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Fairtrade Standard for Flowers and Plants

Applies to: Hired labour organizations and traders

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



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Introduction

How to use this Standard

The Fairtrade Standard for Flowers and Plants covers the requirements which are specific to producers and traders.

Fairtrade flower and plant companies must comply both with the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour and the Fairtrade Standard for Flowers and Plants. For companies this standard complements, and should be read together with, the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour.

Fairtrade flower and plant traders must comply with both the Fairtrade Trader Standard and Fairtrade Standard for Flowers and Plants. For traders this standard complements the Fairtrade Trader Standard and should be read with it.

In cases where this standard differs from the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour or the Fairtrade Trader Standard on the same topic, the requirements presented in this standard apply.

Product description

This standard covers the purchase and sale of Fairtrade flowers and plants. Fairtrade flowers and plants are cultivated in greenhouses or in the open field on plantations.

This standard also covers secondary products and their derivatives. A secondary product can be a by-product, a co-product or a residue produced in the country of origin.

The definition of secondary products is included in the [Fairtrade Trader Standard](#). An explanatory note for secondary products and a non-exhaustive list of products fitting in the secondary products definition is available on the [Fairtrade International website](#).

The Fairtrade Flowers and Plants Standard apply to the following product groups:

Fairtrade cut flowers include flower buds and fresh flowers harvested for decorative purposes. They do not include the roots, fruit or soil that may be associated with cut flowers. Fairtrade cut flowers may be fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared.

Fairtrade fillers include leaves, twigs, branches and other decorative material from plants. Fairtrade fillers can be used as a decorative supplement in a bouquet/flower arrangement. Fairtrade fillers may be fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared.

Fairtrade finished plants include pot plants and bedding plants, which are cultivated for decorative purposes and maintained as live plants and sold to the end consumer with roots. Fairtrade finished plants can only be traded at a finished stage (ready-to-be-sold).

Fairtrade bulbs (includes tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes) can also be considered as Fairtrade finished plants, if sold to the consumer as the consumer-ready product.

Fairtrade plants is plant material or plants which are produced by Fairtrade producer organizations, further grown to a finished size in the importing/consumer country by Fairtrade traders. The time taken to produce the young plant material (propagate and grow mother plants) is longer than the time taken for



growing the plants from the young plant material stage to the finished stage. Fairtrade plant material includes:

- Young plants
- Plant cuttings (rooted and unrooted)
- Canes

Chapters

The Fairtrade Standard for Flowers and Plants has five chapters: General Requirements and Commitment to Fairtrade, Social Development, Labour Conditions, Environmental Development and Trade.

Structure

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

The **intent** which introduces and describes the objective and defines the scope of application of that chapter or section;

The **requirements** which specify the rules that you must adhere to. You will be audited according to these requirements; and

The **guidance** provided to help you to interpret the requirements. The guidance offers best practices, suggestions and examples of how to comply with the requirement. It also gives you further explanation on the requirement with the rationale and/or intention behind the requirement. You will not be audited against guidance.

Requirements

In this standard you will find two 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 you must make on average against a scoring system (also defining the minimum average thresholds) defined by the Certification Body. These are indicated with the term 'Dev' found in the column on the left throughout the Standard.

Scope

This standard applies to all Fairtrade flower and plant producers and all companies that buy and sell Fairtrade flowers and plants. All operators taking ownership of Fairtrade certified products and/or handling the Price and Fairtrade Premium are audited and certified.

Different requirements apply to different companies depending on their role in the supply chain. You can find if a requirement is applicable to you in the row "**Applies to**".

Application

This version of the Fairtrade Standard for Flowers and Plants was published on **15th October 2023**. This version supersedes all previous versions and includes new and changed requirements. New and amended requirements are identified in this standard by the word "**NEW**". The following transition periods apply:



- Requirements marked **NEW JAN 2024** : applicable 01 January 2024
- Requirements marked **NEW SEPT 2024** : applicable 01 September 2024
- Requirements marked **NEW SEPT 2025** : applicable 01 September 2025
- Requirements marked **NEW FEB 2026** : applicable 28 February 2026
- Requirements marked **NEW JUL 2026** : applicable 01 July 2026
- Requirements marked **NEW JAN 2027** : applicable 01 January 2027

Definitions

Basic wage is the minimum fixed amount of money which a worker is entitled to be paid by his/her employer. It excludes additional benefits like bonuses, allowances, or other remuneration like in-kind benefits.

Bouquet is an ornamental arrangement composed of cut flowers (of the same or of different kinds) with or without fillers (also called greens or cut foliage).

Carbon Footprint is the estimate of the amount of emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) that is directly and indirectly caused by an activity or accumulated over the life stages of a product expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

Climate change: Climate change refers to any significant change in the measures of climate lasting for an extended period of time. In other words, climate change includes major changes in temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns, among others, that occur over several decades or longer. Climate change has major repercussions at a global level, including rising seas, increased risk of drought, fire and flood, risks for wildlife, economic losses, increased heat-related diseases, etc. It has been agreed and demonstrated by the scientific community that an increasing presence of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has a direct impact on climate change.

Climate change adaptation: Climate change adaptation is the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

Climate Resilience: Ability of a system to resist, absorb, and recover from the effects of climate change in a timely manner, preserving or restoring its essential basic structures, functions and identity.

Company/Companies refers to the Hired Labour operator(s) certified to sell flowers and plants as Fairtrade.

Fairtrade payer means the buyer responsible for paying the Fairtrade Minimum Price and the Fairtrade Premium. Buyers must check their potential status as Fairtrade payer with the Certification Body.

Floor wage relates only to the basic wage, therefore bonuses, allowances and in-kind benefits cannot be counted.

Gender analysis is a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situation or contexts. Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to and control of resources and the constraints they face relative to each other.

Greenhouse gas (GHG): Atmospheric gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect. There are six primary categories of greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O),



perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). When emitted in large quantities, they contribute to climate change.

Kind (of flower or filler) refers to the species (for example *Gypsophila paniculata*) or to the commercial variety (for example Standard or Spray Carnations) where there are several commercial varieties belonging to the same species. Where necessary, this will be specified in relevant Fairtrade documents.

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

Living wage gap is the difference between the remuneration a worker receives and the living wage benchmark applicable for the region or country where the company is located.

Plants see definition in the product description above.

Producer means any entity that has been certified under the Fairtrade International Fairtrade Standard for Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour Situations.

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) are the rates of currency conversion that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies by eliminating the differences in price levels between countries.

Regional auctions are flower trading platforms with auction clocks that target customers who are mainly florists, garden centres and wholesalers like cash and carries (selling to florists or garden centres) or weekly markets (non-retail). Regional auctions are in the scope of Fairtrade certification if producer(s) sell their Fairtrade flowers through the clock system (flower trading platform) directly to the auction customers. There is no other price and premium payer in between. At least 70% of the fairtrade volume is sold to the target group. Sales to auction buyers with an international customer base in multiple countries and those who resell Fairtrade flowers to parties other than small traders or end consumers, are excluded.

Remuneration is the total financial value of all legal forms of pay arising out of employment (including basic wage, cash allowances, bonuses, and in-kind benefits) that the worker receives in a specific period and that Fairtrade counts towards the living wage.

Single stem cut flowers are cut flowers that are sold to the end consumers per piece.

Stem is a unit of cut flower or cut foliage.

Workers are defined as all workers including migrant, temporary, seasonal, sub-contracted and permanent workers. 'Workers' is not limited to field workers but includes all hired labour personnel, such as employees working in the company's administration. The term is restricted to personnel that can be unionised and therefore normally excludes middle and senior management. However, in Kenya, workers also include Supervisors who in the organization's hierarchy come immediately after/above the general worker (lowest grade supervisor; junior supervisor, senior supervisor) and no other higher level management.

For a comprehensive list of definitions see the [Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour](#).

Monitoring of changes

Fairtrade International may change Fairtrade standards as explained in Fairtrade International's [Standard Operating Procedures](#). Fairtrade Standard requirements can be added, deleted, or changed. If you are Fairtrade certified, you are required to check the Fairtrade International website regularly 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 check the compliance criteria and certification policies on the Certification Body's website regularly at <https://www.flocert.net/>.

Change history

Version number	Date of publication	Changes
15.10.2023 v2.0	15.10.2023	Full review of the standard New requirements on management and use of the Fairtrade Premium, prevention of sexual misconduct, carbon footprint, climate resilience, water management plan, reporting on environmental indicators and wage levels, integrated pest management plan, consulting with surrounding communities, sourcing plans, regional auctions, retro-certification, new bouquet composition rules and timely payments. Added or improved guidance
15.10.2023 v2.1	12.12.2023	Requirement 2.1.2 amended. Hired Labour Organizations to report on Fairtrade Premium through the FairInsight online platform.
15.10.2023 v2.2	02.04.2024	Applicability date for requirement 3.2.2 extended to April 2025.
15.10.2023 v2.3	26.02.2025	New requirements on partial distribution of Fairtrade Premium as cash, reporting to trade unions and worker representatives on wages, remuneration and premium contribution, negotiating on wage increase with trade unions and clarification of the floor wage requirement. FairInsight reporting link included to requirement 3.2.4. Addition to the definition section and changes in the numbering of requirements.
15.10.2023 v2.4	02.04.2025	Implementation period for requirement 3.2.4 postponed.
15.10.2023 v2.5	30.09.2025	Definition of regional auctions amended Requirement 5.5.1 amended
15.10.2023 v2.6	17.11.2025	Exclusion of cash allowances from requirement 3.2.1 extended until 28 February 2027. Applicability date for requirement 3.2.3 extended to 01 January 2027 and not applicable to Ethiopia.
15.10.2023 v2.7	12.06.2026	New requirement 4.1.5 on phyto-sanitary post harvest treatment
15.10.2023 v2.8	07.09.2026	Clarification on the treatment of cash allowances in the Floor Wage requirement (3.2.1)



15.10.2023 v2.9	30.09.2026	Requirement 3.2.3 made non-applicable pending further review and approval of a revised approach. Modified section 4.2, to include new requirement 4.2.1 on the use of hazardous materials specific to Flowers & Plants applicable to companies and traders Addition of Annex 2 with Hazardous Materials List specific for Flowers & Plants and the risk monitoring template for orange list materials in Annex 3
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1. General Requirements

Intent: To provide the necessary framework for effective implementation of the Standard.

