X			X	X	
triazophos					X	X		
tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate		X						
vamidothion					X	X		
warfarin (coumaphene)					X			
zeta-cypermethrin					X			
zinc phosphide					X			

Part 2: Fairtrade International Amber List or monitored materials

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

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

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

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