



Changes in Fairtrade Standard for CP related to HML

The revised HML was approved by the Standards Committee in July 2016 and October 5, 2016.

The changes to the Fairtrade Standard for Contract Production (CP) related to Hazardous Materials List (HML) will be applicable from 1 January 2018, so as to give the producers ample time to adjust their production systems. This document describes the changes to the requirements A.3.2.7, A.3.2.8, B3.1.9 and B3.1.10). These changes will be incorporated into the full text of the CP standard at a later date, closer to the implementation date of 1 January 2018.

Applicable until 31st December 2017		
Year 0	Core	<p>A.3.2.7</p> <p>You must compile a list of the pesticides that the registered producers use on Fairtrade crops and keep it updated, at a minimum every 3 years. You must indicate which of those materials are in the Fairtrade International Prohibited Materials List (PML), part 1, Red List; and part 2, Amber List (see Annex 1).</p> <p>Guidance:</p> <p>You can decide how you gather this information. You are encouraged to update the list often. The list can be compiled through interviews and informal communication with groups of members, or by collecting records of use kept by members.</p> <p>The Fairtrade International PML has two parts, part 1, the Red List, which includes a list of prohibited materials and part 2, the Amber List, which includes a list of materials which will be monitored and by 2016 decided whether or not they will be included in the Red List. You are encouraged to abandon the use of all materials in the Amber Lists.</p>
Applicable from 1st January 2018		
Year 0	Core	<p>A.3.2.7</p> <p>You must compile a list of the pesticides that the registered producers use on Fairtrade crops and keep it updated. The list has the name of the active ingredients, commercial name, crop on which the pesticides are used and the targeted pests. You must indicate which of those materials are in the Fairtrade International Hazardous Materials List (HML), part 1, Red List; Part 2, Orange List and part 3, Yellow List (see</p>

		<p>Annex 1).</p> <p>Guidance:</p> <p>Adequate knowledge of pesticides is the first step in proper use of hazardous materials in production and therefore maintaining an updated pesticide list is important. You can decide how you gather this information. You are encouraged to update the list often. The list can be compiled through interviews and informal communication with groups of members, or by collecting records of use kept by members.</p> <p>The Fairtrade International HML has three parts, part 1, the Red List, which includes a list of prohibited materials and part 2, the Orange List, which includes a list of materials that that can be used under conditions specified in the standard B 3.1.10 and the use of which will be monitored and part 3 the Yellow List, which includes a list of materials that are flagged for being hazardous. You are encouraged to abandon the use of all materials in the Orange and Yellow Lists.</p>
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Applicable until 31st December 2017		
Year 1	Core	<p>A.3.2.8 You must develop a procedure to ensure that the registered producers do not use any materials on their Fairtrade crops that appear on the Fairtrade International PML part 1 (Red List). The procedure must at least include activities that raise the registered producers' awareness of the PML.</p> <p>Guidance: The procedure can be part of your ICS. It can describe any series of measures that are effective for the registered producers. It may also include activities such as keeping and communicating an updated list of the commercial names of the materials on the PML part 1 (Red List), identifying those materials that may be critical to the registered producers, as well as activities that aim at an exchange of best practices based on the registered producers' experiences.</p>
Applicable from 1st January 2018		
Year 1	Core	<p>A.3.2.8 You must develop a procedure to ensure that the registered producers do not use any materials on their Fairtrade crops that appear on the Fairtrade International HML part 1 (Red List). The procedure must at least include activities that raise the registered producers' awareness of the HML.</p> <p>Guidance: The procedure can be part of your ICS. It can describe any series of measures that are effective for the registered producers. It may also include activities such as keeping and communicating an updated list of the commercial names of the materials on the HML part 1 (Red List), identifying those materials that may be critical to the registered producers, as well as activities that aim at an exchange of best practices based on the registered producers' experiences.</p>

Applicable until 31st December 2017

Year 0	Core	B3.1.9 You must not use any of the materials on the Fairtrade International PML part 1 (Red List) on Fairtrade crops (see Annex). Prohibited materials must be clearly marked not for use on Fairtrade crops. Guidance: You may use materials listed on the PML on crops that are not Fairtrade crops, but you will be asked by auditors for which crops and pests you are using them. You are encouraged not to use these materials on any of your crops as they are dangerous for you and the environment
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Applicable from 1st January 2018

Year 0	Core	B3.1.9 You must not use any of the materials on the Fairtrade International HML part 1 (Red List) on Fairtrade crops (see Annex). All synthetic materials are used only if officially registered and permitted for use on the crop in the country of usage. Prohibited materials must be clearly marked not for use on Fairtrade crops. Guidance: You may use materials listed on the HML on crops that are not Fairtrade crops, but you will be asked by auditors for which crops and pests you are using them. You are encouraged not to use these materials on any of your crops as they are dangerous for you and the environment There are many materials that are not approved for use in agriculture due to their extreme hazardous nature or are now considered obsolete and all of them are not listed in the HML. It is therefore extremely important that only officially approved materials are used for crop production and for purpose for which they are approved. Traditional pest control methods such as botanical preparations can be used even if they are not explicitly approved for use in agriculture, provided they are not explicitly prohibited for use.
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Applicable until 31st December 2017

Year 0	Core	B3.1.10 By derogation from B3.1.9, you may apply certain materials from the Fairtrade International PML part 1 (Red List). You may use materials
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		<p>only if you have previously requested the use to the certification body and received permission. This requirement only applies when the certification body allows the use of a material specified in the Fairtrade International PML Red List of Materials y derogation. The certification body may only grant permission for materials and their scope in the Fairtrade International PML part 1 Red List).</p> <p>You must demonstrate that the use of these materials is minimized and undertaken only in case of definite need, used under appropriate health and safety conditions and using advanced techniques. An appropriate plan and record to substitute these materials must be developed and operated. Evidence of need must be demonstrated by the producer</p>
Applicable from 1st January 2018		
Year 0	Core	<p>B 3.1.10</p> <p>You and the members of your organization use the materials in the Orange List on Fairtrade crops only under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) You fulfill the specific conditions of use. (See Annex 2.); AND b) You only use a material in the Orange List: i) as part of avoiding pesticide resistance buildup in pests, ii) in rotation with less harmful pesticides, iii) as part of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and iv) includes non-chemical control measures; AND c) You develop a plan for reducing/phasing out the use of the materials including information on the type of material (technical name/active ingredient (a.i.), formulation (% of a.i.), commercial name), the quantity used (spray concentration (a.i./ha or % or ppm etc.) and total 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.