1.1 Certification

1.1.1 Self-assessment of management in implementing Fairtrade

Applies to: Companies	
Core	The management regularly self-assesses its effectiveness in implementing Fairtrade and seeks external support in case the implementation of Fairtrade is not effective.
Year 0	The method, findings and recommendations of the self-assessment need to be documented and made available to the Certification Body.

Guidance: To determine the company's strengths and weaknesses in implementing Fairtrade, the management evaluates how successful the company has been in creating and ensuring the necessary formal and structural environment for efficient and effective work of the Fairtrade Premium Committee (FPC), the elected workers representatives and other forms of worker's representatives. Particular attention should be given to the participation of women in these groups. The management delegates responsible for carrying out tasks specified in Fairtrade Standards (e.g. Fairtrade Officer, Health and Safety Officer). Evaluation criteria include performance of management in facilitating the FPC and other committees representing workers with the necessary resources, advice and guidance, and in taking the necessary responsibilities (e.g. knowledge transfer, support and advice to elected workers representatives, second signature for Premium spending). Importantly, the first task of the management in supporting the FPC is expected to take place in the pre-certification phase as stated in the [Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour](#) (HL) requirement 2.2.3.

The first self-assessment by the management should be carried out, with or without external support, before or soon after certification. This will be an assessment on how to integrate Fairtrade with the company's Corporate Social Responsibility programme. The first assessment should at least identify and evaluate:

- The levels of awareness among management and workers on the Fairtrade Standards and their implementation
- The company's capacities to integrate Fairtrade especially involves the Fairtrade Officer (HL 1.2.1)
- The allocation of resources (e.g. human, company finances) for implementing Fairtrade (HL 1.2.3)

The assessment should come out with clear needs and plans to bridge the gaps.

Over time, the management should be able to conduct a more comprehensive self-assessment that covers all responsibilities of the management as defined in the Fairtrade Standards, and that identifies the company's strengths and weaknesses in carrying out its defined tasks.

The management should seek appropriate external support in case the results of the self-assessment demonstrate that the company is not yet able to effectively implement Fairtrade.



The focus of external support depends on the outcome of the self-assessment, but typically covers capacity building and empowerment of workers and their representatives. It also includes advising and exchanging information on best practice of the relevant management staff on how to implement Fairtrade.



1.2 Other Product Requirements

1.2.1 **NEW JAN 2024** Flower bouquet/Finished plant composition

Applies to: Companies, Fairtrade Payer, and Traders

Core	You ensure that all the flowers, plants and finished plants to be sold as Fairtrade are Fairtrade certified.
Year 0	If not all flowers/finished plants are Fairtrade certified in a bouquet/arrangement the Fairtrade Sourced Ingredient (FSI) rules are followed. The FSI rules are not applicable to plants.

Guidance: The Fairtrade Single Ingredient Certification Mark is used to name the type of flowers/finished plants which are Fairtrade in a bouquet/arrangement, and they have to be 100% Fairtrade (e.g. Fairtrade Roses, carnations) and allows the creation of bouquets/arrangements with other non-Fairtrade flowers.



2. Social Development

Intent: To lay the foundations for producer empowerment and development to take place.

2.1 Management of the Fairtrade Premium

2.1.1 Self-assessment of Fairtrade Premium Committee

Applies to: Companies	
Core	The FPC regularly self-assesses its effectiveness in operating a transparent, participatory and democratic administration of premium money and implementation of premium projects. The FPC seeks external support in case the implementation of Fairtrade is not effective. The method, findings and recommendations of the self-assessment are documented and made available to the Certification Body.
Year 1	
Guidance: To determine the effectiveness of the FPC, the FPC has to evaluate how successful it has been: • In creating and ensuring the application of the rules and procedures concerning FPCs as defined in the Fairtrade Standard requirements on economic development and the FPC guidance document, and; • In defining and executing the roles and responsibilities for transparent, participatory, democratic and effective work of the FPC. The self- assessment of the FPC is carried out by management and workers' representatives of the FPC in consultation with workers. This assessment may need to be complemented by an external financial assessment when high Fairtrade Premium volumes are generated or expended. The frequency of self-assessment is company specific but should be done at least every 3 years. . Training is available from the Producer Networks (PNs) to support producers in specialised areas. External training on Fairtrade to be carefully reviewed to ensure it meets the needs of the FPC. As the need for external support could be very high in the first year of certification, the FPC carries out a self-assessment immediately after certification and takes the necessary actions to ensure external support when needed. The first self-assessment should at least identify and evaluate: • The levels of awareness among FPC members of Fairtrade Standards and the FPC guidance document; • The decision-making capacities (participatory, democratic, transparent, effective); • Capacities to manage and plan Premium projects; • Accounting capacities; • Capacities to manage meetings (e.g. record keeping, time planning, minutes taking, and communicating outcomes to workers). The assessment should come out with clear needs and plans to bridge the gaps, including a gender analysis. Over time, the FPC should be able to conduct a more comprehensive self-assessment that covers all responsibilities of the FPC as defined in the Fairtrade Standards and FPC guidance document and that identifies the FPC's strengths and weaknesses in carrying out its defined tasks. Importantly, the regular self-assessment of the FPC builds upon the basic training for FPCs which the management is expected to have organized during the pre-certification phase as stated in Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour requirement 2.2.3. The FPC should seek external support in case the results of the self-assessment demonstrate that the FPC is not yet able to effectively carry out all its tasks as described in the Fairtrade Standards and FPC guidance document. The focus of external support depends on the outcome of the self-assessment, but typically covers: • Coaching and advising on best practice regarding responsibilities and procedures. • Capacity building and empowerment of workers and their representatives. • Sustainable and effective use of the Premium for the community • Risk management regarding the Premium use. The Fairtrade Premium Committee may consider whether part of the Premium fund should be used to pay for external support, if it is not otherwise available. Guidance should be sought from the relevant PNs about sources of such support.	



2.1.2 NEW JAN 2024 Premium reporting

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You report at least once a year on the use of Fairtrade Premium using the following indicators:
Year 0	- Name and description of project (purpose and objectives; project partners) - Target group(s) (e.g. men-women or all members of the FPC, migrant workers, family members, community) - Estimated number of beneficiaries within each target group - Project budget (total/annual) - Project start and end date - Date of approval of project and who approved it As of January 2025: You report only via FairInsight online platform: https://fairinsight.agunity.com
Guidance: Monitoring premium reporting makes the use of premium more efficient and improves information on impact. In addition, this information provides key data to the market.	

2.1.3 NEW JAN 2024 Defined roles for management and union representatives

Applies to: Companies	
Core	The roles of management and any union representatives are clearly defined within the Fairtrade Premium Committee.
Year 0	The roles are written and communicated to all members.
Guidance: Each representative should have a particular skill that they bring to the FPC. The workers should represent at least 75% of the membership. Union representatives can attend if permitted in the FPC constitution. This requirement complements requirement 2.1.1 in the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour .	

2.1.4 NEW JAN 2024 Financial audit on Fairtrade Premium

Applies to: Companies	
Core	If the Fairtrade Premium spend per annum is above 50,000 USD, the FPC contracts an audit company to audit the Fairtrade Premium accounts.
Year 0	At least 3 external audit companies are proposed by the management of the company, and one is formally appointed by the FPC and General Assembly. The audit is paid from the Premium funds and can be paid by the company upon agreement
Guidance: The intention of this requirement is to increase oversight on the use of the Fairtrade Premium. The PN may prepare a list of recommended auditors.	

2.1.5 **NEW JAN 2024** Provisions in case of decertification or dissolution of FPC

Applies to: Companies	
Core	If the company is decertified or ceases to operate, the FPC shall engage the PN to ensure fair and equitable sharing of the premium and any assets amongst the workers (where permitted by local legislation) within a 6-month timeframe.
Year 1	
Guidance: The PN will have a defined process to follow in the case this arises. This requirement complements requirement 2.1.8 in Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour .	

2.1.6 **NEW SEPT 2024** Use of Fairtrade Premium

Applies to: Companies	
Core	If investing in community projects over 5,000 USD the FPC invests jointly and collaboratively with other certified producers or relevant entities within the same region. Before investing in food subsidies, the FPC plans and implements at least one project with long term benefits
Year 1	
Guidance: Evidence of collaboration can be demonstrated through minutes of the FPC meeting. Other relevant entities include county governments, education institutions, medical institutions, and other development partners. Any premium to be spent on food subsidy may be matched by an equal contribution from the company. A project is treated as long-term when its duration is more than one year.	



3. Labour Conditions

Intent: To ensure decent working conditions.

3.1 Freedom from Discrimination

3.1.1 Termination of contract during pregnancy

Applies to: Companies	
Core	Your company does not terminate the employment of a woman during her pregnancy or maternity leave, except on the grounds unrelated to the pregnancy or birth of the child and its consequence of nursing.
Year 0	
Guidance: This requirement complements requirement 3.5.16 in the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour. The burden of proof that the reasons for termination of employment are unrelated to pregnancy, birth or nursing rests with the employer. To avert discrimination, the employer guarantees that pregnant women keep the same position after they return from maternity leave. To replace maternity leave or parts of it, by financial offers is not permitted.	

3.1.2 **NEW JAN 2024** Training against sexual misconduct

Applies to: Companies	
Core	Your company establishes and implements a policy and procedures, including allegation reporting that clearly prohibit sexual misconduct and remediate all such unacceptable conduct. Your company trains workers and management on this policy and procedures and its contents. Records are kept of these training activities indicating information on topics, time, duration, participants names, gender, categories of worker and management of attendees and trainers.
Year 0	
Guidance: This requirement complements requirement 3.1.6 in the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour. “Sexual misconduct” is a broad term that covers unwanted sexual activity, which includes sexual harassment and sexual assault. As a best practice define the various categories of unwanted sexual activity that falls under your policy. Your procedures confirm confidentiality and details how to report an allegation. It also has a process for following up and resolving it, including a system to safely store and document the cases. All company staff, management, and board, including all workers, are trained on the policy and procedures. Trainings should aim to reduce stigma and fear of retaliation of those reporting, increase understanding that the impacted individual proven to be at harm should be protected or safeguarded.	



3.1.3 NEW SEP 2024 Reporting on sexual misconduct

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You have responsible focal points, and your company has a fully operating case documentation and management system for the reporting and processing allegations on sexual misconduct (refer to requirement 3.1.2).
Year 1	Confidentiality and the right to privacy is respected. A focal point is an executive level person that has been trained on right based protection and safeguarding, and whose role it is to oversee the addressing concerns, allegations, or complaints.
Guidance: Confidentiality in this context means only those persons involved in processing and deciding on allegations will be informed. Case management is a process used by an organisation to address protection and safeguarding concerns, allegation, or complaints.	

3.2 Conditions of Employment

3.2.1 Floor wages

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You pay all workers in your company a basic wage that does not fall below the floor wage.
Year 0	The floor wage is calculated using the following formula: $\frac{[\text{PPP rate private consumption for the given year} \times \text{the latest global poverty line} \times 30.4 \text{ (days/month)} \times \text{typical number of family members}]}{\text{workers per family}}$ The following rules apply when calculating the floor wage: Basic wage - The floor wage applies to the basic wage paid to workers. In-kind benefits - In-kind benefits are not included in the floor wage calculation. Cash allowances - Cash allowances can be included in the floor wage calculation <u>only if</u> they: - are required by applicable statutory law; - are paid regularly and consistently as an entitlement to all workers eligible to receive them; - are provided irrespective of individual circumstances and continue during periods of annual leave, sick leave, and other legally protected leave; - can be spent at worker's full discretion; and - are not linked to attendance, performance, or any other conditions. If a cash allowance does not meet all of the above conditions, it is not included in the floor wage calculation. You are not exempted from compliance, if your company is represented by an employers' association that has collectively bargained a multi-company or sector agreement with basic wage rates below the floor wage.



	You ensure that no benefits are worsened/reduced after the introduction of this requirement except when formally agreed with a trade union that has the right to bargain collectively on behalf of workers in your company.
Guidance: The floor wage reflects the global poverty line set by the World Bank considering Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The PPP rate for private consumption is updated by the World Bank on a regular basis and can be found here: (http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.PRVT.PP). If a PPP factor update shows a lower value than the previous year, Fairtrade freezes the floor wage value based on the higher PPP until the PPP grows again. Please refer to the explanatory document on how to calculate floor wages for more information. Basic wage is the minimum fixed amount of money which a worker is entitled to be paid by his/her employer. It excludes the additional benefits like bonuses, allowances, or any such compensation. The changes to this requirement will apply from 28 February 2027.	

3.2.2 **NEW FEB 2026** Negotiating wage increase with trade unions

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You do not refuse to negotiate wage increases for workers earning a basic wage that is higher than the floor wage and lower than the applicable living wage, with a trade union that has met legal requirements to bargain collectively on behalf of workers in your company.
Year 0	Your company makes best efforts to enter into a collective bargaining agreement.
Guidance: This ensures that during collective bargaining, proposals are exchanged to improve wages for all workers earning less than a Living Wage. Employers can demonstrate that by making best efforts they have done everything possible to enter into a collective agreement.	

3.2.3 **NEW JAN 2027** Partial distribution of Fairtrade Premium as cash

Applies to: Companies	
Core	As long as there is a gap between the living wage and the remuneration received by workers, 30 percent of the Fairtrade Premium is equitably disbursed only among workers that earn less than the living wage as a Fairtrade Bonus until the living wage gap is closed.
Year 1	Payments are only made in cash. No other form of disbursement like vouchers and in-kind benefits is accepted. Your company demonstrates the transparency and accuracy of the payments made by the Fairtrade Premium Committee according to the rules described in this requirement. Your company ensures that no benefits are worsened/reduced after the introduction of this requirement except when formally agreed with elected worker representatives who have the right to negotiate.
Guidance: This requirement and the option to disburse 20 percent of Premium funds in cash (requirement 2.1.20 of the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour) signify that workers could disburse up to 50 percent of the Premium in cash if they so choose. This requirement will be non-applicable pending further review and approval of a revised approach.	

3.2.4 **NEW FEB 2026** Mandatory Wage Reporting

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You report wage data to Fairtrade International every year via the FairInsight platform. (https://fairinsight.agunity.com)
Year 0	

3.2.5 **NEW FEB 2026** Reporting to Trade Unions or worker representatives

Applies to: Companies	
Core	Your company reports to trade union representatives, or in their absence other elected worker representatives on wages and other remuneration it has paid, and on cash payments from the Fairtrade Premium made by the Fairtrade Premium Committee. This is done at least twice a year during quarterly meetings between senior management and trade unions or elected worker representatives (see requirement 3.4.8 in the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour).
Year 1	

3.2.6 Annual paid leave

Applies to: Companies	
Core	Your company grants workers at least 3 weeks of paid leave per year at minimum based on ILO convention C132 , not including sick and casual leave.
Year 0	
Guidance: Week means 'calendar week'. After two consecutive months of service, every employee (regardless of nature of contract) is entitled to annual leave of not less than 3 weeks per annum pro-rata to the duration of the contract.	

3.2.7 Regular and documented payments to workers

Applies to: Companies	
Core	Your company makes payments to workers at regularly scheduled intervals in a convenient way for workers, and documents the payments with a clear and understandable payslip containing all necessary information.
Year 0	
Guidance: If not otherwise desired by the workers, the company should pay directly into the bank account of workers. Otherwise payments are made in cash.	

3.2.8 Social security

Applies to: Companies	
Core	Your company provides legal social security for all workers, covering at least invalidity and injury at work, occupational illness, maternity and old-age benefit.
Year 0	



3.2.9 Workers housing

Applies to: Companies	
Core	Your company ensures that workers receive housing or have access to transportation free of charge where housing and infrastructure are not available in sufficient quantity and quality.
Year 3	
Guidance: This requirement complements requirement 3.5.27 in the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour. If workers live outside walking distance from the plantation (more than 5 kilometres each way) and there is not sufficient adequate housing available, transport to and from the workplace should be provided by the company free of charge. As an alternative, a transport allowance may be paid. The transport allowance must cover the real transportation cost in public transport. If transport is provided, vehicles used must be roadworthy and suitable for passengers, the drivers must be qualified and experienced, and vehicles must not be overloaded.	

3.3 Occupational Health and Safety

Intent: To prevent work-related accidents by minimizing hazards in the work place.

3.3.1 Monitoring health of workers working with hazardous material

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You provide medical examinations every 3 months to workers engaged in handling any potentially hazardous material at the employer's expense) and the results are communicated to the worker in an understandable form. The company does not allow the person to work with hazardous material if a doctor concludes on the basis of the medical examinations, that the health of the worker would be impaired if the worker continued working with the hazardous materials.
Year 0	
Guidance: This standard complements requirements 3.6.20 and 3.6.21 in the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour . A documented medical examination program should be in place. Cholinesterase tests are useful only as long as carbamates or organophosphates are being used on the farm or if there is any possibility that workers are being exposed to them.	

3.3.2 Monitoring health of a representative group of workers

Applies to: Companies	
Core	Your company ensures that every year a representative group of workers in the cultivation, harvesting and finishing sections is medically examined by a doctor.
Year 0	
Guidance: This standard complements requirement HL 3.6.27 and 3.6.28 in the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour . An appropriate testing regime is in place to produce an overview of the risks on the job (e.g. a random sample of 10% of all workers is medically examined every year). The analysis of the examinations is documented. If the results of the medical examinations indicate an increase of health risks due to certain work conditions the doctor needs to inform the H&S Officer and management team about the situation. Subsequently, the H&S policy should be reviewed and all necessary actions taken to improve the situation. All steps that are taken have to be properly documented.	



3.3.3 Medical conditions requiring actions to safeguard the health of employee

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You report and act upon medical conditions that require actions to safeguard the health of a worker, with the permission of the worker.
Year 0	
Guidance: The general rule is that individual medical records are held confidentially and when medical data is reported to the employer that this is done in an anonymous way. The employer needs to be informed of a medical condition of an employee if the condition can either be aggravated by the job to be performed or if H&S risks in the workplace (e.g. the likelihood of an accident) would increase if the job were to be carried out by the employee with the medical condition. A medical report that is specific to the employee should be given to the employer in case redeployment, treatment, compensation or another action in respect of an individual employee is needed. If an employee refuses permission for the information to be passed to the employer, it needs to be made clear to the employee and the inspector that no employer action is expected. If a more general action is required (e.g. change to working practices), the employer needs to receive anonymous medical information.	

3.3.4 Treatment and compensation

Applies to: Companies	
Core	If the worker is suffering from a work-related illness or injury, you ensure that the worker receives the appropriate treatment and compensation.
Year 0	
Guidance: Where workers are found to be suffering health problems resulting from their work, they should be: • redeployed to more suitable work where possible or/and; • compensated according to the law or CBA; or/and; • examined and treated appropriately by a medical practitioner at the employer's expense for as long as the condition persists	

3.3.5 Training on occupational health and safety

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You consult, inform, and train workers and their representatives on health and safety matters. Information and training courses are held periodically (at least every 12 months).
Year 0	
Guidance: This requirement complements requirements 3.6.5 – 3.6.7 in the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour. Special attention should be given to female workers to inform them of the reproductive health risks of hazardous materials and the possible effects during pregnancy.	



3.3.6 Evacuation in case of danger

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You respect the right of workers to remove themselves from danger resulting from their work activity when they have reasonable justification to believe there is an imminent and serious risk to their safety and health and to inform their supervisors immediately. Workers shall not be placed at any disadvantage as a result of these actions (ILO convention 184).
Year 0	

3.3.7 Protection of children of workers against hazardous material

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You undertake proper measures to ensure that children of workers are not exposed to hazardous materials.
Year 0	
Guidance: This standard complements requirements 2.2.8 – 2.2.10 in the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour. Children should not be allowed in places where there is a risk of exposure to hazardous materials. To ensure workers do not bring children at the workplace, the employer organizes crèche facilities.	

3.3.8 Providing workers with appropriate tools

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You provide proper tools and suitable work clothes for all workers appropriate to their tasks, and replace them regularly free of charge. All workers handling chemicals wear clean and fitting uniform at their workplace. All workers handling pesticides or carrying out hazardous work receive personal protective equipment (PPE)/uniforms appropriate for the chemicals being handled which are undamaged. If any damage does occur, they are replaced immediately. The company sets a process on how to ensure the cleanliness of the uniforms and that the clothes are washed within the company's grounds during working hours.
Year 0	
Guidance: This standard complements requirement 3.6.24 in the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour . Old and inappropriate tools, including cutting tools, can damage the health of workers. The company ensures that work-related illnesses due to inappropriate tools, and lack of training in the proper handling of tools, are prevented. In order to safeguard the workers' health, the employer should provide two sets of uniforms to all workers. Special attention needs to be given to appropriateness of tools and clothing/working shoes for workers, especially people with disabilities and pregnant women.	



3.3.9 Protection from contamination with pesticides

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You protect workers from contamination with pesticides. Pesticide application in greenhouses is strictly forbidden as long as unprotected workers are inside.
Year 0	Spraying will not take place if unprotected workers in a neighbouring greenhouse or outside are or will be exposed to drifting pesticides.
Guidance: When spraying takes place it needs to be clearly and visibly indicated. Where possible physical barriers should be in place to ensure workers do not enter greenhouses by mistake when spraying is taking place. Warning signs are required at each entrance of the areas sprayed, indicating the time and date when entry is safe. Local language(s) and pictographs should be used. The certifying body establishes regulations for pesticide application in limited areas of large greenhouses.	

3.3.10 Access to sufficient healthy food

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You ensure that workers and their families receive or have access to sufficient healthy food in case shops and canteens are not available.
Year 0	If workers bring their own food, you provide a suitable area where workers can store and consume their food away from the working area. To avoid health risks, eating in working areas is prohibited.
Guidance: Special subsidies for the food supply of the workers are encouraged. Where food is served in a canteen, the diet should be nutritious and varied. When access to sufficient and healthy food is not locally available, workers who are living on the farm should be offered plots of land with irrigation for vegetable gardens free of charge.	



4. Environmental Development

Intent: To ensure that your company has agricultural and environmental practices that contribute to a more sustainable production system where risks to health and the environment are minimized.

4.1 Environmental Management

4.1.1 Use of post-harvest treatments and pesticides

Applies to: Companies	
Core	The use of post-harvest treatments and pesticides to extend vase life follow the safety instructions of the manufacturer and the following conditions: • In case the company prepares its own solution of post-harvest chemicals there needs to be knowledge of the hazards that it poses to health. Measures are in place to avoid exposure of workers to the solution used. • Silver Thiosulphate waste needs to be handled and disposed in a way that it does not pollute soil or water. • The pesticide is registered for post-harvest use for flowers. • Workers undertaking the application have been trained in safe use and handling of the pesticide and use effective personal protective equipment. • The application is done in a way to avoid exposure of workers nearby (e.g. in the surrounding post-harvest area). This may be done by use of separated area for post-harvest treatment or effective physical barriers. • Records of application are kept including information of at least date and time, name of person applying, quantity of active ingredient(s) used, pest or disease to be controlled and site.
Year 0	

4.1.2 Protection of the environment

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You protect the inhabitants of residential areas inside and surrounding the farm from harmful effects and the environment.
Year 0	
Guidance: To prevent pesticide drift a safety distance of not less than 100 metres from residential areas and houses to the greenhouses or pesticide application areas should be maintained. If the company is not able to secure such a buffer zone because it would result in the relocation of local residents, the company should develop suitable alternative measures, such as a physical safety barrier.	



4.1.3 Use of peat

Applies to: Traders	
Core	You ensure that at least 20% of the volume of the growing media used for Fairtrade finished plants are from alternative sources to peat.
Year 0	
Guidance: Examples of substitutes for peat include wood fibres, coco peat and perlite. As best practice, the company should reduce the amount of peat used in growing media for all finished plants.	

4.1.4 **NEW JAN 2024** Integrated Pest Management

Applies to: Companies	
Core	Your company develops an integrated pest management plan which is reviewed at least annually.
Year 0	
Guidance: The document describes per crop the pests (including insects, diseases, and weeds) of economic importance. For each pest the (economic) intervention threshold and details of bio-controls where available. The plan should include possible preventive measures and those employed, as well as the use of non-chemical methods, pest monitoring and records of the monitoring made. Interventions, should be listed and those used, based on threshold, should be recorded, with justification (e.g. reason for plant protection product choice). Measures to avoid the build-up of plant protection product resistance (e.g. rotation regarding mode of action) should be explained. Selection and justification of plant protection products used at appropriate dose rates and timings.	

4.1.5 **NEW JUL 2026** Post-harvest phytosanitary treatment

Applies to: Companies	
Core	The use of post-harvest phytosanitary treatments with materials included in Fairtrade Prohibited Materials list is permitted for the purpose of complying with Australian import requirements for cut flowers and foliage. In this case you ensure the following: • treated flowers are allowed for sales only to Australia market. • treated flowers must not be sold, labelled, or claimed as Fairtrade if sold to other markets; and • treated flowers are physically segregated from non-treated flowers and clearly labelled to avoid cross-contamination Records of treatment include evidence that the following conditions are met: 1. treatment of flowers with a material that is prohibited for use on Fairtrade flowers is required by the competent authority of Australia. 2. treatment is carried out only on harvested flowers. 3. where devitalisation is carried out, treatment takes place only in a designated enclosed area and not in open field conditions. Remaining treatment liquid is collected and disposed of appropriately in specific soak-away pits used for washings of pesticide equipment, and according to product label instructions, and procedures for pesticide washings. 4. where fumigation is applied, it is carried out only by licensed or otherwise legally authorised professional operators, using appropriate equipment and procedures to prevent gas leakage and exposure of workers, handlers, and uninvolved persons.



	5. access to treatment areas is restricted, clearly marked, and controlled, with warning signs displayed where relevant. 6. treatment is carried out in a way to minimise risks to workers, handlers and the environment and is in line with the country's legal requirements on use of the chemical product.
Guidance: Glyphosate and salts or other materials listed in the Fairtrade Red HML is not applicable to Flower farms only in case when all conditions outlined in this requirement are fulfilled.	

4.2 Choice of pesticides used

4.2.1 Hazardous Materials List

Applies to: Companies and traders	
Core	You follow the procedures for the use of hazardous materials as stipulated in the requirements 5.2.11 - 5.2.15 of the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour and requirements 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 of the Fairtrade Trader Standard, as applicable to you. For Flowers & Plants, you use hazardous materials only in accordance with Annex 2 of this Standard, and all associated specific conditions and restrictions therein.
Year 0	
Guidance: Flowers & Plants Hazardous Material List (HML) is built on the generic HML and includes additional materials commonly used in Flowers & Plants production. The Red List in the Flowers & Plants HML excludes four materials that have been identified as critical for use in flowers production. The use of the following four materials is permitted only under restricted conditions including a defined phase-out date: Abamectin, Lambda-Cyhalothrin, Magnesium Phosphide and Pyridalil. Flowers & Plants certified organizations have to also carry out risk monitoring for materials in the Orange List. A template for this is provided in Annex 3 in this standard. Use of an alternative format is equivalent for compliance, provided that it covers the same aspects for risk monitoring. For producers and traders certified for other products, procedures and records of pesticides application should be maintained separately due to difference in conditions outlined for Flowers & Plants HML. <i>The Flowers & Plants Hazardous Materials List in Annex 2 of this Standard is applicable as of 1 January 2027. Until 31 December 2026, the Hazardous Materials List applies.</i>	

4.3 Soil and Water

4.3.1 NEW JAN 2024 Consulting surrounding communities

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You consult with surrounding communities regarding real and perceived risks of water pollution because of the presence of the companies (producers) in the area, and then work to mitigate the risks.
Year 0	
Guidance This consultation could include how to manage water resources in cases of droughts or heavy rains, and how risks can be mitigated. This can be demonstrated via minutes meetings with others in the community.	



4.3.2 NEW SEPT 2024 Water Management Plan

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You develop a Water Management Plan to ensure responsible use. This includes details on: - the sustainable sourcing of water and its efficient use, whilst minimising impact on the environment including any management of wastewater. - the assessment of water use efficiency, which is recorded and updated annually, identifying ways to improve efficiency e.g. agronomic or technical practices. - the consideration of increasing the proportion of water that can be re-used or collected from periods of excess rain. This can be done through harvesting and storing water from the greenhouse rooftops. The water management plan includes: • the calculation of the water requirements for each crop and this is monitored e.g. by use of tensiometers, evapotranspiration, temperature and other meteorological data. • that water meters are installed that can be reconciled with the licensed water use/abstraction limits issued. • an inventory of sources of wastewater is in place and includes processing, production, workers living quarters and storm drainage. All these should be handled in a manner that does not have a negative impact on the environment, water quality locally, soil health and structure, or food safety. • how any waste of water is minimised e.g. use of a closed-loop irrigation system • how indirect water use (other than production and post-harvest) is minimised You have on site storage of rainwater where plentiful supply is not available. The extraction of water does not harm the environment or communities in the region. Appropriate staff are trained in the management plan.
Year 0	

Guidance: Appropriate staff includes those involved in decision making.

4.4 Climate and carbon

4.4.1 NEW SEPT 2025 Carbon Footprint

Applies to: Companies, Fairtrade payers, Conveyors & Traders	
Core	You estimate your carbon footprint (CO2e) per stem/finished plant/plant (e.g. cutting) sold and identify opportunities for carbon reduction on an annual basis.
Year 0	Fairtrade Payers, Conveyors and Traders estimate their carbon footprint (CO2e), including the inbound transport phase per stem/finished plant/plant (e.g. cutting) and identify opportunities for carbon reduction on an annual basis.
Guidance: All footprints should follow an industry-wide methodology. It should include all aspects within your company (scope 1 and 2) and outside your company which impact your products (scope 3). At the simplest level only one number is required per company, although it is possible to calculate at a more detailed footprint for different product types if you wish to. For industry-wide methodologies see https://www.fairtrade.net/content/dam/fairtrade/fairtrade-international/standards/flowers-and-plants-/Scope-1-2-3_Carbon-Emissions.pdf .	

4.4.2 **NEW SEPT 2024** Climate Resilience

Applies to: Companies	
Core	You identify and record the environmental risks to your business and identify steps towards addressing them.
Year 0	You pay particular attention to climate resilience, within your business, communities, and the landscape where you operate. You develop and implement a climate change adaptation plan and update this plan every year. You monitor progress and impact and document it annually.
Guidance: In order to address environmental risks beyond the farm level such as reforestation needs or water catchment protection measures, joint planning and solutions with all relevant stakeholders including sector-specific initiatives are recommended.	



5. Trade

Intent: To provide maximum benefits to producers, while remaining credible to consumers.

5.1 Sourcing

5.1.1 NEW JAN 2024 Sourcing plans

Applies to: Fairtrade payers (except regional auctions)

Core	You buy most of your volume from producers which you identify as your ' core producers ' on a consistent basis.
Year 0	You purchase at least 60% of the annual Fairtrade volume from this group of core producers. The sourcing plan covers a 12-month period (when there is year-round supply). The sourcing plan describes a maximum additional volume on top of the total that can be retro-certified (See 5.6.1).

Guidance: Core producers are identified as those which the Fairtrade payer buys from on regular weekly basis. The objective of sourcing plans is to promote long term relationships between producer and trader and give the best possible indication of realistic and expected volumes. The specific volume can be estimated in a documented sourcing plan but there is no requirement that this is always achieved as the commitment is to purchase 60% of the traders requirement from the group of several core producers.

In the case of Force Majeure where the trader is unable to purchase in a particular week the trader identifies the reason to the producer in writing and the evidence of this is held on file for the Certification Body audit.

The Fairtrade Payers and Conveyors develop a sourcing plan which is shared with (and signed by) the producers with a 12-month breakdown of supply.

The sourcing plans should justify any periods where supply is not possible.

At peak events additional volumes may be purchased from other producers (growers) for a shorter period to meet demand and appropriate sourcing plans exchanged for these peak events specifically.

Sourcing plans should be renewed before they expire so that there is no gap where sourcing plans are not in force.

5.2 Contracts

5.2.1 NEW JAN 2024 Contracts between the company and the Fairtrade payer

Applies to: Fairtrade payers and conveyors

Core	For Flowers and Plants, sourcing plans can be considered as contracts between company and buyer. They need to as a minimum clearly indicate the quality, price, estimated volumes, payment terms that are transparent, terms of delivery using international commercial terms and agreement on applicable jurisdiction.
Year 0	

Guidance: The Fairtrade Trader Standard requirements on contracts do not apply.



5.2.2 Confirmation of final purchase order

Applies to: Companies and Fairtrade payers	
Core	You confirm the final purchase order in writing. (For auctions, you confirm the final sale in writing to the producer)
Year 0	
Guidance: The confirmation can be done through e.g. email or fax. The auction should report the volume and sales value back to the producer on a daily basis as normal practice.	

5.3 Pre-finance

The Fairtrade Trader Standard requirements on access to finance (section 4.4) **do not apply**.

5.4 Pricing and Payment Terms

5.4.1 Agreement on market price

Applies to: Fairtrade payers (except regional auctions)	
Core	You negotiate with the company the paid price.
Year 0	
Guidance it should be noted that the auctions do not have the mechanism for negotiation as the price is determined by the clock price on the day.	

5.4.2 Fairtrade Minimum Price and premium for secondary products

Applies to: Fairtrade companies and payers	
Core	There are no Fairtrade Minimum Prices defined for secondary products and their derivatives. Sellers of the product and its next buyers negotiate prices for secondary products and their derivatives. A default Fairtrade Premium of 15% of the negotiated price is paid in addition.
Year 0	

5.4.3 Payment

Applies to: Fairtrade payers	
Core	Payment is made in net cash against a full set of documents on first presentation. The documents to be presented will be those stipulated in the contract and customary in the flowers and plants trade.
Year 0	



5.4.4 NEW JAN 2024 Timely payments

Applies to: Fairtrade payers and conveyors	
Core	For direct contracts involving Fairtrade payers and companies, you pay according to the International customary conditions after the receipt of the documents transferring ownership.
Year 0	Upon producer agreement, payments of one calendar month can be paid in one sum but no later than 30 days For contracts involving Fairtrade payers, companies and conveyors, you pay companies no later than 30 days after receipt of the payment from the Fairtrade payer. The Fairtrade Premium monies can be paid less frequently in case of low sales and if requested by the FPC (for example to avoid high bank charges).

5.5 Auction sales

5.5.1 NEW JAN 2024 Auction contracts with companies and agreements

Applies to: Companies and regional auctions	
Core	In the case you sell Fairtrade flowers through a regional auction directly to the auction buyers and without an importer in between, the auction becomes the Fairtrade payer. The premium shall be paid at 6% on top of the gross sales (clock) value.
Year 0	At least 70% of the fairtrade volume is sold to the target customers (See the target customers in definition of regional auctions in the definition section of the Standard) . Sales to auction buyers with an international customer base in multiple countries and those who resell Fairtrade flowers to parties other than small traders or end consumers, are excluded from this requirement. On a yearly basis, you provide a list showing that you have sold at least 70% of the Fairtrade volumes to the Fairtrade target customers. All flowers are sold in packaging with the Fairtrade Certification Mark and producer FLO ID packed at the producer level to permit clear traceability.
Guidance: See the definition section of the standard for the description of a regional auction. The auction has a license contract with the home National Fairtrade Organisation (NFO). The auction: • gets the Fairtrade flower sleeves artwork approved by the involved NFO. Producers should forward proposed artwork to the auction they will be working with to gain this approval before shipment. • agrees on a sourcing plan for each producer. • distributes point of sale material of the involved NFO (when available) to the florists that buy Fairtrade flowers regularly. • administers in 'Connect' system for recording Fairtrade Sales A small trader is a company that employs fewer than 50 staff with annual turnover ≤ €10 million (from Fairtrade and non-Fairtrade sales).	



5.6 Retro-certification

5.6.1 NEW JAN 2024 Retro-certification rules

Applies to: Fairtrade payer	
Core	Only flowers for mixed bouquets can be retro-certified. The straight line (single ingredient) products cannot be retro-certified.
Year 0	Flowers purchased as non-Fairtrade may be converted into Fairtrade under the following conditions: • They come from a Fairtrade certified producer • Only the Fairtrade payer can convert Fairtrade eligible flowers (all other traders cannot retro-certify non-Fairtrade flowers). • Flowers cannot be converted from Fairtrade to non-Fairtrade • If a product is retro-certified the correct purchase price should be paid (if the Fairtrade price is different to the non-Fairtrade price) with the additional FP. • Only non-Fairtrade labelled product can be retro-certified.
Guidance: Fairtrade labels are approved by the NFOs.	

5.6.2 NEW JAN 2024 Retro-certification limits

Applies to: Fairtrade payer	
Core	Prior to commencing initial retro-certification, you inform the Certification Body of the intent to do so and demonstrate that the producer is willing to have their flowers retro-certified.
Year 0	In the case of flowers an additional 25% value on top of the Fairtrade purchased value can be retro-certified based on the quarterly value (specifically Jan- Mar, Apr- June, July-Sept, Oct-Dec). Flowers for bouquets can be retrospectively declared as Fairtrade up to 7 days after delivery. Clear records are required on a monthly basis summarising the following: - The total value of Fairtrade stems or plants - A breakdown of the retro-certified stems and the producers from which these came - A breakdown of the value of premium of retro-certified stems and the FPC that is paid
Guidance: A copy of the sourcing plan signed by both the Fairtrade payer and the producer can be used as evidence to present to the Certification Body to demonstrate producer acceptance of retro-certification with the added statement 'we agree to up to 25% retro-certification'. An example format for this is shown in Annex 1.	



5.6.3 **NEW JAN 2024** Retro-certification reporting

Applies to: Fairtrade payer	
Core	The Fairtrade payer notifies the certified producer weekly in the case of flowers of any retro-certification so that an invoice can be raised for additional price/premium.
Year 0	The Fairtrade payer keeps a monthly overview of retro-certification sales for auditing by the Certification Body.
Guidance: Reporting back to the producer can be done on Fairtrade for example (with the words "Retro-Certification or RC" noted in the comments section).	



Annex 1: Example reporting format for retro-certification

Overview of retro-certified (RC) volumes for certified FT payers										
Quarter (drop down list)	date*	FLO-ID FT Payer, YOUR FLO-ID	FLO-ID Fairtrade farm/ producer	FLO-ID trader (if required)	product/ variety	FOB Price Euros	volume stems	Farm informed Y/N	Fairtrade premium	10% Premium sent Y/N
Qtr 1- Jan-Mar	YY-MM-DD					€ 0.10	100		€ 1.00	
	YY-MM-DD								€ -	
	YY-MM-DD								€ -	
	YY-MM-DD								€ -	
	YY-MM-DD								€ -	
Qtr 2- Apr-Jun	YY-MM-DD								€ -	
	YY-MM-DD								€ -	
	YY-MM-DD								€ -	
	YY-MM-DD								€ -	
	YY-MM-DD								€ -	
	YY-MM-DD								€ -	
	YY-MM-DD								€ -	
Keep on file for FLO Cert to review at the audit						total RC volume	100	total RC Fairtrade premium	€ 1.00	



Annex 2: Hazardous Materials List for Flowers & Plants

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

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

- **Red List:** The Red List is a 'prohibited' list and includes materials that must not be used on Fairtrade products.
- **Orange List:** The Orange List is a 'restricted' List and includes materials that may be used under conditions specified in this document thus restricting their use. The use of materials in this list will be monitored by Fairtrade International. Operators should be aware that some of these materials are to be phased out by 1 January 2028, 1 January 2029 or by 1 January 2031 as indicated in the list. The other materials in the list may eventually be prohibited and are encouraged to abandon their use.
- **Yellow List:** The Yellow List is a 'flagged' list and includes materials which are flagged for being hazardous and should be used under extreme caution. Fairtrade International will be monitoring the classification of these materials by international bodies like PAN, WHO and FAO, and materials may be prohibited in the future. Operators are encouraged to abandon their use.

Classification of materials in the Flowers & Plants HML

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

Highly Hazardous Pesticides (FAO/WHO)

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

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

Hazard criteria for identification of Highly Hazardous Pesticides

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



Part 1: Fairtrade International Red List of Prohibited Materials for Flowers & Plants

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

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

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

Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conventions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ¹	Obsolete
1	2,3,4,5-Bistetrahydro-2-furaldehyde	126-15-8						x
2	2,4,5-T	93-76-5	x					x
3	2,4,5-TCP	35471-43-3						x
4	Acetochlor	34256-82-1			x			
5	Acrolein	107-02-8		x				
6	Alachlor	15972-60-8	x		x			
7	Aldicarb	116-06-3	x	x			x	
8	Aldrin	309-00-2	x			x	x	x
9	Allyl alcohol	107-18-6		x				
10	alpha-BHC; alpha-HCH	319-84-6	x					
11	Alpha-chlorohydrin*	96-24-2		x				
12	Amitrole	61-82-5			x			
13	Anthracene oil	90640-80-5			x			
14	Arsenic and its compounds	7778-39-4			x			
15	Asbestos	1332-21-4		x				
16	Azafenidin	68049-83-2			x			
17	Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9		x			x	
18	Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	x	x			x	
19	Azocyclotin	41083-11-8		x		x		
20	Benomyl	17804-35-2	x		x			
21	Beta – cyfluthrin	68359-37-5		x (WHO 1b)				
22	beta-HCH; beta-BCH	319-85-7	x		x			
23	Binapacryl	485-31-4	x					x
24	Blasticidin-S	2079-00-7		x				
25	Brodifacoum*	56073-10-0		x				
26	Bromadiolone*	28772-56-7		x				
27	Bromethalin*	63333-35-7		x		x		
28	Bromoxynil	1689-84-5		x				
29	Bromoxynil heptanoate	56634-95-8				x		
30	Bromoxynil octanoate	1689-99-2				x		
31	Butocarboxim	34681-10-2		x			x	
32	Butoxycarboxim	34681-23-7		x				
33	Cadmium compounds	7440-43-9		x				x
34	Cadusafos	95465-99-9		x		x	x	

¹ Note: Hazard to ecosystem services is not a criteria for Red list, but the column is added to Red list to indicate that the materials are bee toxic also.



Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conven- tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ- mental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ¹	Obsolet e
35	Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1		x				
36	Calcium cyanide	592-01-8		x				
37	Captafol	2425 06 1	x	x	x			
38	Captan	133-06-2			x			
39	Carbofuran	1563-66-2	x	x			x	
40	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5, 53908-27-3, 8003-06-3			x			x
41	Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	x (h330)					
42	Chloranil	118-75-2						x
43	Chlordane	57-74-9	x		x			
44	Chlordecone	143-50-0	x			x	x	x
45	Chlordimeform	6164-98-3			x			x
46	Chlorethoxyphos	54593-83-8		x			x	
47	Chlorfenvinphos	470-90-6		x			x	
48	Chlorfluazuron	71422-67-8				x		
49	Chlormephos	24934-91-6		x				
50	Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	x					x
51	Chlorophacinone*	3691-35-8		x				
52	Chloropicrin	76-06-2		x				
53	Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6		x (h330)				
54	Chlorotoluron	15545-48-9			x			
55	Chlorpyrifos, Chlorpyrifos- methyl	2921-88-2, 5598-13-0					x	
56	Clothianidin	210880-92-5					x	
57	Copper arsenate	7778-41-8			x			
58	Coumaphos*	56-72-4		x				
59	Coumatetralyl*	5836-29-3		x				
60	CPMA (Chloromethoxypropyl- mercuric-acetate)	1319-86-4		x	x			
61	Creosote	8001-58-9			x			
62	Cyhexatin	13121-70-5				x		
63	DBCP	96-12-8			x			x
64	DDD (dichlorodiphenyl – dichloroethan)	72-54-8		x	x	x		
65	DDT	50-29-3	x		x	x		
66	Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8		x			x	
67	Dichlorvos; DDVP	62-73-7	x (WHO 1b and h330)					
68	Dicofol	115-32-2				x	x	
69	Dicrotophos	141-66-2		x			x	
70	Dieldrin	60-57-1	x			x	x	x
71	Difenacoum*	56073-07-5		x				
72	Difethialone*	104653-34-1		x				
73	Dimoxystrobin	149961-52-4			x	x		
74	Dinocap	39300-45-3			x			
75	Dinoseb and its salts and esters	88-85-7	x					x
76	Dinoterb	1420-07-1		x	x			
77	Diphacinone*	82-66-6		x				
78	Diquat dibromide	85-00-7		x				
79	Diquat dichloride	4032-26-2		x				
80	Disulfoton	298-04-4		x				
81	DNOC and its salts	534-52-1	x	x				



Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conven- tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ- mental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ¹	Obsolet e
82	Edifenphos	17109-49-8		x				
83	Endosulfan	115-29-7	x	x	x			
84	Endrin	72-20-8	x					x
85	E-Phosphamidon	297-99-4		x				
86	Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8			x			
87	EPN	2104-64-5		x			x	
88	Ethiofencarb	29973-13-5		x				
89	Ethoprophos; Ethoprop	13194-48-4		x				
90	Ethylene dichloride, EDC	107-06-2	x		x			x
91	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	x		x			
92	Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7			x			
93	Ethylenedibromide; 1,2- dibromoethane, EDB	106-93-4	x		x			x
94	Famphur	52-85-7		x				
95	Fenamiphos	22224-92-6		x			x	
96	Fenarimol	60168-88-9			x			
97	Fenbutatin-oxide	13356-08-6		x		x		
98	Fenchlorazole-ethyl	103112-35-2			x			
99	Fenpropathrin	39515-41-8	x (h330)					
100	Fentin acetate	900-95-8		x	x			
101	Fentin hydroxide	76-87-9		x	x			
102	Flocoumafen	90035-08-8		x				
103	Fluazifop-butyl	69806-50-4			x			
104	Fluazolate	174514-07-9				x		
105	Flucythrinate	70124-77-5		x			x	
106	Flumetralin	62924-70-3				x		
107	Flumioxazin	103361-09-7			x			
108	Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	x	x				
109	Formaldehyde	50-00-0			x			
110	Formetanate	22259-30-9		x			x	
111	Furathiocarb	65907-30-4		x				
112	Glyphosate and its salts	1071-83-6 69254-40-6 38641-94-0 40465-66-5 34494-03-6 81591-81-3			x			
113	Halfenprox	111872-58-3				x		
114	Heptachlor	76-44-8	x			x		x
115	Heptenophos	23560-59-0		x			x	
116	Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	118-74-1	x	x	x			x
117	Hexachlorocyclohexane HCH(Benzene hexachloride)	608-73-1	x				x	x
118	Hexaflumuron	86479-06-3			x			
119	Imidacloprid	138261-41-3					x	
120	Ioxynil	1689-83-4			x			
121	Isoprazam	881685-58-1				x		
122	Isoxathion	18854-01-8		x			x	
123	Lead arsenate	7784-40-9		x		x		
124	Leptophos	21609-90-5						x
125	Lindane	58-89-9	x		x		x	
126	Linuron	330-55-2			x			
127	Maneb	12427-38-2			x			
128	Mecarbam	2595-54-2		x				



Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conven- tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ- mental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ¹	Obsolet e
129	Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds	Individual CAS numbers	x	x				
130	Metam-sodium	137-42-8			x			
131	Methamidophos	10265-92-6	x	x			x	
132	Methidathion	950-37-8		x			x	
133	Methiocarb	2032-65-7		x			x	
134	Methomyl	16752-77-5		x			x	
135	Methoxychlor	72-43-5			x			
136	Methyl bromide	74-83-9	x					
137	Metiram	9006-42-2			x			
138	Metribuzin	21087-64-9			x			
139	Mevinphos	7786-34-7		x			x	
140	Mirex	2385-85-5	x			x	x	x
141	Molinate	2212-67-1			x			
142	Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	x	x			x	
143	Nicotine	54-11-5		x				
144	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3			x			
145	Nitrofen	1836-75-5			x			x
146	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide (OMPA)	152-16-9						x
147	Omethoate	1113-02-6		x	x		x	
148	Oxamyl	23135-22-0	x (WHO 1b and h330)					
149	Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2		x			x	
150	Paraquat (All forms including Paraquat dichloride)	1910-42-5		x				
151	Parathion	56-38-2	x	x			x	
152	Parathion-methyl	298-00-0	x	x				
153	Paris Green (copper acetoarsenite)	12002-03-8			x			
154	Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	x					
155	Pentachlorophenol (PCP), its salts and esters	87-86-5	x	x	x			
156	Phenylmercury acetate	62-38-4			x			
157	Phorate	298-02-2		x			x	
158	Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	x	x			x	
159	Picloram	1918 02 1			x			
160	PMDS Di(phenylmercuric) dodecyl succinate	27236-65-3			x			
161	Polybrominated biphenyls mixture PBB	Separate CAS Nos. are assigned to individual polybrominated biphenyls			x			
162	Polychlorinated biphenyls PCB (except mono and dichlorinated) Aroclor	Separate CAS Nos. are assigned to individual polychlorinated biphenyls	x					x
163	Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	x					



Red List (Prohibited List)								
No.	Name of active ingredient (a.i.) of the material	CAS number	Conven- tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ- mental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services ¹	Obsolet e
164	Potasan	299-45-6		x				
165	Profoxydim	139001-49-3			x			
166	Propetamphos	31218-83-4		x				
167	Propylene oxide	75-56-9			x			
168	Prothiofos	34643-46-4				x		
169	Pyrazoxon	108-34-9		x				
170	Quinalphos	13593-03-8			x		x	
171	Quizalofop-p-tefuryl	119738-06-6			x			
172	Resmethrin	10453-86-8			x		x	
173	Safrole	94-59-7			x			x
174	Silafluofen	105024-66-6			x		x	
175	Silvex (all forms)	93-72-1						x
176	Sodium arsenite (arsenic and its compounds)	7784-46-5			x			
177	Sodium cyanide	143-33-9		x				
178	Sodium fluoroacetate (1080)	62-74-8		x				
179	Strychnine	57-24-9		x				
180	Sulfotep	3689-24-5		x				
181	TCMTB	21564-17-0		x				
182	TDE	72-54-8, 53-19-0						x
183	Tebupirimphos (Phostebupirim)	96182-53-5		x		x		
184	Tefluthrin	79538-32-2		x			x	
185	Tepaloxymid	149979-41-9			x			
186	Terbufos	13071-79-9		x				
187	Terbutryn	886-50-0			x			
188	Terpene polychlorinates (Strobane)	8001-50-1				x		x
189	Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2				x		
190	Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1				x		
191	Thallium sulfate	7446-18-6		x				x
192	Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4					x	
193	Thiofanox	39196-18-4		x			x	
194	Thiometon	640-15-3		x			x	
195	Thiourea	62-56-6			x			
196	Thiram	137-26-8	x		x			
197	Tolfenpyrad	129558-76-5				x		
198	Tolyfluanid	731-27-1		x				
199	Toxaphene; Camphechlor	8001-35-2	x			x	x	x
200	Tri-allate	2303-17-5				x		
201	Triazophos	24017-47-8		x				
202	Tributyltin compounds	Various CAS			x			
203	Trichlorfon	52-68-6			x		x	
204	Tridemorph	81412-43-3			x			
205	Trifluralin	1582-09-8			x			
206	Triforine	26644-46-2			x			
207	Tris (2,3 - dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	x					
208	Vamidothion	2275-23-2		x			x	
209	Vinclozolin	50471-44-8			x			
210	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4		x		x		x
211	Warfarin*	81-81-2		x	x			
212	Zeta-Cypermethrin	52315-07-8		x			x	
213	Zinc phosphide	1314-84-7		x				
214	Zineb	12122-67-7			x			
215	Ziram	137-30-4		x				
216	Z-Phosphamidon	23783-98-4		x				



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

Part 2: Fairtrade International Orange List of Restricted Materials for Flowers & Plants

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

- Fulfilling the specific conditions of use (see the list below) AND
- Only using a material in the Orange List: i) as part of avoiding pesticide resistance build up in pests, ii) in rotation with less harmful pesticides, iii) as part of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and iv) including non-chemical control measures; AND
- Developing a plan for reducing/phasing out the use of the materials including information on the type of material (technical name/active ingredient (a.i.), formulation (% of a.i.), commercial name), the quantity used (spray concentration (a.i. /ha or in % or ppm etc.) and total consumed a.i./ha/year), actions taken for reducing/phasing out the material including details of other non-chemical controls which are part of the IPM strategy. The plan is implemented and made available to the Certification Body.
- Carrying out risk assessment monitoring, to assess the risks to people and environment associated with use of a specific material (see example of the template in Annex 3 of this Standard).

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

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

Hazard to ecosystem services (Highly toxic for bees: only Greenpeace bee toxic 7) OR

Materials that would be classified in the Red List but are perceived as irreplaceable in the short term as identified in the public consultations held as part of the last review of the materials list, but excludes materials that a) were included in the previous Red List for which a possibility of derogation was not available or b) are classified under conventions, or c) are carcinogenic; OR

Materials that would be classified in the Yellow List but are identified as materials of high concern to civil society

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

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



D	To be phased out (for exact date please see column Specific Conditions / Phase out date)
E	Only on Flowers & Plants grown in permanent greenhouses: to be used only where drainage water, wastewater and run-off water is controlled to prevent surface water contamination. Where drainage water or wastewater is collected, it must be treated, recirculated or otherwise managed so that it is not discharged directly into surface water. For spray applications, measures to minimize off-site spray drift must be implemented. Abamectin to be used following the conditions: maximum 3 times per year Lamba-cyhalothrin to be used maximum 3 times per year and only in enclosed systems (e.g. plastic house use with UV films) where alternative control methods for FCM or thrips have not been successful, and only outside of pollination periods.
F	Allowed for Flowers & Plants grown in open field conditions: measures must be implemented to prevent surface water and groundwater contamination from run-off and spray applications. For spray applications, measures to minimize off-site spray drift must be implemented.

Orange List (Restricted List)

No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services	Specific Conditions / (Phase out date)
To phase out by 01/01/2028							
1	Acephate	30560-19-1				x	d, E
2	Aluminum phosphide	20859-73-8	x (h330)				c, d
3	Bendiocarb	22781-23-3				x	d, e
4	Buprofezin	69327-76-0		x			d
5	Carbendazim	10605-21-7		x			d
6	Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5	X				
7	Cyhalothrin, gamma	76703-62-3				x	d, E
8	Cyproconazole	94361-06-5		x			d
9	Deltamethrin	52918-63-5		x		x	b, d, E
10	Dimethoate	60-51-5		x			d, E
11	Diuron	330-54-1		x			
12	Epoxiconazole	133855-98-8		x			d
13	Flusilazole	85509-19-9		x			d
14	Glufosinate ammonium	77182-82-2		x			d
15	Malathion	121-75-5				x	d, e
16	Permethrin	52645-53-1		x		x	d, E
17	Pirimicarb	23103-98-2			X		d, F
18	Pirimiphos-methyl	29232-93-7				x	d, E
19	Propiconazole	60207-90-1		x			d
20	Pymetrozine	123312-89-0		x			d
21	Tetradifon	116-29-0					
22	Thiacloprid	111988-49-9		x			b, d, E
23	Thiophanate-methyl	23564-05-8		x			d
24	Triflumizole	68694-11-1		x			
To phase out by 01/01/2029							
25	Cymoxanil	57966-95-7		x			d
26	Cypermethrin & its alpha and beta isomer	65731-84-2 67375-30-8 65731-84-2				x	b, d, E
27	Dimethomorph	110488-70-5		x			d
28	Esfenvalerate	66230-04-4				x	d, E



Orange List (Restricted List)

No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environmental concern	Hazard to ecosystem services	Specific Conditions / (Phase out date)
29	Flubendiamide	272451-65-7			X		d, F
30	Lambda-cyhalothrin	91465-08-6	x (h330)	x			d, E
31	Magnesium phosphide	12057-74-8	x				c, d & only in Africa region
32	Mancozeb	8018-01-7		x			d
33	Mepanipyrim	110235-47-7		x			d
34	Pyridalyl	179101-81-6			X		d, E
35	Spinetoram	935545-74-7				x	d, E
36	Thiabendazole	148-79-8		x			
To phase out by 01/01/2031							
37	Abamectin	71751-41-2	x (h330)				d, E
To gradually phase out							
38	2,4-DB	94-82-6		x			
39	Acetamiprid	135410-20-7					E
40	Amisulbrom	348635-87-0			X		
41	Amitraz	33089-61-1		x			a
42	Atrazine	1912-24-9		x			
43	Bifenazate	149877-41-8					e
44	Bifenthrin	82657-04-3		x			E
45	Borax; Borate salts	1303-96-4		x			Other* - only as fertilizer
46	Boric acid	10043-35-3		x			Other* - only as fertilizer
47	Carbaryl	63-25-2		x			
48	Chlorantraniliprole	500008-45-7			X		F
49	Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0				x	d, E
50	Clofentezine	74115-24-5					d
51	Cyprodinil	121552-61-2		x			F
52	Emamectin benzoate	155569-91-8			X		E
53	Etofenprox	80844-07-1			X		
54	Fenhexamid	126833-17-8	x				
55	Fenitrothion	122-14-5		x			
56	Fenvalerate	51630-58-1				x	E
57	Fipronil	120068-37-3				x	b, E
58	Fluazinam	79622-59-6	x	x			
59	Fludioxonil	131341-86-1		x			F
60	Flufenoxuron	101463-69-8			X		
61	Flupyradifurone	951659-40-8				x	E
62	Folpet	133-07-3		x			
63	Indoxacarb	173584-44-6				x	E
64	Lufenuron	103055-07-8			X		F
65	Paraffin oils; mineral oils	11 separate CAS		x			
66	Phosphine	7803-51-2	x (h330)				c
67	Procymidone	32809-16-8		x			
68	Propargite	2312-35-8			X		
69	Quinoxifen	124495-18-7			X		
70	Spirodiclofen	148477-71-8		x			F
71	Spiromesifen	283594-90-1					F
72	Sulfoxaflor	946578-00-3				x	b, d, E
73	Tebuconazole	107534-96-3		x			



Part 3: Fairtrade International Yellow List of Flagged Materials for Flowers & Plants

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

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

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

Yellow List (Flagged List)							
No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	Conven- -tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ- -mental concer n	Hazard to ecosyst em service s
1	1,3-dichloropropene	542-75-6			X		
2	Acrinathrin	101007-06-1					x
3	Alanycarb	83130-01-2					x
4	Anthraquinone	84-65-1			X		
5	Antibiotics (including Amoxicillin)	26787-78-0			X		
6	Azamethiphos	35575-96-3					x
7	Azoxystrobin	131860-33-8					
8	Benfuracarb	82560-54-1					x
9	Bensulide	741-58-2					x
10	Benthiavalicarb-isopropyl	177406-68-7			X		
11	Bioresmethrin	28434-01-7					x
12	Boscalid	188425-85-6					
13	Bupirimate	41483-43-6					
14	Butachlor	23184-66-9			X		
15	Butylate	2008-41-5			X		
16	Chinomethionat; Oxythioquinox	2439-01-2			X		
17	Chloroform	67-66-3			X		
18	Chromafenozide	143807-66-3					
19	Climbazole	38083-17-9					x
20	Copper (II) hydroxide	29427-59-2				x	
21	Cyantraniliprole	736994-63-1					
22	Cyflufenamid	180409-60-3			X		
23	Cyhalothrin (not lambda)	68085-85-8					x
24	Daminozide	1596-84-5			X		
25	Diafenthuron	80060-09-9					x
26	Diazinon	333-41-5					x
27	Diclofop-methyl	51338-27-3			X		
28	Dimethenamid	87674-68-8			X		
29	Dinotefuran	165252-70-0					x
30	Dodemorph acetate	31717-87-0					
31	Ethirimol	23947-60-6					x
32	Fenazaquin	120928-09-8					x
33	Fenoxycarb	72490-01-8			X		x



Yellow List (Flagged List)

No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	Conven- tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ- mental concer n	Hazard to ecosyst em service s
34	Fenpropimorph	67564-91-4					
35	Fenthion	55-38-9					x
36	Flometoquin	875775-74-9					
37	Flonicamid	158062-67-0					
38	Fluopicolide	239110-15-7					
39	Fluoxastrobin	361377-29-9					
40	Fluthiacet-methyl	117337-19-6			X		
41	Fluxapyroxad	907204-31-3					
42	Fosthiazate	98886-44-3					x
43	Furilazole	121776-33-8			X		
44	Haloxypop-methyl; haloxyfop	69806-40-2			X		
45	Hexythiazox	78587-05-0			X		
46	Imazalil	35554-44-0			X		
47	Imazethapyr	81335-77-5					x
48	Imiprothrin	72963-72-5					x
49	Iprodione	36734-19-7			X		
50	Iprovalicarb	140923-17-7			X		
51	Isoxaflutole	141112-29-0			X		
52	Kresoxim-methyl	143390-89-0			X		
53	Mandipropamid	374726-62-2					
54	Metaflumizone	139968-49-3					x
55	Metalaxyl-M	70630-17-0					
56	Metam-potassium	137-41-7			X		
57	Methabenzthiazuron	18691-97-9					x
58	Methoxyfenozide	161050-58-4					
59	MGK 326	136-45-8			X		
60	Milbemectin	51596-10-2 /11-3					x
61	MON 4660	71526-07-3			X		
62	Monuron	150-68-5			X		
63	Myclobutanil	88671-89-0					
64	Naled	300-76-5					x
65	Nitenpyram	150824-47-8					x
66	Nitrapyrin	1929-82-4			X		
67	Novaluron	116714-46-6					
68	Oryzalin	19044-88-3			X		
69	Oxadiazon	19666-30-9			X		
70	Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3			X		
71	Oxymatrine	16837-52-8					
72	Phenthoate	2597-03-7					x
73	Phosalone	2310-17-0			X		
74	Phosmet	732-11-6					x
75	Prallethrin	23031-36-9					x
76	Profenofos	41198-08-7					x
77	Propachlor	1918-16-7			X		
78	Propamocarb	24579-73-5					
79	Propham	122-42-9			X		
80	Propineb	12071-83-9			X		
81	Propoxur	114-26-1			X		x
82	Propyzamide	23950-58-5			X		



Yellow List (Flagged List)

No.	Name of active ingredient of the material	CAS number	Conven- tions	High acute toxicity	Long term toxic effect or chronic exposure	Environ- mental concer n	Hazard to ecosyst em service s
83	Pyraclufos	77458-01-6					x
84	Pyraflufen-ethyl	129630-19-9			X		
85	Pyrazachlor	6814-58-0			X		
86	Pyrazophos	13457-18-6					x
87	Pyrethrins, Pyrethrum extract	8003-34-7					x
88	Pyridaben	96489-71-3					x
89	Pyridiphenthion	119-12-0					x
90	Pyrimethanil	53112-28-0			X		
91	Quinoclamine	2797-51-5					x
92	Quintozone	82-68-8			X		
93	Rotenone	83-79-4					x
94	Sedaxane	874967-67-6			X		
95	Simazine	122-34-9				x	
96	Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate	128-04-1			X		
97	Spinosad	168316-95-8					x
98	Spirotetramat	203313-25-1					
99	Spiroxamine	118134-30-8					
100	Technazene	117-18-0			X		
101	Temephos	3383-96-8					x
102	Terrazole; Etridiazole	2593-15-9			X		
103	Tetrachlorvinphos	22248-79-9			X		x
104	Tetraconazole	112281-77-3			X		
105	Tetramethrin	7696-12-0					x
106	Thiocyclam	31895-21-3					
107	Thiodicarb	59669-26-0			X		x
108	Tralomehrin	66841-25-6					x
109	Triadimenol	55219-65-3			X		
110	Validamycin	37248-47-8					x
111	XMC	2655-14-3					



Annex 3 Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment and Monitoring Template.

Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment and Monitoring Template (for Orange list materials)

Section 1. Pre-application checks	Records of observations	Records of follow-up or preventive measures
Date of application		
Farm/Facility name		
Location (Region/Country)		
Crop Treated (specify Flower/Plant species)		
Pesticide (provide active ingredient + trade name)		
Target Pest or Disease		
Application Type (Foliar / Soil / Spot / Post-harvest)		
Total applications of this pesticide this year / this season		
Is this material is registered for this use? (Yes/No)		
Is it prohibited to import agricultural products with respective residues into the EU? or it is on Retailer prohibited list? (Yes/No/Not sure)		
Has the handler received PPE and safety training? (Yes/No/Not recorded)		
Section 2. Environmental risk monitoring	Records of observations	Records of follow-up or preventive measures
Is this application part of an annually reviewed IPM plan? (Yes/No)		
Have nearby communities been consulted on water pollution risks? (Yes/No/Planned)		
Proximity to open water (specify meters)		
Is there a buffer zone in place? (Yes/No)		
Drift or runoff risk present? (Yes/No – describe mitigation)		
Is there a risk to pollinators or are there any flowering crops or flowering plants nearby? (Yes/No – describe protection taken)		
Storage and disposal method checked (Yes/No – describe)		
Section 3. Human health risk monitoring	Records of observations	Records of follow-up or preventive measures
Were PPE and safety measures used during application? (Yes/No – list items)		
Did you train workers for safe handling? (Yes/No)		



Community exposure risk present? (Yes/No – describe location)		
Was re-entry interval defined and observed? (Yes/No – include timing)		
Are there signs displayed to indicate that no one must enter the area until the re-entry interval is over, and before entering ensure that the foliage is dry? (Yes/No) <i>After spraying pesticides ensure that re-entry intervals are strictly followed.</i> <i>These should be according to what is defined by the manufacturer in case of absence, the following re-entry intervals according to the World Health Organization (WHO) acute toxicity categories apply:</i> -Highly hazardous pesticides (WHO Ib): 24 hours; -Moderately hazardous pesticides (WHO II): 12 hours; -Slightly hazardous pesticides (WHO III): 6 hours. -Unlikely hazardous pesticides (WHO U): 4 hours.		
Section 4. Monitoring of risks with application		Records of follow-up or preventive measures
	Records of observations	
Weather conditions during spray (Temp/Wind/Humidity)		
Quantity applied (L or kg/ha)		
Pre-Harvest Interval (if relevant)		
Non-chemical methods used in combination? (Yes/No – list)		
Residue testing done (if required)? (Yes/No – attach results)		
Any issues or follow-up actions needed? (Yes/No – describe)		